

GLOSSOGRAPHIA:
OR A
DICTIONARY,

Interpreting all such

Hard Words,

Whether *Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, Teutonick, Belgick, British or Saxon*; as are now used in our refined *English Tongue*.

Also the Terms of *Divinity, Law, Physick, Mathematicks, Heraldry, Anatomy, War, Musick, Architecture*; and of several other *Arts and Sciences* Explicated.

With *Etymologies, Definitions*; and *Historical Observations* on the same.

Very useful for all such as desire to understand what they read.

By *T. B. of the Inner-Temple, Barrister.*

L O N D O N:

Printed by *Tho. Newcomb*, and are to be sold by *Humphrey Moseley*, at the Prince's Arms in *St. Pauls Church-yard*, and *George Sawbridge* at the Bible on *Ludgate-hil.* 1 6 5 6.

16



TO THE READER.



After I had bestowed the waste hours of some years in reading our best English Histories and Authors; I found, though I had gained a reasonable knowledge in the Latine and French Tongues, as I thought, and had a smattering both of Greek and other Languages, yet I was often gravelled in English Books; that is, I encountred such words, as I either not at all, or not thoroughly understood, more then what the preceding sence did insinuate; For Example.

In the Turkish History I met with Janizaries, Muffies, Minaciots, Balba's, Seraglio's, Shashes, Turbants &c.

In the French History, the Salique Law, Appen nages, Aldams, Daulphin, &c.

To the Reader.

In the Spanish, the Escorial, Infanta, Sanbento, &c.

In the Roman Histories I found often mention of Consuls, Tribunes, Dictators, Pretors, Cohorts, Legions, Theaters, Obelisks; The Capitol, Vatican, Palquin, &c.

And in many other Books; mention of several Religious Orders; as Carmelites, Carthusians, Cistercians, Theatins, Bonhomies, &c. So likewise both of ancient and modern Sects; as Arrians, Eutychians, Jacobites, &c. Anabaptists, Arminians, Crastians, Traskites, Socinians, Quakers, &c.

In Books of Divinity, I found Sanhedrim, Arim and Thummin, Sanctum Sanctorum, Shibboleth, Hypostatical, Circumcession, &c.

In every Mercurius, Coranto, Gazet or Diurnal, I met with Camizado's, Pallizado's, Lantspezado's, Brigades, Squadrons, Curassiers, Bonemines, Halts, Janda's, Paroles, &c.

In the mouths of Common people, I heard of Piazza, Balcone, &c. in London: And in the Country, of Hocktide, Minnyng days, Lurdanes, Quintins, &c.

Nay, to that pass we are now arrived, that in London many of the Tradesmen have new Dialects; The Cook asks you what Dishes you will have in your Bill of Fare; whether Olla's, Bisques, Hachies, Omelets, Bouillon's, Grilliades, Juncades, Fricasses; with a Hautgoust, Ragoust, &c.

The Vintner will furnish you with Montefiascone, Alicant, Vernaccia, Ribolla, Lent &c. Others with Sherbet, Agro di Cedro, Coffa, Chocolate, &c.

The Taylor is ready to mode you into a Rochet, Mandillon, Gippon, Justacor, Capouch, Hoqueton, or a Cloke of Dzap-de Bery, &c.

The Shoo-maker will make you Boots, Whole Chase,

To the Reader.

Chase, Demi-Chase, or Bottines, &c.

The Haberdasher is ready to furnish you with a Wagon, Codebook or Castor, &c. The Scoldstres with a Crabbat, Toplest, &c.

By this new world of Words, I found we were slipt into that condition which Seneca complains of in his time; When mens minds once begin to enure themselves to dislike, whatever is usual is disdained: They affect novelty in speech, they recal oreworn and uncouth words, they forge new phrases, and that which is newest is best liked; there is presumptuous, and far fetching of words: And some there are that think it a grace, if their speech hover, and thereby hold the hearer in suspense, &c.

I beleevd my self not singular in this ignorance; and that few, without the help of a Dictionary, would be able to understand our ordinary English Books; I found nothing considerable in this kind extant, though now many make it their study to be learned in our own Language; and I remembered Aristotles, Verba valent in usu sicut & nummi. For these Reasons, and to comply with my own fancy, I began to compile this Work; which has taken me up the vacancy of above Twenty years.

Besides the Words of the nature before specified, you have here such and so many of the most useful Law-Terms as I thought necessary for every Gentleman of Estate to understand, not intending any thing for the studied Professors of that noble Science, there being some excellent Peeces of that nature already extant.

The several parts of mans body, as the Plea and Dura Mater, the Dissentery, Muscles, several sorts of Veins, and Arteries, &c. with their proper Appellations; As also the names and qualities of at least ordinary Diseases, I thought fit for the knowledge of many, who neither profess the study of Physick, Anatomy nor Chyrurgery.

To the Reader.

I held it no less necessary for every Gentleman to be so far seen in Heraldry, as to know (at least) the most usual Terms; as when a Lyon or other Beast is said to be **Dormant**, **Passant**, **Couchant**, **Saliant** **Rampant**, **Seisant**, &c. and what is meant by a **Fesse**, a **Canton**, a **Bend**, &c. that he may by consequence be able at least to blazon his own Coat.

Here are likewise explicated all Latin words, that are used without alteration in English, as **Encomium**, **Peccavi**, **Verbatim**, **Mirago**, **Bona fide**, **De bene esse**, &c. And, with these, the terms of many Sciences unfolded; as, of Logick, Astrology, Geometry, Musick, Architecture, Navigation, &c. with those of our most ingenious Arts, and Exercises, as Printing, Painting, Jewelling, Riding, Hunting, Hawking, &c.

Yet I will not say I have met with all that might require Explication, for that were an employment for Archymedes, *Pulveris Erythraei subducere numerum*; But I have inserted such as are of most use, and best worth knowledge; that is, *Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula*. To some words I have added Etymologies, to others, Historical Observations, as they occurred, and this but ex obliquo.

I have avoided Poetical Stories, as much as I could, since they are not necessary to be understood by the Generality; And as for Schollars and Poets, there is a copious Latine Dictionary of them and somewhat of late done in English by Mr. Ross: Yet sometimes I am forced to touch a little upon that string; as to tell the story of Pandora, to make her **Box** understood; and that of Tantalus, to render the word **Tantalize** intelligible.

I have likewise in a great measure, shun'd the old Saxon Words; as finding them growing every day more obsolete then other. Besides there is an excellent Dictionary thereof shortly expected from the learned Mr. Somner.

Yet

Yet even such of those, as I found still in use, are not here omitted.

In this Design I met with two Objections; The first, that my labor would find no end; since our English Tongue daily changes habit; every fantastical Traveller, and homebred Sciolist being at liberty, as to antiquate, and decry the old, so to coyn and innovate new Words: Which Horace thus observed.

Ut Sylvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos:
Prima cadunt; ita verborum verus interit ætas,
Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque.
Debemur mortuos, nostraque —

De Arte Poet.

Signifying hereby that words in Common Tongues, like leaves, must of necessity have their buddings, their blossomings, their ripenings and their fallings: Which old Chaucer also remarks.

I know that in form of speech is change
Within a hundred year, and words tho
That hadden price now wonder nice and strange
Thinke we them, and yet they spake them so,
And sped as well in love, as men now do.

This we grant, and confess it impossible to keep Words of unlearned Tongues from falling and change in tract of time; which has even happened among the Latine Writers themselves, when theirs was a spoken Tongue as ours now is; who though they first made their own words, and gave them their allowance, yet divers of Cecilius, Statius, Ennius, and Plautus were by posterior Latixists rejected; and

To the Reader.

now again many of them, by the last Writers of all (though before, as it were, by Proclamation put down for baseness) are, upon a new Touch, warranted for good, and pass abroad as Sterling. Thus we see our Latin Dictionaries seldom or never Reprinted, without some Additions, Corrections, or Denotations of obsolete Words: So when any considerable Supplement of new English Words have legally pass'd the Mint and Test of our Virtuosi, the same liberty may be allowed this Work; not derogating at all from the use of it in the interim.

The second Objection was, That the use of such words was not commendable, according to that of Caesar, Tanquam scopolum vitari debes verbum infrequens; and he that should use them would be subject to the censure of a *Λογολιψαλς*, one that prefers the novelty or affected elegance of the phrase to the nerves and importance of the sense; which is consulted by our best modern Authors, who have both infinitely enriched and enobled our Language, by admitting and naturalizing thousands of foreign Words, providently brought home from the Greek, Roman, and French Oratories; which though, in the untravel'd ears of our Fathers, would have sounded harsh, yet a few late years have rendred them familiar even to vulgar capacities. Witness the learned Works of the Lord Bacon, Mr. Montagu, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir Henry Wotton, Mr. Selden, Mr. Sands, Dr. Brown, Dr. Charlton, Dr. Heylyn, Mr. Howel &c. wherein such words are used more or less: To many of which I have added the Authors names, that I might not be thought to be the innovator of them. Nor is it my purpose to become an Advocate for the use of such Words; let every ones Genius and the quality of the Subject they treat of be their own Dictator; But certainly, at least to understand them, can be no unnecessary burden to the Intellect; since Knowledge is *Animi pabulum*. And 'tis Galens Axiom, Who ever is ignorant of words

To the Reader.

words shall never judge well of things. *Lib. i. de Method. cap. 5.*

My Lord Coke (that Oracle of our Law) has left us these words. In School Divinity, and among the Glossographers and Interpreters of the Civil and Canon Laws, in Logick, and other Liberal Sciences, you shall meet with a whole Army of Words; which cannot defend themselves in *Bello Grammaticali*, yet are more significant, compendious, and effectual to declare the true sense of the matter, then if they were expressed in pure Latin.

In Pref.
in Com. up-
on Littl.

And *Mr. Denham* in his quaint Preface to the *Destruction of Troy*; As Speech is the Apparel of our Thoughts, so are there certain Garbs and Modes of speaking, which vary with the times; the fashion of our Clothes not being more subject to Alteration, then that of our Speech: And this I think *Tacitus* means, by that which he calls *Sermonem temporis istius auribus accommodatum*; The delight of change being as due to the curiosity of the Ear, as of the Eye.

Having thus solved these two main Objections, I may, with an humble confidence, hope this Book will prove as useful to our Nation, as that *Congenerous Essay, Des Merveilles de Nature*, done by *René*, is to the French; which has been Printed almost twenty several times within less then so many years.

To compile and compleat a Work of this nature and importance, would necessarily require an *Encyclopedie* of knowledge, and the concurrence of many learned Heads; yet, that I may a little secure the Reader from a just apprehension of my disability for so great an Undertaking, I profess to have done little with my own Pencil; but have extracted the quintessence of *Scapula, Minshew, Cotgrave, Rider, Florio, Thomasius, Dasipodius*, and *Hexams Dutch*,

To the Reader.

Dutch, Dr. Davies *Welsh Dictionary*, Cowels *Interpreter*, &c. and other able Authors, for so much as tended to my purpose; and hope I have taken nothing upon trust, which is not authentick; yet should I not thus adventure to make it publick, but that it also had the perusal and approbation of some very Learned, and my Noble Friends.

It is chiefly intended for the more-knowing Women, and less-knowing Men; or indeed for all such of the unlearned, who can but finde in an Alphabet, the word they understand not; yet I think I may modestly say, the best of Schollers may in some part or other be obliged by it. For he that is a good Hebrician, Grecian, and Latinist, perhaps may be to seek in the Italian, French, or Spanish; or if he be skil'd in all these, he may here finde some Words, Terms of Art, or Notions, that have no dependence upon any of those Languages.

Such as neither understand Greek nor Latin, may, with a little pains, and the help of this Book know the meaning of the greatest part of such words as we now use in English, and are derived from either of those Languages, which are many. And to facilitate this, they may do well to learn the numbers in those Languages, as En, dyo, treis, &c. unus, duo, tres, &c. and such words and particles as are most used in Composition; as Monos, Hemi, Pseudos, Tetra, &c. Circum, Subter, Præter, Ultra, &c. And then in simple words to understand but the nature and difference between a Verb, Verbal, Noun, Participle, &c. that when they know one of them, they may also comprehend all the Derivatives from the same Fountain; as to illaqueate, illaqueator, illaqueation, illaqueated, illaqueable, &c. And by once thoroughly learning these, all other words of this nature, which are not a few, would seem easie.

So likewise for Compound words, knowing Pseudos to signifie false, they would understand Pseudo-Prophet to be

To the Reader.

6-

be a False Prophet; circum, about or round about, **circumstation**, a standing round about, &c. with the like. And this easiness of understanding all the words that come from one Root, when one of them is known, made me forbear to insert the whole number of such words; presuming, if the Reader know one or two of them, he will not be ignorant of the rest; and I have selected the most difficult.

Sometimes the same word is used both Substantively and Adjectively; as, **Datarp**, **Expedient**, &c. And sometime both Substantively and Verbally; as **Attique**, **Reprive**, &c. which, being unrestrained in the use, were almost impossible to observe in all words; besides, if it be interpreted in the one acception, it will easily be understood in the other.

So likewise there is a liberty in most Adjectives, whether you will say **Optique** (after the French) **Optick**, **Opticous** or **Optical**; which I thought unnecessary always to remark.

If I say a word is Greek, French, Italian, &c. I speak not always in rigor; for, commonly the words we borrow from other Languages, are a little altered from their Originals, to make them speak English.

Something might also be said of the choice of Words, in our refined English Tongue; which are to be liked and approved according to their tone, and the sweetness of their cadence, that is, as they run musically in the Ear. Latin Verbs of the first Conjugation are more usually converted into English; as **contamino**, as, to contaminate; **Recalcitro**, as, to Recalcitrate, &c. then those of the second, third, and fourth Conjugations.

I have made use of several Authors of different persuasions in Controversial points, both of Religion and other Literature, which possibly will not please all Readers; and therefore must crave pardon, in this particular, if
some

To the Reader.

some citations pass under a non-liquet, since the nature of the Words inforced me to have recourse thereto.

To conclude, though I may truly say I have taken much pains in this investigation of Words, yet it is but too probable, that in multiloquio non deerit peccatum; that, in so great a Circumference, some Lines may not be truly drawn from the Centre; which yet I hope will not draw an oblique censure from the Reader, but his pardon rather, and animadversion; that I may, as St. Austin advises, *Et scribendo proficere, & proficiendo scribere, & quæ nescio discere. De Trin lib. 3. cap. 1. in Prolog. Retract.*

Rode Caper vites, tamen hic, cum stabis ad Aras,
In tua quod fundi cornua possit erit.

T. B.

TO



TO HIS
HONORED FRIEND
Mr. T. B.

Upon his
GLOSSOGRAPHIA.



Ad Babel, th'old World's *Rendevouz*
(first mean't

To center Mankinde in one joynt consent

To undue Homage) by that Politick
eye

Setled her Universal Sovereignty,

The World in one vast Fam'ly had combin'd,
Nor labor'd thus to know each other's mind:

Language and *Laws* had firmly held together,

That Court and Tow'r had been the Mint for either:

But, when Dissension bred a Separation,

And each fixt *Colony* became a *Nation*,

Chance

Chance and *Design* in time more licenc^t grew,
And *Dialects* the Original ensue;
Which by degrees degenerate from their Mother,
Till they disown their birth, and seem another:
Besides, the various *Climates* tun'd their throats
And vocal *Organs*, apt for different Notes.
Then, *Speech*, which in this *Analytick* vein
Was first resolv'd, compounded grew again,
As Enemies in conquer'd Countries fixt
And ill-according *Dialects* intermixt;
Which *Chance* went on corrupting, till th^e next so
Subdu'd that *Nation*, and that *Language* too.

But most, in these our Modern times, this Ile
And Language oft became a double spoil
To Foreigners; *Pictish* with *Danish* clung
Into our *Saxo-Belgick-Norman Tongue*.
Not all the *Jargons*, fanci'd to inspire
By miracle that disagreeing Quire
Of *Babel's Bricklayers*, were so numerous
As those, which, by degrees, encroach't on us.
Nor was't all-jumbling War which wrought alone
This change, and shuffled many Tongues in one,
But even Peace (such is th^e uncertain Fate
Of *Speech*) which settles all things, alters that.
This nourish't Peace, bred Commerce, which inclin'd
Men to impart th^e Expressions of their mind.
Civiler Greek and *Latin* interlac't
Our rude Ground, with their rich *Imbroid'ries* grac't;
Smooth France neat *Italy*, and manly *Spain*,
Lent it some tinctures of a quainter strain:
And, as with Merchandize, with terms it fares,
Nations do traffick *Words*, as well as *Wares*,
Bon-jour usurps upon our plain *Good-morrow*,
'Tis Neighborhood's best praise to lend and borrow.

Travellers,

Travellers, which about the world do roam
Had made us *Englishmen*, Strangers at home ;
'Twas due unto their dearly earned praise
To dress strange Stories in *exotick* phrase.
Nay homebred heads unsocially did strive
T' estrange themselves and *Sibboleths* contrive ;
Tradesmen affected uncouth words to cant,
And blunder in terms non-significant ;
Each *Company* would be thought a little Nation
And coyn a *Dialect* in their own fashion :
Artists grew *Mock-Divines*, and needs would teach
Their tricks in mystick words 'bove vulgar reach.

Thus were we at a loss, and none could tell
What *Trav'lers*, *Grandfires*, *Books* or *Friends* meant, wel.
Wee'd still been thral'd to th' School-boys stupid task,
Pos'd with *hard English words*, to stop and ask ;
Gallants had paid their Crowns to see the Play,
And ne'r known first what meant an *Opera* ;
Had not this *thred* been spun to lead them through
Our *Tongue*, grown *Labyrinth* and *Monster* too.
Confusion, in this Book, in *Order's* set,
An *Heap* is form'd into an *Alphabet* :
Old *Babels Ruins* this in part repairs
And in an handsom *Work* the *Rubbish* rears,
Scattered thence to our ile ; nor shall we now
Unto their *fars* our disacquaintance ow.
Rankt i'th' first *Class* of *Moderns* this would be,
Had not *Wits* taken toy at industry,
And thought all *profitable* subjects dull,
'Cause they too *salsd* are to pierce their *Skul*,
Pervious to nought but what to th' ear best chimes,
Sliding in low, or cap'ring in high *Rymes*.
But, since all *Science* first from *Notions* Springs,
Notions are known by *Words* ; there's nothing brings,

I han

Then treating these, to *Knowledge* more advance,
Held *Pedantry* by witty *Ignorance*.

In fine, what's due t' industrious observation,
And re-acquainting our self-stranger *Nation*
With its disguised self; what's merited
By rendring our hard *English* Englished;
What, when our *Tongue* grew gibbrish, to be then
National Interpreter to Books and Men;
What ever praise does such deserts attend,
Know, *Reader*, 'tis thy debt unto my Friend.

F. S.

GLOSSO-



GLOSSOGRAPHIA:
OR THE
INTERPRETATION
OF
Hard VV Words.

A



Alpha is a Greek privative (which being set before any simple word deprives it of its proper signification) and signifies as much as, without.

Cicero calls *A* *literam salutarem*, a comfortable Letter, because it was a note of *Abolutio*, but *O*, *literam tristem*.

a sorrowful letter, because it denoted condemnation. See *Ignoramus*.

Abactus, (*abactus*) driven away by violence or stealth, also deposed.

Abaddon (Heb. *אבaddon* *Abaddon*) the Devil, so called in the New Testament, *Apoc. 9. 11.* quasi, *A bad one*; it properly signifies one that burns with a desire of destroying men.

Abandon (from the Span.

B

Abin-

Abandonar) to banish or proscribe: to leave or forsake.

Abannition (*abannitio*) a banishing for a year, properly among the Greeks for manslaughter.

Abba (Syriack) Father, So Christ expounds it, *Mark* 14.36 and *St. Paul*, *Rom* 3.15.

Abbord (from the Italian *abbordare*) to go near the shore; also to bord or grapple with a ship. *Florio*.

Abbot (from Heb. *Abb*, or Syriack *Abba*, i.e. Father) a spiritual Lord that has the rule and prebeminence over a Religious House.

Abbreziator (Lat.) one that abridges or makes a brief draught of a thing. In Rome there are Officers belonging to the Pope called *Abbreviators de parco majori* (whose Office is to endite Letters at request of suppliants, which inditing is termed a rough draught, or copy of the Request) And *Abbreviators*, also *de parco minori*, whom the Italians call *Giannizzeri*, who also attend on the expedition of Letters, *I. Part Treasury of Times*.

Abbreziature (*abbreviatura*) a brief writing, an Abbridgment or brief of a thing.

Abdals, a kind of Religious people among the *Persians* who take their name from *Abdala*, Father of *Mahomet*; they have no abode, vow poverty, lodge in Churches, &c. *Herberts Travails*, p.167.

Abdera. A City in *Thrace*, where *Democritus* the laughing Philosopher lived. Hence *Abderian* laughter is used for mad, foolish, or incessant laughter; and *Abderite*, for *Democritus*, or any inhabitant of that place.

Abdicate (*abdico*) to reject, to renounce, to refuse.

Abdication (*abdication*) a rejecting or refusing.

Abduce (*abduco*) to lead away by force, or flattery; to entice, to withdraw.

Abduction (*abduccio*) a leading or taking away.

Abecedary (*abecedarius*) pertaining to the Cross-row, or the A, B, C.

Abecedarian (*abecedarius*) one that teaches or learns the Cross-row, or the A, B, C.

Abel (Hebr.) a mans name signifying mourning or vanity.

Abequitate (*abequito*) to ride away or from.

Aberration (*aberratio*) a wandering or straying out of the way. Doctor *Brown* in his *Vulgar Errors* uses the word *Aberrancy*, in the same sense.

Abested or **Abbaised** (Fr. *abaissé*) debased, dejected, humbled, bent or brought down.

Abet. in our Common Law signifies to encourage or set on to some evil: also to maintain or patronize.

Abgregate (*abgrego*) to lead out or from the flock, to separate.

Abhorrency (from *abhorreo*) an abhorring, hating or detesting. Lord Bacon uses it.

Abject (*abjectus*) cast away, condemned, base.

Abigail (Hebr.) the Fathers joy, or a Father of joy.

Abissines. See *Abyssines*.

Abition (*abitus*) a going away or dying.

Abjudicate (*abjudico*) to give way by judgement.

Abjuration (*abjuratio*) a forswearing or renouncing by Oath. In our common Law it is an Oath taken to forsake the Realm for ever. But there is a later Oath so called, made by the long Parliament, which concerns matters of Belief and may be seen at large in a Treatise called the *Christian Moderator*, part. 3.

Abjection (*abjection*) a weaning, as children from the Mothers Teat, or young beasts from their dam.

Ablation (*ablatio*) a taking away or from, a bearing away by stealth.

Abletick (*abletus*) that is set forth or garnished for sale.

Alegation (*alegatio*) a sending forth or out of the way.

Ablepsy (*ablepsia*) blindness of mind, unadvisedness, inconsiderateness.

Abligate (*abligo*) to bind from.

Ablocate (*ab loco*) to let to hire, to take from one and let to another.

Abblution (*ablutio*) a washing off, a rinsing away.

Abnegate (*abnego*) to deny earnestly or refuse, to say no.

Abnodate (*abnodo*) to prune or cut away knots from Trees.

Abolition (*abolitio*) an abolishing, disannulling or destroying utterly.

Abone (from the Italian *abonare* or *abbonare*) to make good or seasonable, to ripen.

Abominate (*abominor*) to detest or abhor.

Abortion (*abortio*) the casting of the young, a bringing forth before time. Dr. Brown uses the word (*Abortment*) in this sense, and I have read *Aborcement*.

Abortive (*abortivus*) any thing brought forth before its time, that is delivered untimely, still-born.

Abzadacarba (whence or what language *quare*, but *Samenicus Serenus* ascribes a virtue to the word against *Agues*. Camden.

Abzatanina. A certain kind of Sorcerers or Enchanters among the Indians. *Treasury of Times*.

Abzation (*abzatio*) a shaving away.

Abrenunciation (*abrenunciatio*) a forsaking or renouncing.

An **Abzicot** or **Apricot** plumb, *quasi in aprico coctus*. i. ripened in the Sun, because they grow not, unless in the

A B

Sun and warmth. *Min.*

Abrodietical (*abrodietus*) that feeds daintily, curious in dyer.

Abrogate (*abrogo*) to disannul, take away or repeal: to lay aside, as of no use or fruit.

Abrupt (*abruptus*) broken off, rash, sudden, out of order.

Abolitionism, The opinion or practice of *Abolition*, i. disobedience or rebellion against Parents.

Abscission (*abscissio*) a departing or going away.

Abcission (*abscissio*) a cutting off or away.

Abconding (*abcondens*) hiding, concealing.

Abconson (*abconso*) a hiding, or concealing.

Abstantaneous (*absentaneus*) done in absence, pertaining to absence.

Abolution (*absolutio*) a dismissing, forgiving or discharging.

Absonant } (*absonus*) un-
Absonous } tuneable, jarring, unlike, confused.

Absozbe (*absorbeo*) to sup up all, to drink up, to consume, to devour. *Bac.*

Absozpt (*absorptus*) supped up, devoured, swallowed up.

Abstentious (*abstemius*) that drinks no wine, sober, temperate, moderate in dyet.

Absterction (*abstentio*) an abstaining, or a withholding an heir from taking possession of his Land. *Cressy.*

A C

To **absterge** (*abstergeo*) to wipe away, to cleanse or put away. *Feltham.*

Abstract (from *abstrabo*) a small work or draught taken out of a greater. Also a term in Logick. See *Concrete*.

Absterion (*abstersio*) a wiping away, a wiping out, a cleansing.

Absterfive (*abstersus*) that wipes or makes clean.

Abstrude (*abstrudo*) to thrust away or out, to hide, to shut up. *Fel.*

Abstruse } (*abstrusus*) hid,
Abstrusive } secret, dark, not easie to be understood.

Abstrusity (from *abstrudo*) darkness, secrecy. *Dr. Brown.*

Absturd (*absurdus*) foolish, harsh, without wit or grace.

Abbolate (*abvolo*) to flye or vanish away.

Abysines (*Abyssini*) the people of that part of *Æthiopia*, which is subject to *Prester John*.

Abyssie (*abyssus*) a bottomless gulph or pit, any deepness that cannot be sounded. Hence

Abysmal. Deep, bottomless.

Academy (*Academia*) a woody or shady place near *Athens*, where *Plato* taught; now taken for any famous School or University; hence *Philosophers* of the Sect of *Plato* are called *Academicks*. In *Alexandria* (now called *Scanderia*) in *Ægypt*, *Gautenus* (saith *Heylyn*) read Divinity and

and Philosophy in the year 180. from whom it is thought the Orders of instituting Universities first began in Christendom.

Academick } (*Academicus*)
Academical } belonging to such a school or Academy.

Acatalepsy (*acatalepsia*) incomprehensibleness: the Opinion of the Sceptiques.

Accelerator (*Latine*) a hastener *Bac.*

Accelerate (*accelero*) to hasten or make speed unto.

Accent (*accentus*) tune, tenor, the rising and falling of the voice, the due sound over any word or letter, or the mark of any letter which directs the pronunciation. There are also *Accents* of sentences; As in the close of a Period we let fall the voice, in a demand raise it.

Acceptilation (*acceptilatio*) a verbal Acquittance.

Accessory } (*accessarius*) guilty
Accessory } ry of a fault: in our Common Law it signifies a man guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation, as by commandment, advise or concealment. Whereof see more in *Cowels Interpreter*.

Atius Rex a Roman South-sayer of great fame, in the presence of *Tarquin* did cut a Whetstone in two with a Razor; hence it is we use to say proverbially, *sharper then Atius his Razor*, as in *Rel. Med.*

Acclamation (*acclamatio*) a shouting or crying out in liking or disliking.

Acclivity (*acclivitas*) steepness.

Accolyte, vid. *Acolyte*.

Accordant (*French*) agreeable, well fitting unto, concordant.

Accommodate (*accommodo*) to fit apply to, or lend.

Accoutred (from the *Fr. Accoustre*) attired, arrayed, decked, apparelled.

Accost (from the *French Accoster*, or the *Italian accostare*) to joyn side to side, to approach or draw near to.

Accoutrement (*French Accoustrement*) attire, bravery, provision: also habit or cloathing.

Accretion (*accretio*) an increasing.

Accumbent (*accumbens*) sitting at a Table, lying down. *Dr Br.*

Accumulate (*accumulo*) to heap up, to encrease or load; to gather in heaps.

Accurate (*accuratus*) curious, diligent.

Accusative (*accusativus*) that whereby one is accused.

Acephalick (*acephalus*) without head, title, or beginning.

Acephalists (*acephali*) a kind of Hereticks that had no Author or beginning, the word importing as much.

Acerbity (*acerbitas*) a sour or sharp taste, cruelty, roughness.

A C

Acerote (*acerotus*) full of chaff or straw, coarse, brown.

Acerbate (*acervo*) to heap together, to mough up.

Acerscomick (*Acerscomes*) one whose hair was never cut.

Acetars (*acetaria*) fallers or sawces made of roots or herbs mixed with vinegar to stir up appetite.

Acetosity (*acetositas*) sourness, sharpness, the substance or taste of vinegar.

Acherontick (*acheronticus*) wanting joy and comfort; also pertaining to Hel, from *Acheron* a Lake in *Epirus*, which (Poets feigned) whoever passed over, should never return, hence and for its ill colour and taste, it is taken for Hell.

Acherusian (*acherusius*) pertaining to the Lake or River *Acherusia*, which is taken for the entrance into Hell.

Acidity (*aciditas*) sharpness. Lord Bac.

Acid (*acidus*) sour, sharp, biting.

Acoustick (Greek) pertaining to the sense of hearing, or that helps the hearing. Bac.

Acrostick (*achrostichis*) a kind of verses, when the first or last letters of every verse make some name, word, or sentence. As these upon *Mors*.

A C

Mors solet innnumeris morbis abrumperé vita M

Omnia mors rostro devorat ipsa su O

Rex, princeps, sapiens, servus, stultus, miser, age R

Sic quicumque velis, pulvis & umbra sumu S.

Acolastick (*acolaustus*) that liveth under no correction, riotous.

Acolyte (*acolythus*) a Minister, whose office is to bring water, wine, and light to the Altar: Also a novice or yong proficient.

Aconick (from *Aconitum*) poysonous; or pertaining to the venemous herb called *Aconite*.

Acquests (French, from *acquiro*) purchases made, or things bought by the unmarried; or by, or for onely one, (therein different from conquests.)

To **Acquiesce** (*acquiesco*) to be at rest or quiet, to rest upon, to leane or assent unto.

Acquisition (*acquisitio*) a getting, obtaining, or purchasing.

Acce (*acra*) is a certain quantity of Land containing in length 40 Roods, Poles or Peaches, and four in breadth or to that quantity, be the length more or less. And, if a man erect any new Cottage, he must lay four Acres of land to it after this measure, ordained by Stat. 31. Eliz. Ca. 7. *Acker* in the old Saxon did signifie a Corn-field, or Corn land. **Acrimony**

Acrimony (*acrimonia*) sharpness, sourness.

Acroamatick (*acroamaticus*) that hearkens or gives ear to any thing, that requires much study and search; also musical, harmonious, or delightful to the ear.

Acrocomick (*acrocomus*) that hath long hair.

Acronychal (*achronychus*) belonging to those stars which rise in the twilight, soon after Sun setting.

Aetoned, Horned. A word made from *Aetion*, who is Poetically feign'd to have been turn'd into a Stag; and 'tis sometimes used in a waggish sense, for *Cuckolded*.

Actifs an order of Fryers that wear Tawny habits, and feed on nothing but roots, *Cotgrave*.

Actual sin. See *Venial*.

Aculeate (*aculeatus*) that hath a sting or prick, biting, vexing. *Bac.*

Acuminate (*acumino*) to make sharp-edged or pointed.

Acuminous (from *Acumen*, *inis*) sharp-edged or pointed: subtle in wit, of a penetrating judgement.

Acupictor (*Latine*) an Embroiderer, or any one that works with the Needle.

Acute (*acutus*) subtle, sharp-edged, ingenious, crafty.

Acyrology (*acyrologia*) improper speech, or a speaking improperly.

Adage (*adagium*) a Proverb or common saying.

Adagial, proverbial or full of *Adages*.

Adam (*Hebr. i. rubescere*) any thing made of red earth, and because man is the most excellent work made of earth, therefore the word *Adam* stands absolutely for man; and *Addam* in the Persian tongue, signifies a man. *Herb.*

Adamantine (*adamantinus*) belonging to, or hard as an *Adamant* or *Diamond*, invincible.

Adamical pertaining to *Adam*. *Dr.Br.*

Adamate (*adamo*) to love dearly, to love foolishly or wantonly; to desire fervently.

Adamites (*Adamiani*) a Sect of Hereticks instituted in *Bohemia* about two hundred yeers since, by *Adamus Pastor* an ignorant fellow, who pretended forsooth to raise a sort of sanctified people, but indeed it was rather an herd of shameless beasts; one proper mark of their profession was, to meet stark naked in their Synagogues, which were sometimes hot Stoves, and none were to be admitted into their number, but such as could stand stark naked before the rest of their company, men and women, for the space of an hour, without shame or blushing; they held sundry heretical Doctrines, as that in *Christ* there was but one nature, &c. There were

in the thirdage after Christ, some that gave beginning to such a Sect, but failing of acceptance, it dyed, or lay as it were raked up in Embers, till the forenamed *Adamus* blew this cole in *Bohemia*, and afterwards about the year 1535 in *Holland*, chiefly at *Amsterdam*, *Utrecht*, and *Emden*, in which and many other places they are still conceived to be lurking.

Addomesticque (French) tamed, made gentle, housal, familiar.

Additament (*additamentum*) an addition or increase.

Adelantado (Spanish) (change the *o* into *e* then 'tis French) a Lord Deputy or President of a Country for the King, a Princes Lieutenant in a Province, also a General or Admiral.

Adeling (Saxon) a Prince or child of a King.

Adelman or **Adelman** (Saxon) a Nobleman or Gentleman.

Ademption (*ademptio*) a taking away or from.

Addoulee (French *Adoucir*) to mitigate with sweetness, to make sweet. See *Adulce*.

Adaption (*ademptio*) an obtaining, a getting or enjoying.

Adecatist (from *a* and *Decas*) one that is against paying Tythes or Tents.

Adquate (*adequo*) to

make even, plain or level; to advance himself, that he may be even with, or like to another.

Adaption (*ademptio*) an obtaining, acquisition or getting.

Adhamate (*adhamo*) to catch or take with hook or net.

Adhesion (*adhesio*) a cleaving or sticking unto, a fastening to a thing.

Adiacent (*adjacens*) that lies neer unto or borders upon.

Adiaphorite (*adiaphoria*) indifference.

Adiaphorous, Indifferent. Doctor *Taylor* useth it in his *Liberty of prophesying*.

Adjournment (Fr.) is in our Common Law an assignment of a day in Court, or a putting off or dissolving a Court till another day, or a warning to appear at a day.

Adipal (*adipalis*) fat or gross.

Adjument (*adjumentum*) help, ayd, or assistance.

Adjunct (*adjunctus*) taken Substantively, is a quality joyned to another thing, as heat to fire; weight to lead, &c.

Adjunct (adjectively) joyned to or added unto.

Adjure (*adjuro*) to command a thing, by interposing the authority and name of God or Christ, As we adjure you by Iesus. Act. 19. 13.

Adjuration (*adjuratio*) a requiring an oath of another.

Also

Also an earnest charging or commanding another to say or do somewhat. As when Caiphas said to Christ, I adjure thee by the living God to tell us if thou art Christ the Son of God, Mat. 26 63.

Adjutant (*adjutans*) helping or ayding, properly in that which is good. One that helps another in the discharge of an Office, which is also signified by Coadjutor. Also an Officer in an Army so called.

To **Adjust** (*Fr. Adjuster*) to place justly, set aptly, couch evenly, joyn handsomely, match fitly, dispose orderly, several things together.

Adiuvate (*adjuvo*) to help or ayd, to further or favor.

Adjutory (*adjutorius*) that helps or pertains to ayd or helping; the two bones which extend from the shoulders to the Elbow, are called *Adjutory bones*.

Administrator (*Lat.*) in our Common Law is properly taken for him that hath the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge by the Ordinary, and is accountable for the same, when-ever it shall please the Ordinary to call him thereunto. An *Administrator* is by the Statute of 31 Edw. 3. cap. 11. authorized to dispose of the goods of the deceased as fully, and to be

accountable for the same, as Executors. Of Administrators and Executors, see a Treatise written by Master Wentworth of Lincolns Inn.

Administratrix (*Lat.*) she that hath that charge or Office.

Admiration (*admiratio*) wondring at, mervailing. An Admiration point is thus [!] As when we say, *O tempora! O Mores!*

Ad Oto or **Ut Oto**. A term in Philosophy, which signifies the superlative degree, because in Philosophy the eighth degree is the highest, in which they distinguish qualities or accidents.

Adolescence (*adolescencia*) Youth: the age from 15 to 25.

Adonai (*Heb.*) a Lord, or sustainer, the Jews use this as an ordinary name of God; On Festivals they pronounce *Jehovah*.

Adopt (*adopto*) to chuse, or take to be ones heir or child.

Adoption (*adoptio*) a free election or chusing one for his child out of the course of inheritance; a taking or admitting one to be his child by favor, who is not so by nature.

Adoxy (*adoxia*) ignominy, shame; slander, infamy.

Adrian } Sea (*Adriaticum*
Adriatique } *Mare*) the
gulf of Venice, extending

700 miles in length, and 140 in breadth, was so called of *Adria*; once a famous Sea-Town on the mouth of *Eridanus* or *Poe*. *Heylyn*.

Adveſtitious (*adveſtitius*) which is brought or carryed unto.

Adventual } (*adventitius*)
Adventive or } that cometh
Adventitious } by chance,
besides the purpose, unlooked for.

Advent (*adventus*) the time from the Sunday that falls either upon Saint Andrews day, or next to it, till Christmas; which time was wont to be spent in some extraordinary devotion by way of preparation for the Feast of the Nativity of our Saviour then approaching. The words bare signification is, a coming unto, or approaching.

Advesperate (*advesperascit*) it waxeth or grows towards night.

Advigilate (*advigilo*) to watch diligently.

Adulation (*adulatio*) properly the fawning of a dog, flattery.

Adulatory (*adulatorius*) pertaining to flattery.

To **Adulce** (French *Adoucir*) to sweeten, mollify or appease. Lord *Bac.* in his *Hen. 7.*

Adulted (*adultus*) grown to full age, come to his full ripeness force and bigness. Mr *Howel*.

Adulterate (*adultero*) to

(commit Adultery, to counterfeit or corrupt.

Adultery (*adulterium*) properly spoken of married persons; but if onely one of two persons by whom this sin is committed, be married, it makes Adultery. *Adulterium* seems to have taken that name, as it were *ad alterius thorum*, i. to anothers bed, which the Adulterer always aymes at. *Minsheu*.

Adumbrate (*adumbrò*) to shadow, to resemble, or draw a picture imperfectly.

Adumbration (*adumbratio*) a shadowing or bare portraying of a thing; also an imitation or expressing of another thing somewhat to the likeness and nature of the same.

Aduncity (*aduncitas*) crookedness, hookedness.

Aduncous } (*aduncus*) crook.
Adunque } ed downwards,
hooked. *Bac.*

Advocate (*advocatus*) a man of Law that pleads, assists, or solicits another mans matter, so called *ab advocando*, i. calling unto, because he is called to his clyents assistance, most properly a Procurator or Proctor in the Civil Law.

Advowzen (*advocatio*) the reversion of a spiritual promotion, and signifies in our Common Law a right to present a Clergy-man to a Benefice, as much as *Jus Patronatus* in the Canon Law. Of this there are two sorts, *Advowzen*

Avowzen in gross, which belongs or adheres to any Manor, as parcel of the right of it; and *Avowzen* dependant, which depends on a Manor as appertinant thereunto. *Cow.*

Adure (*aduro*) to roast, burn or parch. *Bac.*

Adust } (*adustus*) burnt,
Adusted } parched, vexed.

Adustible burnable, parchable.

Adustion (*adustio*) a parching or burning.

Adynamous (*adynamus*) weak, impowerful.

Aedil (*edilis*) See *Edil.*

Aegipans (*aegipanes*) monsters, having bodies like men, and feet like goats, Wood-Gods.

Aera. See *Epoche.*

Aereal (*aërius*) belonging to the air.

Aeromancy (*aeromantia*) a kind of divination by the air.

Aeromantick (*aëromanticus*) pertaining to such divination.

Affability (*affabilitas*) cunctious in speaking and hearing others, kindness to men.

Affectation (*affectatio*) too much curiosity, study of eloquence against nature, an extream labouring without discretion to imitate another.

Afferours (*afferatores*, alias *affidati*) are those that are appointed in Court-Leets upon oath to mulct or set fines upon the heads of such as have committed faults, arbitrarily punishable, and have no ex-

press penalty set down by Statute. *Cow.*

To **Affiance** (from *ad* and *fides*) to betroth, or make sure.

Affictitious (*affictitius*) feigned or counterfeit.

Afinage (French) a fineing or refining of mettals.

Afinity (*affinitas*) kindred or alliance by marriage; sometimes likeness or agreement.

Affirmative (*affirmatus*) that affirms or avoucheth.

Afluence (*affluentia*) plenty, abundance.

Afforest (*afforesto*) to turn ground into Forest.

Affricate (*affrico*) to rub upon or against, to grate or crumble.

Africa (Greek) one of the four parts of the world lying Southward, herein is *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, the Land of Negroes, *Æthiopia* interior and exterior, *Ægypt* and the Islands. It is called *Africa* of the Greek word *Phrice*, which signifies cold, and the particle *A*, which, in that language being placed before a word, deprives it of its proper sense: so that *Africa* signifies a Country hot, or without cold, as indeed it is.

Africk } (*Africus*) pertain-
African } ing to *Africa*, or to the Southwest wind; *Africk-bird*, taken for a coward or one in gay cloaths that has little Spirit.

Aga an Officer that commands the great Turks *Jani.*

zaries, and is the third in repute in his Empire. *Sands.*

Agamist (*agamus*) he that is unmarried.

Agarick (*agaricum*) a white and soft Mushroom, or excrescence growing on the Larch Tree; also a root in *Sarmatia* that helps digestion. *Cotgr.*

Age (*etas*) that part of a mans life which is from his birth to his last day. A man by our Common Law hath two ages; the age of 21 years is termed his full age, and 14 the age of discretion. *Lit. l. 2. c. 4.* In a woman there are six. First at seven years of age the Lord her Father may distrain his Tenants for ayd to marry her; for at those years she may consent to Matrimony. 2. At the age of nine years she is Dowable. 3. At twelve years she is able finally to confirm her former consent given to Matrimony. 4. At fourteen years she is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and shall be out of Ward if she be of this age at the death of her Ancestor. 5. At sixteen years she shall be out of Ward, though at the death of her Ancestor she was within the age of fourteen years. 6. At one and twenty years she is able to alienate her Lands and Tenements. See more of this in *Comel.* *Proclus* (a Greek Author) divides the life of man into seven ages. 1. *Infancy*, contains four years.

2. *Childhood* continues ten years. 3. *Youth-hood* or *Adolescence* consists of eight years, that is, from fourteen to two and twenty. 4. *Young man-hood* continues fifteen years, that is, from two and twenty to forty one. 5. *Ripe man-hood* hath fifteen years of continuance, and therefore makes his progress to 56 years. 6. *Old age*, which, in adding 12 to 56, makes up 68. 7. *Decrepit age* is limited from 68 years to 88. See more divisions of Age if you please, in the first part of the *Treasury of Times*, p. 337. and in *Vulgar Errors* p. 216.

Agelastick (from *Agelastus*, Grandfather of *Crassus*, who never laughed but once in all his life, and that was to see a Mare eat Thistles, hence) we use it for one that seldom laughs; sad or sullen.

Agemoglan or *Agiam Oglans*, are those Christian children, which are seized by Turkish Officers, when they are between the age of ten, and eighteen or twenty, to be made Janizaries, or for other service of the great Turk. The word signifies unexpert, or untutored youths.

Aggerate (*aggero*) to heap up, to increase.

Agglomerate (*agglomerato*) to fold or wind up in bottoms to gather together.

Agglutinate (*agglutino*) to joyn or glue together. *How.*

Aggran-

Aggrandisement (French) a greatning, inlarging, advancement.

To **Aggrandize** (from the Italian, *Aggrandire*) to greaten, augment, enlarge, encrease, or make great.

Aggrabate (*aggravo*) to load or burthen, to make a thing worse by words.

Aggregate (*aggrego*) to gather or assemble together, or in Troops.

Aggressor (Latine) a setter upon, an Assailant, one that begins. *How.*

Aggression (*aggressio*) a setting upon or entrance into, an assault.

Aglograph (*agiographa*) a holy writing, Holy Writ. See *Hagiographer*.

Agist (from the French *gist*) signifies in our Common Law to take in and feed the Cattle of strangers in the Kings Forest, and to gather the mony due for the same to the Kings use: the Officers that do this are called *Agistors* or *Guest-takers*, of whom the King had four in number in every Forest where he had any *Pawnage*; their function is termed *Agistment*, which is also used for the taking in of cattel into the Parks or grounds of subjects. Hence comes the word *gisting*, or (as the Country people corrupt it) *loysting* of cattle. *Man wood forr. Laws.* See *Pawnage*.

Agitable (*agitabilis*) that may easily be moved or tossed.

Agitate (*agito*) to do often, to toss, shake or discuss.

Aglet a little plate of any metall, the tag of a point.

Agnaill. A sore between the finger and the nail, a Corn growing upon the Toes.

Agnatton (*agnatio*) kindred by the Fathers side.

Aggrize (*agnosco*) to acknowledge, confess or avow, to know by some token, to admit or allow.

Agnominate (*agnomino*) to allude to ones name, to nick name.

Agony (*agonia*) horror or trembling, torment of body and mind.

Agonism (*agonisma*) the reward or prize won by activities; the reward of victory.

Agonarth or **Agonothete** (*Agonotheta*) a judge or overseer in feats of activity, a Master of Revels.

Agonist (*agonista*) a Champion, one that contends in masteries.

Agonistical (*agonisticus*) warlike or skilful in exercises.

Agrarian Laws, were among the Romans, preferred by the Tribunes of the Commons, as well for division of Lands and fields (conquered from the enemies) among the Commons, as to restrain the possessions of the Nobles within a certain limit. *Livy.*

Agreat (Saxon) altogether. As to take a work altogether.

great, is to take the whole work altogether, or, as some say, *by the lump*.

Agrestical (*agrestis*) pertaining to the field, rude, rustical.

Agricole (*agricola*) a Husbandman, Farmer, or Plowman.

Agriculture } (*agricultura*)
Agricolation } husbandry or
 Tillage of Land.

Agrise (Saxon) afraid.
Chaucer.

Agroted (Saxon) cloy'd, made big, swelled. *Chaucer.*

Ajax Shield, a proverb for a sure defence; from *Ajax* a famous warrior of the Greeks.

Alabaster (*alabastrum*) a kind of Marble, white and very cleer, which by reason of its natural coldness, preserves things long from corruption; and therefore they used to make boxes of it to keep sweet Oynments, and Tombs to bury Princes and great Personages in. *Dr. Bullocar.*

Alabandical (*alabandicus*) barbarous or sottish.

Alay. A term in hunting, when the Hart is in full chase, and one lyes neer a covert, and shakes off some fresh Hounds into the Cry, to supply and make it the stronger, lest some over-haled dogs should happen to sink in the later end of the chase.

Alacrity (*alacritas*) cheerfulness, liveliness, courage, joyfulness of heart.

Alarum (*conclamatio ad arma*) a calling together to Arms, as is usually done in a Garrison, upon the approach of an enemy.

Alazony (*alazonia*) arrogancy, or pride.

Albe (*alba*) a long white linnen garment, wherewith Priests are cloathed when they say Mass, by which *Albe* is represented the long white robe, by derision put on our Saviour in the presence of *Herod. Treatise of Mass.*

Albion. Great Britain, so called, either from the Greek word *Olbion* that is happy, or from *Albis rupibus*, its white rocks.

Albis (Latine) as when we say a book in *Albis*, that is a book in quires or unbound. A term more used beyond Sea, then with us; we say in *Quires*, the French, in *Blanc*.

Alboz (Latine) any whiteness or white colour, the white of an egg.

Albuginous (*albugineus*) pertaining to the white spot in the eye, or to the white of an egg, or to any white colour. *Doctor Br. uses it.*

Alchatch Verse (*Alcaicum Carmen* from *Alcaus*, the inventor) has, after two Dactiles, two Trochees, thus - u u - u u - u u. But, according to *Fabricius*, it has five feet, he places the first a Spondee or Iambick; the second an Iambick, the third

a long fillable, the fourth a Dactyle, the fifth a Dactyle or Amphimacre, and gives this example.

*Vides ut alta stet nive candidum
Soraete, nec jam sustineant onus.*

Alchymy (*alchymia*) the art of distilling or drawing quintessence out of metals by fire, separating the pure from the impure, setting at liberty such bodies as are bound and imprisoned, and bringing to perfection such as are unripe.
Bac.

Alchymist (*alchymista*) one that useth or is skilled in that Art, a Chymick. A melter or extractor of Quintessences, from the Greek *ἀλχημικός*, and that from the Hebrew *Al-kum*.

Alchoran or **Alcoran** (i. Scripture) the book of the Turks Religion, first broached by *Mahomet*, who was an Arabian, and born in the year 572, his Father was a Pagan, and his Mother a Jew. In *Arabia* he was chosen Captain of a Rebellious multitude, among whom he inducted a new Religion (which he pretended was revealed to him by the Angel *Gabriel*) consisting partly of Jewish Ceremonies, which he learned of one *Abdalla*, partly of Christian Precepts taught him by *Sergius* a Nestorian Monk, and partly of other phantastical fopperies, which his own in-

ventions suggested to him. This Religion (if we may so call it) *Osmen* the fourth Caliph of the *Saracens* (who married *Mahomet's* daughter and by that means got a sight of all his papers) reduced into four volumes, and divided into several Chapters, the whole Body of it is but an Exposition and gloss of these eight Commandments:

1 Every one ought to believe, that God is a great God and onely God, and *Mahomet* is his Prophet.

2 Every one must marry to encrease the Sectaries of *Mahomet*.

3 Every one must give of his wealth to the poor.

4 Every one must make his Prayers five times a day.

5 Every one must keep a Lent one month in the year.

6 Be obedient to thy Parents.

7 Thou shalt not kill:

8 Do to others as thou wouldst be done unto thy self.

And the Turk writes on the outside of his *Alcoran*, *Let no man touch this Book but he that is pure.* M. S. in Arch. Bod. you may read more at large of this heathenish superstition in *Doctor Heylyn's* description of *Arabia*, and indeed in the Book it self, not long since printed in English.

Alembick (*alembicus*) A Still

Still or Scillatory to distil warers.

Alectromachy (*alectromachia*) a Cock-fight.

Alectromancy (Greek) divination by a Cock or by the Cock-stone. *Cotgr.*

Alebzomancy (Greek) divination by barley meal mixed with wheat.

Aleger, the like kind of liquor made of sour Ale, as Vineger, of wine. *Bac. Nat. Hist.* 155.

Alexipharmacal (from *Alexipharmacum*) that is good against poyson, enchantments and execrations.

Aletude (*aletudo*) fatness of body, grossness.

Alferes (Spanish) an Ensign or Ancient-bearer in war.

Algebræa (Syriack) the Art of figurative numbers or of equation. An Art consisling both of Arithmetick and Geometry; *Chaucer* calls it *Algrim*.

Algebræscal, pertaining to that Art.

Algid (*algidus*) chil, cold.

Algistical (*algificus*) which makes chil or cold.

Algidity } (*algiditas*) great
Algor } cold or chilness.

Algorisme (*algorismus*) the Art or use of Cyphers, or of numbring by Cyphers; skill in accounting.

Algorist (*algorista*) one skilful in reckonings or figuring.

Alhidade a rule on the

back of the Astrolabe to measure heights, breadths, and depths. *Du Bartas*

Alible (*alibilis*) nourishable, comfortable.

Alicant Wine. So called from *Alicante* the chiefest Town of *Murcia* in Spain, where great store of Mulberries grow, the juyce whereof makes the true *Alicant* wine.

Alienate (*alieno*) to alter the property of a thing, to sell or estrange.

Alien (*alienigena*) a forraigner, a stranger born, and not here enfranchised.

Aliment (*alimentum*) any thing that nourisheth the body.

Alimonte (*alimonia*) nourishment: But in a modern legal sense it signifies, that portion or allowance, which a married woman sues for, upon any occasional separation from her husband, wherein she is not charg'd with *Elopement* or *Adultery*.

Alimental } (*alimentarius*)
Alimentary } pertaining to nourishment.

Alimentation, nourishment, or that causeth or breeds nourishment.

Allaborate (*allaboro*) to labour vehemently, to encrease a thing by labour.

To **Allaud** (*allaudo*) to praise or commend.

Allectation (*allectatio*) an alluring, or enticing.

Allective (*alliciens*) that allures or lriceth. *Al-*

Allegory (*allegoria*) a dark speech or Sentence, which must be understood otherwise then the literal interpretation shews. As when *St. I. Baptist*, speaking of our Saviour, *Matt. 3.* said, *Whose fan is in his hand, and he shall make clean his floor, and gather the wheat into his barn, but the chaff he shall burn with unquenchable fire.* The meaning whereof is, that Christ, being supreme Judge of all, shall separate the good from the evil, rewarding the one in heaven, and punishing the other in hell fire. *Bull.*

Allegorical pertaining to, or spoken by an Allegory.

Alleluiah or **Allelulia** (Heb.) Praise ye our Lord, used as a sign of exultation. *Paulus Diaconus* writes, that when the Britains were invaded by the Saxons and Picts, and on a time ready to fight a battel with them, they were admonished by *Germanus* a French Bishop (who was sent hither with *St. Lupus*, to confute the Pelagian Heresie) that they should say as he said, and forthwith he cryed out aloud *Alleluiah*, which when the whole Army of Britains had done, the sound thereof strook such a terror into the enemies, that they presently fled, and the Britains had the victory, *De gestis Rom. l. 15.* and *Bede Eccl. Hist. l. 1. cap. 20.*

This *Alleluia* (saith a learned Author) is an Hebrew

word, composed of *Allelu* and *Jah*, whereof the Imperative Mood *Allelu* (as neer as can be uttered, for in it self it signifies joy beyond all utterance) is as much as praise ye; and the word *Jah* is one of the ten names signifying our Lord, which some think to be the first word that children pronounce, when they are new-born. This word *Alleluiah* the Jews do much esteem, and pronounce it many times together in their Synagogues.

Allevate (*alleva*) to lift up, or ease or comfort,
Alleviate } to assuage or diminish.

Allucency (from *allicio*) an allurement or enticing, a drawing or perswading unto, *Vulg. Er.*

Alligation (*alligatio*) a tying or binding to.

Alliant or **Ally**, one that is in league with one, or of kindred.

Allision (*allisio*) a dashing against or upon, a rubbing against.

Alliteration (*alliteratio*) a figure in Rhetorick, repeating & playing on the same letter.

Allobroges. People of *Savoie* and *Daulphine*. It is said by a pleasant Author, that the etymology comes from this, that *Brogès* in some of those Country languages signifie *Breeches*, therefore *Allobrogès*, quasi *all-breeches*, because they wear great long breeches.

Allobrogical (from *Allobroges*) o or belonging to the people of *Savoy*.

Allocation (*allocatio*) a placing or adding unto.

Allocution } (*allocutio*) a
Alloquy } speaking or talking unto, a communication or parley.

Alodial Lands (*terra allodiales*) free-lands, for which no Rents, Fines, nor services are due.

Allude (*alludo*) to speak any thing which hath resemblance, or is privily directed to touch another matter, to scoff covertly, to play to or with another, to speak by relation to any thing.

Allusion (*allusio*) a likening or applying of one thing to another, and it is as it were a dalliance or playing with words like in sound, unlike in sense, by changing, adding, or subtracting a letter or two; so that words nicking and resembling one the other, are applyable to different significations. As the Almighty (if we may herein use sacred Authority) in ratification of his promise to the seed of *Isaac*, changed *Abram* high Father, into *Abraham*, that is, Father of many; and *Sarai* that is, My Dame, into *Sara*, that is, Lady or Dame. The Greeks nicked *Antiochus Epiphanes*, that is, the famous, with *Epimanes*, that is, the furious. The Romans likewise played with bibbing *Ti-*

berius Nero, calling him *Biberius Mero*. So in *Quintilian*, the scur fellow *Placidus* was called *Acidus*, and of late one called *Scaliger Aliger*: *Camdens Rem. fol. 158.*

Almanack (Hebr *Almanahh*) a Prognostication or Kalendar. But *Verstegan* derives it from the Germans; they used (says he) to engrave upon certain squared sticks about a foot in length, the courses of the Moons of the whole year, whereby they could always certainly tell, when the New and Full Moons should happen, as also their Festival days, and such a carved stick they called an *Al-mon-acht*, that is to say, *Al-mon-heed*, to wit, the regard or observation of all the Moons, and hence is derived the name *Almanack*. *Verstegan p. 46. 47.*

Almicantharats and **Almadarat** 3 Arabian names of Lines or Circles, which are imagined to pass through every degree of the Meridian Parallel to the Horizon up to the Zenith. *Du Bartas.*

Alody (*alodium*) signified anciently what in the more strict sense Inheritance doth in our Law, that is, Lands descended from the Ancestor. *Selden.*

Alumer, **Almoner**, or **Almner** (*eleemosynarius*) is an Officer of a King or Princes house, whose function is carefully to collect the fragments and

and to distribute them every day to the poor : Charitably to visit the sick and leprous, those that are in prison, poor widows, needy persons, and those that have no constant abode ; likewise to receive and faithfully distribute cast horses, robes, money and other things given in A'lms, he ought also to stir up the King with often Admonitions, especially on Festival days, to be bountiful in giving Alms, and to beseech that his rich Robes may not be given to Parasites, Masquers, Stage-players, or the like, but may go towards the increase of his Almes. *Fleta lib. 2. cap. 22.*

Alnath is a fixed star in the horns of *Aries*, from whence the first mansion of the Moon taketh his name, and is called *Alnath*. *Chaucer.*

Aloes. See *Lignum Vita*.

Aloe Zocatrina. The juice of an herb brought hither dry out of *Zocatara*, an African Island, the best whereof is cleer, clean and red like the colour of a Liver ; It is very bitter, but an excellent Medicine to purge cholerick humors out of the Stomach, yet not good to be taken inwardly by such as are troubled with the *Hemorrhoides*. *Bull.*

Alogick (*alogicus*) unreasonable, inconsiderate.

Alogy (*alogia*) without reason, also unmeasurable, excess in cheer.

Alopecy (*alopecia*) a disease causing the hair to fall, the foxes evil.

Alosha. A kind of drink in *Spain*, which they drink between meals in hot weather, it is made of water and hony, and is much of the taste of our *Medea*.

Alpha (*ἄλφα*) the first letter of the Greeks called of us [a] (as *Omega* is the last) it is used for the first or chief of any thing, Almighty God is called in the *Apocalypse*, *Alpha* and *Omega* i. the beginning and ending, first and last. *Rev. 23. 13.*

Alphabet (*alphabetum*) the cross-row of letters, the A, B, C. So called from *Alpha* and *Beta* the two first letters of the Greek Alphabet or Cross-row, and by consequence the word Alphabet is onely peculiar to the Greek tongue.

Alphabetical (*alphabeticus*) belonging to or done after the order of the A, B, C.

Alphitomancy (*Gr.*) divination by barley meal.

Alphonso a famous Musician, who invented a particular way of playing on the Viol, which still retains his name.

Altercation (*altercatio*) an angry reasoning, contention or brawling in words.

Alterative (*alterativus*) changed, or that may be changed. *Bac.*

A L

Alternative } (*alternatus*)
Alternats } done or charged by courses or turns one after another, interchangeable.

Alternity (from *alternus*) a succession by course, a changing by turn.

Altiloquent (*altiloquus*) that speaks loud or of high matters.

Altisonant (*altisonus*) which sounds clear or loud.

Altitonant (*altitonans*) that thunders from above, an Epithere of *Iupiter* used by Poets.

Altitude (*altitudo*) height, depth or loftiness.

Altivolant (*altivolans*) flying on high, or soaring aloft.

Albeary (*alvearium*) a Beehive or the place where Bees or Bee-hives stand. It may be used metaphorically for a house full of Inhabitants, a Library full of Books, or the like.

Albeated (*alveatus*) hollowed like a hive, vaulted or trencched.

Aluminous (*aluminosus*) done with Alume, tasting of Alume, infected with Alume. *Vulg. Er.*

Alumnate (*alumnò*) to nourish or feed.

Alutatio (*alutatio*) a tawing, tanning or dressing of Leather.

Alptark (*a yarcha*) he who seeth that good rule be kept

A M

at common Games and Exercises. *Gregory.*

Amalekites or **Amalecites**, were descendents of *Esau* by his grand-child *Amalec* (which word is Heb. and signifies *populus lambens*, a licking people: these *Amalekites* inhabited some of the lands betwixt *Phanicia* and the red Sea, and were the first that took Arms against *Moses* and the children of *Israel*, as they were travailing betwixt the said Red Sea, and the land of Promise, cover whom *Joshua* (appointed General of the *Israelites* by *Moses*) got a famous victory, as you may read in *Exod. 17.* Hence 'tis that enemies to the children of God or good people, or enemies to good proceedings are commonly called *Amalekites*.

Amalthean Horn. Plenty of all things. So used from *Amalthæa*, a she Goat, that *Iupiter* sucked, whose horns are faigned to have abounded with plenty of all things. *Cicero's* Library was also called *Amalthæa*, for being abundantly stored with books.

Amandation (*amandatio*) a sending away or removing.

Amanuensis (*Lat.*) a Clerk or Secretary always attending; a Scribe or publique Notary.

Amaritude (*amaritudo*) bitterness, solitariness, grief.

Amarous (*amarus*) bitter, sharp, froward, hard to be appeased, spiteful, sour.

Amarulent (*amarulentus*) very bitter, spiteful, envious.

Amazons (*amazones*) warlike women of *Scythia*, that had but one Teat (their name in Greek importing as much) they were very manlike, and did cut off their right breast, that it might not hinder their shooting, for they were excellent Archers; they lived by themselves, and if at any time they went to their Husbands or neighbouring men, and conceived: if it were a Female childe they kept it; if a Male, they sent it to the Father: the Country where they live is denominated from them, and called *Amazonia*.

Ambage (*ambages*) an idle circumstance of words, a far fetched speech, or a speech far from the purpose. *Bac.*

Ambagtous (*ambagiosus*) full of idle circumstances of speech or words.

Amber, (*ambra*) a kinde of hard yellow Gum, wherewith they make Beads and Bracelets.

Dioscorides saith, it falls in manner of a liquor from Poplar Trees into the River *Po* in Italy, where it congeals and becomes hard. But *L. Guicciard* affirms (and more probably) that it is the juice of a stone, which grows like a Coral in Poland in a Mountain of the North Sea, clean covered with water, and in the months especially of September and December, this liquor is by violence of the Sea, rent from the Rock, and cast into the Havens of Poland and the neighbouring Countries. Besides its beauty, and the quality it hath of burning like pitch, and attracting straws and Iron, like the Adamant, it is good for stopping the blood, Falling sickness, Dropsies and many other Diseases. *Heyl.* But see more of the quality and nature of Amber, in Doctor Browns *Vulgar Errors*, in the fourth Chapter of the second Book.

Ambergreece, or **Ambergrise** (*Fr. Ambergris*) a sweet Aromatick juice or perfume so called. *Aëtius* and *Simeon Sethius* (Greek Authors) affirm it to be a kinde of *Bitumen* coming forth of the Fountains or Springs in the

bottom of the Sea, and that by floating upon the water it becomes hard, &c. A great quantity thereof is found in *Sofala* and in the Isles of *Comaro*, *Demogra*, *Mozambique*, and along this Tract even to the Isles of *Maldina* or *Naledina*, which look into the East. There is Amber of four several colours: White, Gray, Red, and Black, which comes according to the variety of places or Regions where it is found, the gray is preferred before all the other, and is known to be good, if when pricking it with a pin, it delivers forth a moisture like oyle. The fume of it is good against the falling-sickness, and comfortable to the brain.

Ambidexter (Lat. *ex ambo* and *dexter*) he that useth his left hand as well as his right, that plays on both sides. In our Common Law it signifies that Juror or embraceor; that takes of both parties, for the giving of his Verdict. He forfeits ten times so much as he takes, *Anno 38. Edw. 3. cap. 12. Cromptons Justice of Peace, fol. 156. B.*

Ambidextrous. That can use both hands, that plays on both sides.

Ambient (*ambiens*) environing, encompassing, seeking of honor ambitiously.

Ambifarious (*amb farius*) double, or that may be taken both ways.

Ambiguity (*ambiguitas*) doubtfulness, incertainty, obscurity:

Ambiguous (*ambiguosus*) doubtful, obscure.

Ambilevous (*ambilevus*) left-handed. *Vulg. Er.*

Ambiloge } (*ambilogium*) a
Ambiloge } doubtful speech.

Ambiloquent (*ambiloquus*) that speaks doubtfully, or that can speak two languages.

Ambosexual (*ambosexualis*) that is both male and female, or of both sexes.

Amblygone (Gr.) a blunt angle on a tryangle, one of whose angle is blunt. *Cotgr.*

Ambrose (Gr.) divine, immortal.

Ambrosia (Gr.) is Poetically used for the meat of the Gods, as *Nectar* was their drink. It is sometimes taken for immortality.

Ambrosiack } (*ambrosianus*)
Ambrosial } divine, fragrant, sweet-smelling, also immortal.

Ambulatory (*ambulacrum*) substantively is a place to walk in, a Gallery.

Ambulatory (*ambulatorius*) adjectively, going or walking up and down, changeable.

Amburbial (*amburbialis*) that goes about the City. *Amburbial Sacrifices* were, when the beast went about the City before he was sacrificed:

Ambuscado (Spa.) soldiers hid in a secret place to entrap

entrap the enemy unawares; an ambush, a way-laying, or laying in wait for.

Ambustion (*ambustio*) a burning or scorching about.

Anebean Verse (*Carmen Amebzum*) a Song or Verse when one answers another by course, or is sung by turns.

Amen (Heb. i. e. *verè*) in the end of Prayer, a wishing that it may be so, so be it. But when it is found repeated two several times, as *Amen Amen*, then it implies *verily*, *verily*, for confirmation of a truth, *Matt. 18. 3. Ioh. 6. 26.* *Durantus* saith, that *Amen* imports, *Be it to us which we have prayed for.* *Amen* is used in most languages; in Turkey they use (*Homin*) instead of it. *S. H. B.*

Amentty (*amentitas*) pleasantness, mirth, delight, amity.

Amerciament (from the Fr. *Merci*, i. Mercy) signifies the pecuniary punishment of an offender against the King or other Lord in his Court that is found to be (*in misericordia*) i. to have offended and to stand at the Mercy of the King or Lord. There seems to be a difference between *Amerciaments* and *Fines* *Kitchin fol. 214.* For *Fines*, as taken for punishments, are punishments certain, which grow expressly from some Statute, and *Amerciaments* are such as are arbitrarily imposed by Affeerors. *Cow.*

America. One of the four parts of the world, so called from *Americus Vespasius* a Florentine, who with *Columbus* a Genoese, first discover'd this Country, about the year 1492 which is most aptly called the *New world*; *new*, for the late discovery; and *world*, for the vast spaciousness of it. For it being divided into two parts; *Mexicana* and *Peruana*, the compass of the first is deemed 17000, of the other 13000 miles. *Heyl.*

American Disease. The great Pox, brought first from the Indies by the Spaniards into Christendom, and at the Siege of *Naples*, they bestowed it on the French their enemies in the year 1528. See *Morbus Gallicus.*

Amfractuosity (*anfractuositas*) a manifold winding, turning, involution, intricacy, compass.

Amfractuous (*anfractuosus*) full of turnings or windings, intricate, maze-like, perplexed.

Amicable (*amicabilis*) friendly, like a friend.

Amict or **Amice** (*amictus, us*) a garment or attire; particularly it is that linen attire, which Priests put on, when they vest themselves, by which is represented the head-cloth, wherewith the Jews covered the face and eyes of our Saviour, when buffering they said *Prophecy, who is he that struck thee?*

Amictus (*amictus*) cloath-
ed or covered with a garment

Amie, from the French
Amie, that is, beloved, and
that from *Amatus*, a name
common both to men and
women. The Earls and Dukes
of *Savoy*, who are commonly
called *Aimè*, were in Latine
called *Amadeus*, that is, loving
God, as *Theophilus*. We now
use *Amias* for this, in diffe-
rence from *Amie* the womans
name. *Camden*.

Amistion (*amissio*) a loss
or losing.

To **Amit** (*amitto*) to lose;
to pardon.

Ammodite (*ammodites*) a
creeping vermin like a Viper,
but of a sandy colour, and full
of black spots.

Ammoniack. A kind of
gum almost like Frankincense,
so called, because it grows in
Lybia, neer the place where
the Temple of *Jupiter Am-
mon* or *Hammon* was. There
is also a kinde of salt so called,
which is found in *Africa* un-
der sand, and is like *Allum*.
Bull.

Amnesty (*amnestia*) forget-
fulness of things past. *Icon*.
Basl.

Amnicus (*amnicus*) of or be-
longing to a River.

Amonites, taken either for
a distinct people descended
from *Amon*, or generally used
for all the Heathen (whereof
they were the worst and wic-
kedest) which possessed the
land, *Gen* 15. 16. *Ios*. 2. 10.
Amos 2. 9.

Amorist (*amator*) a lover, an
amorous fellow, a wooer.

Amoroso (*Ital.*) a he lover,
and *Amorosa*, a she lover.

Amort (from the *Fr. Amorti*)
extinguished, deaded, quen-
ched. Hence tis we use to say
to those that are melancholy,
what, all Amort? or *amortified*.

To **Amortize** (from *mors*)
to deaden, kill or slay. *Lord*
Bacon and *Chaucer*.

Amotion (*amotio*) a remo-
ving or putting away.

Amphibology (*amphibolo-
gia*) a word or speech that
hath a double or doubtful un-
derstanding or meaning.

Amphibious (*amphibius*)
that lives as well in the wa-
ter, as on the land.

Amphibolous } (*amphibo-
licus*)
Amphibolical }
Amphibological } doubtful
or doubtfully spoken.

Amphictions (*Amphyktiones*)
were the most noble Coun-
sellors of *Greece*, selected out
of the twelve prime Cities, and
instituted either by *Acrisus*
(as *Strabo*) or (as *Halicarnas-
seus* thinks) by *Amphiclyon*
the son of *Helen*, from whom
they seem to have derived
their name: They had power
to decide all controversies,
and to enact Laws for the
common good, their meetings
were at the beginning of the
Spring and Autumn. *Heyl*.
and *Ryder*.

To **Amphionize**, i. to play
the *Amphion*, who was the au-
thor of harmony, and by his
Elo-

Eloquence brought men from savageness to civility. *Apol. for Learning.*

Amphyscians (*amphiscii*) such people as live under the burning Zone, neer the Equinoctial line; so called, because their shadows at noon are sometimes towards the North, sometimes toward the South. *Bull.*

Amphitheater (*amphitheatrum*) a kind of round Scaffold or Play-house full of benches of divers heights, for people to sit and behold publique exercises; It differs from a Theater as the Full Moon from the half: this was but half-circled, that round, and composed as it were of two Theaters, and is thereof so called. *Caius Julius Caesar*, (says *Polydore Virgil*) built the first Amphitheatre in the field and consecrated it to *Mars*. *Verona* a City in *Lombardy* boasts of an Amphitheatre, able to contain 80000 people. *Heil.* And *Vespasians* Amphitheatre at *Rome*, said to be as great. *Theodorick* King of the *Goths* did utterly abolish the pastimes then used to be exhibited upon these Amphitheatres.

Amphitrite (*Gr.*) the wife of *Neptune*, used for the Sea. *Ovid.*

Amphoral (*amphoralis*) containing or pertaining to *Amphora*, which is a vessel or pot with two ears, by some taken for a Rundlet of nine

gallons. Anciently the *Italick Amphora* contained five Gallons, the *Attick Amphora* seven Gallons and a half. *Godwin. 143.*

Ampliation (*ampliatio*) a deferring or prolonging of judgement or tryal, till the cause be better certified: an enlargement, a Reprive.

Amplification (*amplificatio*) an amplifying, enlarging or dilating.

Amplitude (*amplitudo*) greatness, dignity, breadth, largeness.

Amplivagant (*amplivagus*) that stretcheth far, or hath a large scope.

Ampullous (*ampullarius*) pertaining to, or empty as a bottle or such like vessel: also proud, swelling or gorgeous.

Amputation (*amputatio*) a cutting off, away or about, a proyning.

Amulete (*amuletum*) a ball like a Pomander, good against infection or bewitching; also any thing that is hanged about the neck to preserve one from bewitching and infection.

Ana. A barbarous word used by Physicians, and signifies of every one a little quantity.

Anabaptists, a sort of Heretiques, whose erroneous Tenents or the greatest part of them are,

I That Christ took not flesh from the *Virgin Mary*, but that he past through her,

as the Sun beams do through glass, or rain through a spout.

2 That there is no original sin.

3 That children ought not to be baptized.

4 That such as have been baptized in their infancy ought to be re-baptized when they come to yeers of discretion.

5 That lay-people may preach and administer the Sacraments.

6 That Absolution and the Church-peace ought to be denied to such, who are fallen into any grievous sin, yea though they repent of it.

7 That *Luther* and the Pope are false Prophets, but of the two, *Luther* the worst. In matters of State they hold,

1 That the people may depose their Magistrates and chief Rulers.

2 That a Christian with a good Conscience, may not take upon him or bear the office of Magistrate, or keep any Court of Justice.

3 That none may administer an oath to another.

4 That no malefactor ought to be put to death.

In family-government they hold,

1 That no man hath a property in his goods, but that all things ought to be held in common.

2 That it is lawful to have more wives then one at once,

3 That a man may put a-

way his wife, if she differ from him in point of Religion, and be not of their Sect.

There are divers sorts of *Anabaptists*, whereof some hold but part of these opinions, some all of them, and others more then these, whereof you may see more at large in Doctor *Featley's* description of *Anabaptists* Entituled the *Dippers dip*, and in *Herefiography* an English book so called, *Melancthon* saith, that one *Nich. Stork* first broached *Anabaptism* in *Germany*, about the year 1521. which doth very much reign at this time in many parts of Christendom.

Anabathzum (*anabathrum*) a Pulpit or any place whereunto we ascend by steps or sayrs.

Anachorite } *Anchoreta* (so
or } called, because
Anchozet } they use to live
ἀνδὲ χωρῆς retired from company) a kinde of Religious persons that live solitarily in Cells, and dig their graves with their nayls.

Anachronicism } (Gr. *ἀν* an er-
Anachronism } ror in Chro-
nology, or an undue connexion of time, a false Chronickling, a repeating of time.

Anachoreticall } *Anachoretas*
Anachoretal } *lis*) belonging to solitariness or Hermites.

Anacreontick Verse (so called from *Anacreon*, a *Lyrick Poet*, who was the first in-
vener

ventor of it) consists of seven syllables, which syllables as I take it, are not tyed to any certain Law of quantity: As

Sat est quiete dulci

Fessum fovere corpus.

Anadem(*anadema*) a kind of ornament for womens heads, as Garlands, Coronets or borders.

Anaglyphik or **Anaglyphick** (*anaglyphicus*) pertaining to the Art of Carving, Embossing or Engraving.

Anagogical (*anagogeticus*) subtile, or of deep understanding, or belonging unto high matters.

Anagrammatism. The Art of making Anagrams, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his Elements, and a new connexion of it by Artificial transposition (without addition, subtraction or change of any Letter) into different words, making some perfect sense applyable to the person named; As

Carolus Stuartus, Angliæ, Scotiæ & Hiberniæ Rex.

Anagr.

Aula, Regno, Statu exuêris, & hostili arte necaberis.

The precise in this practise, strictly observing all the parts of the definition, are onely bold with *H*, either in omitting or retaining it, for that it cannot challenge the right of a letter, but the Licentiates, somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poeti-

cal liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter; if the sense fall aptly, and think it no injury to use *E* for *Æ*, *V* for *W*, *S* for *Z*, and *C* for *K*, and contrariwise.

The Greeks (saith Camden) refer this invention to *Lycophron*, who was one of those Poets, whom the Greeks called the seven stars or *Pleiades*, and flourished about the year 380 before Christ, in the time of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus* King of *Ægypt*, whose name he thus Anagrammatized,

Π Τ Ο Δ Ε Μ Α Ι Ο Σ .

Α π ο δέ λ ι τ θ . Made of bony.

And upon *Arfinoë* his wife, thus. Α Ρ Σ Ι Ν Ο Η'.

Η' ρ ο σ ί ο ν . June's Violet.

Anagraph (*anagraphe*) a registering or recording of matters: an Inventory.

Analekts (*analekta*) fragments, scraps of meat or crumbs gathered together; and metaphorically it is used for collections or fragments of learning, gathered out of any Book or Author.

Analem (*analemma*) a Mathematical Instrument, whereby is found out the elevation of any Planet, or the height of any other thing.

Analogism (*analogismus*) a forcible Argument, from the Cause to the Effect, implying an unanswerable necessity.

Analogy (*analogia*) the just proportion, correspondence and

and measure, which the object or subject holds, with the true reason required therein: An Agreement, harmony or apt answering of the thing to the considerations proper thereunto. *El. of Ar.*

Analogous } (*analogicus*)
Analogical } proportional,
 equal.

Analogists (*analogistæ*) tutors that are not bound to give account of those whom they have under tuition, as guardians and protectors of Wards.

Analysis (Lat.) a resolution or unfolding of an intricate matter: or a resolving or distribution of the whole into parts.

Analyse, to resolve or explicate an intricate matter, &c.

Analytick That which resolves.

Ananias (Heb.) the grace of the Lord, or (as some will have it) *Divinatio Domini*.

Anapest (*anapestus*) a foot in a Latin verse, consisting of two short syllables and one long, as, *vacuas*.

Anapestick Verse (*anapesticum*) or *Aristophanick*, commonly used in Tragedies, hath 3 feet, an Anapest, a Dactyle and a Spondee, which are used in all parts of the verse indifferently, as,

*Castos sequitur mala paupertas,
 Vitioque potens regnat adulter.*

Anapologetical (from Gr. *Anapologetos*) inexcusable, or without excuse.

Anarchique (*anarchicus*)

belonging to Anarchy, without rule or government.

Anarchy (*anarchia*) when people are without a Prince or Ruler; lack of Government, confusion.

Anarchism, the Doctrine, Positions or Art of those that teach Anarchy; also the being it self of the people without a Prince or Ruler.

Anathem (from the Gr. *anathema* with an eta or é longum) an offering or gift given to an Idol, or to the Church, and hanged up in the Temple in testimony of devotion or thanksgiving.

Anathem (from *Anathema* with an epsilon or e breve) a man that is accursed or given to the devil by Excommunication; also execration or excommunication it self. *Anathema Maranatha* is one accursed for ever, or eternal execration, 1 Cor. 6. 21. *Anathema* belongs to all obstinate scandalous offenders: *Anathema Maranatha* belongs onely to blasphemers of the H. Ghost, Gal. 1. 9, Rom. 9. 2.

Anathematize (*anathematizo*) to excommunicate, to swear, curse and give to the devil.

Anatiferous (from *Anas*) that brings the disease or age of old women. Dr. Br.

Anatocism (*anatocismus*) a yearly revenue of usury, and taking usury for usury.

Anatomy (*anatomia*) the incision or cutting up the body of man or beast, as Surgeons do to discover the substance, actions & use of every part. **A=**

Anatomical (*anatomicus*) belonging to, or skilful in that Art.

Anatomize, to cut up the body of man &c. *Ut supra*.

Anchoral (*anchoralis*) pertaining to the Anchor or Cable.

Anchoress. A religious woman that lives solitarily in a Cell. *Vide Anchorite*.

Ancil (*ancile*) was a short Buckler or Scutcheon which was formed without corners, being rebated on each side in the fashion of a decreffant or Moon in the last quarter. This *Ancile* (as they say) fell from Heaven into the hands of King Numa in time of a Plague at Rome, and he being advertised by *Egeria*, that it was for the health of the City, and ought to be kept safe, caused eleven more to be made so like, as they could not be known from the pattern, which hereby was preserved; the keeping hereof was committed to the 12. *Salii*. *Livie* and *Fern*.

Andrew (*Gr. Andreas*) manly or manful.

Androgynal (*androgynus*) pertaining to male and female, Hermaphroditical.

Androgyn (*androgynus*) he that is male and female, an Hermaphrodite.

Infractuosy. See *Amfractuosy*.

Anelate, a Faulchion or wood-knife; which I gather out of *M. Par.* p. 535 & 542.

Angelical (*angelicus*) of or like an Angel.

Angelot (*Fr.*) a kind of little Cheeses in France, so called.

Angle (*angulus*) a corner, nook, or secret place. It is also a Geometrical term for a corner, included by two lines; of which there are three sorts, to wit, a right, an acute, and obtuse angle.

1 A **Right Angle**, is when the two lines meeting do frame a just square Angle of 90 degrees.

2 An **Acute**, is when the two lines enclose less then a square, thereby becoming more sharp, and therefore **Acute**.

3 An **Obtuse Angle**, Is when the two lines include more then the square, making it thereby the more blunt and dull, and is therefore called **Obtuse**. *Enchiridion of fortification*.

Angor (*Lar.*) anguish or grief either of body or mind.

Anguineous (*anguineus*) of or belonging to a Snake.

Angular (*angularis*) which hath angles or corners, crooked.

Angularity. Fulness of Angles or corners; the being of a thing cornerwise.

Angust (*angustus*) strait, narrow, slender.

Anhelation (*anhelatio*) shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, the Pthifique.

Anheled (*anhelus*) which breatheth

breatheth with pain or difficulty, puffed up, broken-winded.

Antlity (*anilitas*) old age of
Antity } women: dorage.

Animable (*animabilis*) that which may have life or soul.

Animadversion (*animadversio*) an observing, considering or giving attention unto, also a punishment or correction.

Animal (*Lat. ab anima*) a living creature that hath sense, man or beast: sometimes we call a block-head or dull head an Animal. *Animal Spirit*, See in *Vital*.

Animalillo (*Span.*) a little Animal.

Animality (*animalitas*) the essence or being of a living creature.

Animate (*animo*) to hearten or encourage, to give life or inspire with life.

Animosity (*animositas*) liveliness, courage, stoutness.

Annals (*annales*) brief histories or Chronicles of things done from year to year, properly spoken of things done in former ages, not in the present. *Tacitus* applies to *Annals*, matters of state; To *Diaries*, Acts and accidents of a meaner nature.

Annalist, he that makes or writes such Annals or yearly Chronicles.

Annartian Law, was a Law among the Romans, first proposed by *L. Julius*, a Tribune of the Commons, touching

the year of the age requisite, and meet to sue for any publique office, or to exercise the same. *Livy*.

Annats First fruits paid of spiritual livings, so called because the rate so paid, is also after one yeers profit. These *Annats* (*says Pol. Virgil*) began first at the Popes own Benefices, whereof he was Patron. But *Clement* the fifth generally decreed it in the year 1305. *Boniface* the ninth, and *John* the 22, renewed that Decree.

Anne (*Hebr. Hannah*) gracious or merciful.

Anncate. To paint upon glass, to annoint, or do any thing with oyl.

Anniiferous (*annifer*) that bears fruit all the year.

Annihilate (*annihilo*) is the opposite to creation, that as to create, is to make something of nothing, or to produce an effect without the help of precedent materials: so to annihilate is utterly to destroy or to reduce something to its old nothing, and as to create is an action proper onely to God himself, so in like maner to annihilate is onely proper to Him, whereas other kinds of productions and corruptions are the ordinary effects of sublunary and second Causes.

Anniversary (*anniversarius*) that comes every year at a certain time, yearly, or from year to year,

Those

Those were of old called *Anniversary days*, whereon the martyrdoms or death-days of Sts. were celebrated yearly in the Church; or the days whereon at the yeers end, men were wont yearly to pray for the souls of their deceased friends according to the continued custom of Roman Catholics.

Annosity (*annositas*) old age, agedness.

Annotation (*annotatio*) a noting or marking.

Annual (*annualis*) of or belonging to the year, yearly or every year.

Annuity (*annuus redditus*) a yearly Rent to be paid for term of life or yeers, or in Fee. There are divers differences between a Rent and an Annuity, whereof the first is, that every Rent is going out of Land, and an Annuity goes out of no Land, but charges onely the person of the granter, or his heirs, that have Assers by descent. The second difference is, that for the recovery of an Annuity, no Action lies, but onely the Writ of Annuity against the Granter, his heirs or successors: but of a Rent the same Actions lye, as do of Land, as the case requires. The third difference is, that an Annuity is never taken for Assers, because it is no Free hold in Law, nor shall be put in execution upon a Statute-Merchant, Statute-Staple, or Elegit, as a Rent may. *Doct.*

and Student, *Dial.* 1 cap. 2. And Dyer fol. 345. num. 2, speaks also to this effect.

Annul (*annihilo*) to frustrate, make void or bring to nought.

Annulated (*annulatus*) that weareth rings, ringed.

Annulet (*annulus*) a Ring or any thing like a Ring.

Annunciate (*annuntio*) to declare unto, to bring news or a message.

Annossance. See *Nusance*.

Anomaly (*anomalia*) inequality, irregularity, unlikeness.

Anomalous (*anomalus*) unequal, unlike, irregular. *Vul. Er.*

Anonyma (*anonymus*) without name, without Author.

Anoply (*Gr.*) want of sight, dimness of sight, darkness of colour. *Vul. Er.*

Anorexy (*anorexia*) queasiness of Stomack, want of appetite.

Antagonist (*antagonista*) one that contends for mastery against another; an adversary or enemy.

Antartick Circle (*antarcticus circulus*) a Circle in the Heavens southwards towards the *Antipodes*, remote from our sight, so called because it is opposite to the *Arctick Circle*, and is 45 degrees distant from the Tropick of Capricorn. *Heyl.*

Antartick Pole. The South Pole of the world.

Ante

Anteact (*ante-acta*) deeds done in former times, by past actions.

Anteambulate (*anteambulo*) to go before, as Ushers do.

Antecedaneous, the same with **Antecedent**. *Apol. for Learning.*

Antecede (*antecedo*) to go before, to excel or surpass.

Antecedent (*antecedens*) that hath a Relative, that goes before or excels; In an Argument or discourse consisting of two Propositions, which by Logicians is called an *Enthymem*: the first proposition is called the **Antecedent**, the other inferred out of the first, is called the *Consequent*.

Antecession (*anteceffio*) a going before or excelling.

Antecurzor (*Lat.*) one that runs or rides before, a forerunner.

Antediluvian (from *ante* and *diluvies*) before the deluge or great flood. *Br.*

Antefact (*antefactum*) a deed done before, a former action.

Antegenital (*antegenitalis*) born before, elder born.

Antegression (*antegressus*) a going before.

Anteloquy (*anteloquium*) a Preface, or the first place or turn in speaking: also a term, which Stage-Players use, by them called their Cue.

Antemeridian (*antemeridianus*) before noon, or mid-day.

Anteoccupation (*anteoccupatio*) a preventing, or seising first.

Antepone (*antepono*) to put or set before, to prefer.

Anterior (*Lat.*) that is before; the former.

Antebene (*antevenio*) to come before, to anticipate, or prevent.

Anthemn. See *Antiphon*.

Anthime (*anthimus*) } that
Anthine (*anthinus*) } is, full of, or made of flowers, or of the hony comb.

Anthology (*Gr.*) a speaking or treating of flowers.

Anthologicks (*anthologica*) books that intreat of flowers or herbs.

Anthony (from the *Gr.* *Anthos* a flower) flourishing.


Anthromancy (*Gr.*) divination by the raising of dead men. *Cotgr.*

Anthropophagy (*Gr.*) a feeding on mans flesh; hence

Anthropophagize, to play the Canibal, to eat or feed on mans flesh.

Anthropopathy (*Gr.*) humane or mans passion.

Anthropomorphites (*anthropomorphite*) a sect of simple Heretiques that began in *Ægypt* about the year of Christ 395 in time of Pope *Siricius* and of the Emperour *Theodosius* the elder: their peculiar Doctrine was, that God had a body or corporeal shape, consisting of head, neck, arms, &c. like a man, having their
appellation

appellation from the Greek word *ανδρω* , which signifies *Man*, they are also commonly called *Vadiani* or *Audiani*, from their esteemed Father or Author *Audams*, a Syrian, that lived about the year 380. in time of Pope *Damascus*.

Antichrist (*antichristus*) an enemy or adversary to Christ. It is compounded of the Greek proposition *Anti* and *Christus*, which signifies contrary or against Christ.

Antichamber (*Fr.*) any outward chamber, which is next or near to the bed chamber.

Anticipate (*antipico*.) to take before, to prevent, to forestal.

Antidate (*ab ante & Datus*) the dating of a Letter or other writing before the time of the making or writing thereof.

Antidicomarians .i. *Maries* adversaries, a sort of Hereticks enemies to the blessed Virgin. *Sir Tho. More.*

Antidote (*antidotum*) a medicine or preservative against venome or poyson.

Antike work (*ab antes .i.* a prop or buttress) a work in painting or carving of divers shapes of Men, Birds, Flowers, Fishes, &c. imperfectly, and disorderly mixt and made one out of another for delight sake. *Ball.*

To **Antigonize**, to play the *Antigonus*, who was a bountiful King of Macedonia.

Antigraph (*antigraphum*) an example, a copy, a counterpane.

Antigrapher (*antigraphus*) a Controller, Treasurer, he that keeps the accounts or money received to the Princes use, a maker or keeper of counterpanes of Deeds.

Antilogy } (*antilogia*)
Antiloque } contradiction
gainsaying or overthwarting.

Antimetrical contrary, or against the rule or order of meter, or verse. *Recl. Pap.*

Antimony (*antimonium*) is a vein of the earth, like lead, howbeit it hath this difference from a metal; a metal melts, Antimony is brayed, and will be burnt rather than molten; it is cold and dry in the third degree, and is used in Collyries for the eyes. *Vig.*

Antimonial, belonging to Antimony.

Antinomy (*antinomia*) the repugnance or contrariety between two Laws, or the contrarying of a Law. It was the custom in Athens to delegate five persons, to revise and examine every year the contrary-Titles of Law, which they called *Antinomies*. &c.

Antinomians (*ab αντι contra, & νόμος lex, quasi, adversa .ii. legis, adversaries to the Law*) are a sort of Reformists hatcht in *Luthers* days, about one hundred and thirty years since, by a disciple once of *Luther*, called *John* fir-named *Islebius*

(from the Town *Islebium*, where he and *Luther* were both born in the County of *Mansfield* in Germany) a husbandman. The Tenets of that Sect are; That there be no devils; That the men of the Gospel are not bound to do the good works of Gods Law, as being neither necessary, nor profitable; That whatsoever sins a man falls into, be they Whoredoms, Adulteries, Thefts, Rebellions, or whatever other, yet if he do but believe the promises of the Gospel, he is sure to be saved; with such other damnable points. This Heresie is still lurking in many corners of Christendom; one *John Eaton* is said to have been the first professor of this Sect in England.

Antipast, The first dish of a dinner.

Antipathy (*antipathia*) a contrariety in nature, or natural repugnance, a contrariety in passions or inclinations, a disagreement of dispositions.

Antipathetical (*anti* and *patheticus*) of a contrary passion or nature:

Antipertissis, a term used in Philosophy, when heat being kept in by cold, waxes the stronger in it self, or cold kept in by heat grows more vehement: an encounter of contraries, or contrary circumstance. *Dub.*

Antipelargy (*antipelargesis*) the reciprocal love of chil-

dren to their Parents, or (more generally) any requital or mutual kindness. *Corgr.*

Antiphrasie (*antiphrasis*) a figure, where a word hath a contrary meaning.

Antiphrastical, that hath orgives a contrary meaning to words.

Antiphone (*antiphona*) an Anthem, a kinde of Verse or Sentence, which Church-men sing by course, one singing one verse, and another another. *Vox reciproca duobus choris alternatim psallentibus.* A responsory song.

Antipileptical (*Gr.*) that is good against the falling-sickness; or which is contrary to that disease. *Dr. Br.*

Antipodes (*Gr.*) people dwelling on the other side of the earth with their feet directly against ours, so as a right line drawn from the one to the other, passeth from North to South, through the Center of the world. These are distant 180 degrees, which is half the compass of the earth. They differ in all things, as seasons of the year, length of days, rising and setting of the Sun, with the like. *Heyl.*

Antipodal, belonging to the *Antipodes*, or to those people that have their feet directly against ours. *Br.*

Antiquary (*antiquarius*) one that searches or is well skild in Antiquities, as Coyns, Histories, old words, &c.

Antiquate (*antiquo*) to bring into the ancient manner or estate, to abrogate or make void.

Antique (*antiquus*) old, ancient, out of use.

Antistrophe (*Gr. i. inversio*) a figure in Rhetorique, when between two things that mutually hang one on the other, there is an interchangeable conversion, As *Servus Domini*, *Dominus servi*.

Antisabbatarian. A sort of Hereticks, who would have no particular Sabbath at all, but every day to be a Sabbath to a Christian man.

Antithesis (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical figure, when contraries are opposed to contraries, as spokes in a wheele; a contrary Position, or opposition.

Antithets (*antitheta*) opposites, contraries.

Anti-Trinitarians. i. Adversaries to the Blessed Trinity, who are more spoken of in writers under the name of *Trinitarians*, which comprehends those Heretiques that reject the word *Trinity*, as not being found in Holy scripture, and deny the number and distinction of three persons in the blessed Trinity. As the *Arians*, who denyed him to be truly God: whom true believers call the Son of the Eternal Father, or the second person of the Blessed Trinity. Or as the *Sabellians* (having their name from their Author *Sabellius* an Egyptian, who

lived *Anno Christi* 260) who denyed any difference or distinction betwixt the three persons, confounding the three into one. Or as the *Macedonians* (so denominared from *Macedonius* a Bishop of *Constantinople*, living about the year of *Christ* 359) who denyed the Holy Ghost to be God, or as many other old condemned Heretiques, to whose opinions subscribed those in the last age, who are termed *Deists*, followers of one *Gregorius Pauli* a Minister of *Cracovia* in *Poland* about the year of *Christ* 1564, who vented many blasphemies against the Blessed Trinity, and many others, as *Ludovicus Hetser*, *Michael Servetus*, *Campanus*, with many disciples of theirs in *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Poland*, and other places, where there are of them to this day.

Antitype (*antitypum*) an **Antitypie** example or copy like or contrary to the pattern. *Bac.* useth it.

Antonians, an order of Religious persons, instituted about the year 324, by the Egyptian Monk *St. Anthony*, who at the first sold his possessions, and distributed their worth among the poor, and afterwards betook himself to a most holy austere course of life, perpetually addicted to Prayer, Fasting, Watching, and other corporeal mortifications; teaching his Disciples

pies or followers to fight against the Devil, and his temptations with the sign of the Holy Cross; His life was written by *Athanasius* one of the Greek Fathers, that lived in his days.

Antonomastically, that is said or spoken by the figure *Antonomasia*, which is a putting one name for another. *Vul. Er.*

Anxiety (*anxietas*) sorrow, anguish, heaviness.

Anxiferous (*anxifer*) bringing sorrow, causing anguish.

Aonian, An Epithete for the *Muses*, *Aonia* a part of *Bœotia*, where there is a Well dedicated to them, who are thence called *Aonides*.

Apathy (*apathia*) a wanting of affection, the affection of the Stoicks, without affection.

Apelles Table. See *Table*.

Appennage } (*Fr.*) the
Appennage } portion of the Kings younger Sons in *France*, a childspart. They have in *France* a Fundamental Law, which they call the Law of *Appennages*, whereby the Kings younger Sons cannot have partage with the elder. This law was made by *Charlemayne*, before whose time *France* was dividable into as many Kingdoms as the King had Sons. By this Law the younger (though sometimes they are content with

yearly Pensions) are to be entituled to some Dutchy, and all the Profits, and Rights thereto appertaining; all matters of regality only excepted, as Coynage, levying Taxes, and the like. It is derived from the German word *Abannage*, which signifies a portion. *View of France.*

Apellean (*appelleus*) of or belonging to *Apelles* an excellent Painter.

Aperition (from *aperio*) an opening, discovering, uncovering or revealing. *Sir H. Wot.*

Apepsy (*apepsia*) crudity or rawness of the Stomach.

Aperient (*aperiens*) opening, discovering, revealing, disclosing. *Bac.*

Apertly (*apertè*) plainly, openly, evidently. *Bac.*

Aphelium (*Gr. aphelion*) is the point wherein the Earth, or any other Planet is most distant from the Sun. *Riccio-lus.*

Aphetical (*aphaticus*) pertaining to the Planet that is the disposer of life in a nativity.

Aphorism (*aphorismus*) a short selected sentence, briefly expressing the properties of a thing; or which serves as a maxime or principle to guide a man to any knowledge, specially in Physick.

Aphrodite (*Gr.*) the Surname of *Venus*.

Apian (*Apianus*) belonging

to Bees, sweet or tasting like honey.

Apocalypse (*apocalypsis*) a divine book written by St. John Evangelist, while he was banished in the Isle *Pathmos*; So called because it contains many profound mysteries there revealed unto him. The words bare signification is, a revelation or vision.

Apocalyptic, belonging to the Apocalypse, or to a Vision or revelation.

Apocryphal (*apocryphus*) that which is hidden, unknown or doubtful; whose original authority is not known; Part of the Scripture so called, because it is doubted whether it be true Scripture, or not certainly known to be so.

Apodictical (from *apodixis*) pertaining to a plain proof, or demonstration of a thing. Br.

Apogee } (*apogæum*) a
Apogees } Shroud or Den under the earth; also a term in Astronomy, signifying the point in the Heaven, where any Planet is farthest from the centre of the Earth; The remotest point of an Epicycle, Ryder.

Apograph (*apographum*) a copy written out of another pattern; Also an Inventory of ones goods.

Apolactize (*apolaſtizo*) to kick or spurn with the heel, to despise.

Apollinean (*Apollineus*) of or belonging to Apollo the God of musick, Physick and Poetry, or to the Sun.

Apollyon (Gr.) Signifies a destroyer, a name attributed to the Devil in the New Testament, *Apoc. 9.11.* They had a King over them, whose name in Hebr. is Abaddon, and in Greek Apollyon.

Apology } (*apologia*)
Apologism } a defence or excuse, a speech or written answer made in justification of any one.

Apologetical } (*apologeti-*
Apological } *cus*) pertaining to such a defence or excuse.

Apologize (*apologizo*) to make such a defence or excuse.

Apologue (*apologus*) a Fable or Tale such as *Æsops* were, when brute Beasts are feigned to speak, and which covertly teach lessons of good life.

Apophlegmatism (*apophlegmatismus*) a medicine to purge the Flegm.

Apophthegm (*apophthegma*) a brief and pithy speech or sentence of renowned personages.

Apopheret (*apopheretum*) a New-years gift, a Present.

Apoplectical (*apoplecticus*) pertaining to the Apoplexy.

Apoplexy (*apoplexia*) a very dangerous disease, where in a man lyes, without sense or motion, as if he were dead, with his eys closed, and great difficulty in fetching his breath; it comes for the most part of cold and gross flegmatick humors, oppressing the brain in such sort, that the Animal spirits cannot pass from thence into the sinews, as they were wont. A Palsey or dead Palsey.

Aporétique (from *Aporia*) ever doubting, never certain in any thing, wanting Counsel.

Apostata he that revolts or falls from any thing he has undertaken to defend, as from true Religion. *Julianus* the Emperor was most infamous for this crime, and therefore called *Julian, the Apostata*.

Apostatize (*apostato*) to make defection by revolt, rebel or fall away from his Religion, duty or purpose.

Hence comes *Apostacy* the Substantive, and *Apostatical* the Adjective.

Aposteme. See *Impostume*.

Apostle (*Apostolus*) one sent of a Message, a Messenger or Embassador. Therefore the twelve which Christ sent to preach the word of God, are properly called *Apostles*.

Apostolicks } (*Apostolici*)
or } a sort of
Apostolitans } Heretiques

that hold, 1 That many Christians in these days have more knowledge then the Apostles. 2 That there is a salvation to be revealed unknown to the Apostles themselves; 3 That God in a short time will raise up Apostles, men extraordinarily endued with visible infallible gifts to preach the Gospel, &c. with other such erroneous Teners.

Apostroph (*apostrophus*) a mark or comma, signifying the cutting off some vowel, as 'tis for it is, th'end, for the end, and the like; most used in Poetry. It is also a figure, when we convert our speech from one matter or person to another.

Apostume (*apostema*) an Impostume, an unnatural swelling of any corrupt matter in the body. See *Impostume*.

Apothegme. See *Apothegme*.

Apotheke (*apotheca*) a place where any thing is laid to be kept, as a shop, ware-house, or store house.

Apotomy (*apotomia*) a cutting off; a Mathematical term.

Apozeme (*apozema*) a decoction, a boyling of water with divers kinds of Spices and herbs, used in stead of Syrrups; broth. *Bac. in his Nat. Hist.* and *Mr. Montagu*.

Appareil (Fr.) preparation, provision, ready making; it is an ancient word used in the Accompts

Accompts of the Inner Temple, and signifies that sum at the foot of an account, which the house remains in debt, or which remains charged on the house.

Apparitor (Lat.) a Serjeant, Beadle, or Sumner; but most commonly used for an inferior Officer that summon'd in Delinquents to a spiritual Court.

Appeale (*appellatio*) is often used in our Common Law as it is taken in the Civil: which is a removing of a Cause from an inferior Judge to a superior, as *Appeal to Rome*, Ann. 24. H. 8. c. 12. and 1 Eliz. c. 1. So St. Paul appealed from *Festus* to *Cæsar*. But it is more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a person who had interest in the party murdered, or of any Fellow, by one of his complices in the Fact. See more of this in *Cowels Interpreter*.

Appellation (*appellatio*) a calling or pronouncing an Appeal.

Appellative (*appellativus*) naming, mentioning or calling. Grammatically it is taken for common, opposite to proper, as this word *homo*, a man, is by the Grammarians called a Noun or name appellative, because common to all men, and this word *Petrus*, *Peter*, is a Noun or name proper to one individual person;

Appendant (*appendens*) is any thing belonging to another, As *Accessorium principali*, with the Civilians, or *Adjunctum subiecto* with the Logicians. An Hospital may be appendant to a Manor, *Fitzher. Nat. Br. fol. 142.* Common of fishing appendant to a Freehold. *Westmin. 2. cap. 25. An. 13. Ed. 1:*

Appennage. See *Apen-nage*.

Appenditious (*appendicus*) that depends on another, pertaining to an *Appendix*.

Appendix (Lat.) a hang-by, an addition, a Pent-house, label or any thing that depends on another.

Appensor (Lat.) he that weighs or ponders.

Appetency (*appetentia*) appetite, desire, lust.

Appetible (*appetibilis*) to be or that may be desired. *Vul. Er.*

Appetition (*appetitio*) an earnest desire, endeavour, or lust.

Appian Way (*Appia via*) a notable street or high-way which leads from Rome to Capua in Campania, which *Appius Claudius* in his Consulship paved with stones and walled, and therefore took denomination from him; but was extended to *Brundisium* in Calabria, by *Iulius Cæsar* and *Trajan*. Of all other it seems to be the principal, by the testimony of *Papinius the Poet*, *Appia cunctarum fertur Regina viarum.* D 4 Ap.

Applaud (*applaudo*) to shew joy or liking of a thing, by clapping of the hands, or other sign of rejoycing, to allow or praise.

Applause (*applausus*) a clapping of the hands in token of joy or good liking of a thing.

Application (*applicatio*) a making any thing meet with another, an applying of one thing to another.

Applumbature (*applumbatura*) a joyning or soldering with lead.

Apposite (*appositus*) put or set to, meet for the purpose, convenient.

Apposition (*appositio*) adding or putting to.

Appostile (*Fr.*) an answer to a Petition, set down in the margent thereof, and generally any smal addition to a great discourse in writing. *Cotgr.*

Appretiate (*appretio*) to esteem at an high rate or price.

Appretiation (*appretiatio*) an high valuing or estimation. *Journ. Lat.*

Appretiatively (*appretiative*) according to the price or value; It is usually contradistinguished to *intensively*; As wee may be said to love a Dog more then a Child *intensively*, but not *appretiatively*.

Appropriate (*appropriero*) to hasten, to make speed to.

Appropinquation (*appropinquatio*) an approaching or coming nigh unto.

Appropriation (*appropriatio*) A term in the Law of England, when any body corporate or private person hath the right, and converts the profit of an Ecclesiastical Living to his or their own use, onely maintaining a Vicar to serve the Cure.

To make an *Appropriation*, licence must be obteyned of the King in Chancery, and the consent of the *Diocesan*, *Patron* and *Incumbent* are necessary, if the Church be full; But if the Church be void, the *Diocesan* and the *Patron* upon the Kings licence may conclude it. *Plowden in Grendons Case fo. 496. b. & Seqq.* To dissolve an *Appropriation*, it is enough to present a Clark to the Bishop, for, that once done, the Benefice returns to the former nature, *Fitzh. nat. br. fo. 35 F.*

Approber (*approbator*) signifies in our Common Law, one that confessing Feiory of himself, appeals or accuseth another, one or more to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because hee must prove that which he hath alleadged in his appeal, *Stanf. Pl. Cor. fo. 142.* And that proof is by battail, or by the Country at his Election that appealed. See more of this in *Cowel.*

Appuyed (from the Fr. *Appuyé*) stayed, propped, supported or held up; also rested or leaned on.

Appication (*apricatio*) a warming or heating in the Sun.

Appricity (*apricitas*) the warmth of the Sun in Winter! Sun shining, fair warm weather.

Aprique (*apricus*) sunny, warmed with the sun, or that loves to be in the Sun shine, Sunny.

Appitude (*aptitudo*) fitness, meetness, convenience.

Aqua Coelestis is rectified wine, being in some sort made like the heaven for subtilty and pureness. *Chym. Dist.*

Aptote (*aptotum*) a noun without a case, indeclinable.

Aquarius, or the waterman, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiack, so called from the plenty of rain water, which we commonly have, when the Sun enters that sign. *Min.*

Aquatcal (*aquaticus*) belonging to, living or breeding in the water.

Aquattile (*aquatilis*) that haunts or lives in the water.

Aquation (*aquatio*) a carrying, fetching, or providing water, also abundance of rain water.

Aqueduct (*aqueductus*) a conduit or conveyance of water by a pipe.

Aqueous (*aqueus*) waterish like to water. *Vul. Er.*

Aquiliferous (*aquilifer*) that bears the picture of an Eagle in his Ensign, such was the Roman Standard-bearer.

Aquiline (*aquilinus*) of or belonging to an Eagle.

Arabesque (Fr.) Rebesk work; branched work in painting or in Tapestry; or a small and curious flourishing.

Arabian bird, the Phenix, which the Country called Arabia in Asia, is said to bring forth.

Arabian stone, the stone called *Corneol*, being a kind of *Onyx*, and found in Arabia.

Arable (*arabilis*) that may be tilled or ploughed.

Araneous (*Araneosus*) full of spiders webs.

Aratrate (*aratro*) to till or plough, to stir or ear ground.

Arbitrary (*arbitrarius*) that which is voluntary or left to our own will or censure; belonging to arbitrement.

Arbitratour (*arbitrator*) is an extraordinary Judge or Commissioner in one or more causes, between party and

and party, chosen by their mutual consents. This *Arbitrement* is either general, that is, including all Actions, Quarrels, Executions and Demands, or special, which is of one or more matters, facts, or things specified. The Civilians (says Dr. Cowel) make a difference between *Arbiter* and *Arbitrator*. For though they both ground their power upon the comprimize of the parties, yet their liberty is divers. For *Arbiter* is tyed to proceed and judge according to Law, with equity mingled: *Arbitrator* is permitted wholly to his own discretion, without solemnity of process, or course of judgement, to hear or determine the controversie committed unto him, so it be *juxta arbitrium boni viri*.

Arbozary (*arborarius*) of or belonging to the Trees or Arbours.

Arborist (from *Arbor*) he that hath skill in Trees, a woodman.

Arbustive (*arbusinus*) of or
Arbustine } or belonging to shrubs or young Trees, shrubby.

Arca buz (Sp.) a kind of hand-gun or Caliever.

Arca buzzer, one that serves with such a gun in the wars.

Arcadian (*arcadicus*) belonging to the people or country of Arcadia, rustick, blockish, clownish.

Arcade (Fr.) an Arch or half a Circle. *Merc. Ital.*

Arcane (*arcanus*) hid, secret, privy, unknown.

Arcenal. See *Arsenal*.

Arche (Gr. *Archos*) the first or chief, Hence

Archetype (*archetypum*) the first pattern or Original Copy, the principal figure or example, whereby a thing is framed.

Arch-Dapifer, a chief Sewer, it is the Title that belongs to the Count Palatine of the Rhene, under the Emperour.

Arch Duke, as much as the first or principal Duke. This title belongs onely to the house of *Austria*, devised by the Emperour *Frederick* to grace his nephew *Philip*, when he was to marry *Ioan* the daughter of *Spain*. Second part, *Treasury of Times*.

Arch-Flamins, were among the Heathens, what *Arch-Bishops* or *Arch-Priests* are among Christians; the Heathenish Romans had three *Arch-Flamins* in Britain in King *Lucius* his time, whose seats were at *London*, *Caerlion* upon *Uske*, and *York*, and 28 *Flamins*; to whose power other Judges were subject. These by Pope *Eleutherius's* Legat, were converted from Idolatry, and *Bishops* and *Archbishops* placed in their stead, &c. *Hen. Hunting. Hist. lib. 1.* and in *Prolog. and Broughtons Eccles. Hist. fol. 273.*

Archi-

Archigrapher (*archigraphus*) the chief Secretary or principal Clerk.

Archiloquy (*archiloquium*) the first part or beginning of a speech.

Archimandrite (*archimandrita*) an Abbot, Prior, or chief of a Hermitage. Dr. Taylor.

Archimimick (*archimimus*) the principal Player or chief Jester.

Architect (*architectus*) the Master-builder, the chief workman in Architecture, the first inventer.

Architectonical (Gr.) of or belonging to a chief Master or Architect.

Architecture (*architectura*) the art of devising, framing, or drawing plots in building. It is written that this Science did begin in *Cain*, because he was the first that ever built a City, which he called by his sons name *Enoch*, as appears, *Gen. 4*. This Art contains the condition of *Carpentry*, *Masonry*, *Imagery*, *Goldsmithry*, and whatever is to be wrought in either wood, stone, or mettals. I. part *Treasury of Times*.

Architrave (*Architrabs*) the Crown or Chapter of a stone Pillar: The reason-piece or Master beam in buildings of Timber.

Archive (*archivum*) the place where the Ancient Evidences, Charters and Records are kept, the Chancery or Ex-

chequer. Lord Bacon.

Arch-triumphant. See *Triumphant Arch*.

Archonticks (*archontici*) certain Heretiques, who affirmed the world to be the work of Princes, and denied the Resurrection. They took their name from *Archon* the first of that Sect, and began about the yeer of Christ 334. *Rider*.

Archytas wooden Dove (famoused by *Agellius* and other Authors) which by reason of weights equally poyled within the body, and a certain proportion of ayr (as the spirit of life) enclosed, flew cheerfully forth, as if it had been a living Dove. *Compl. Gent*.

Arctenent (*arctenens*, ab *arcum tenendo*) which bears or shoots with a bow.

Arctation (*arctatio*) a straitning or making narrow.

Arctick Circle (*arcticus Circulus*, so called for that it is correspondent to the Circle in Heaven called the *Bear*, in Greek *Arctos*) is distant from the Tropicke of Cancer 45 degrees, it passeth through *Norway*, *Muscovy*, *Tartary*, &c. *Heyl*.

Arctick Pole (*Polus arcticus*) the North Pole of the world: for *Arctick*, of it self signifies northward or northerne.

Arctuate (*arcuatus*) fashioned like a bow or arche. *Bac*.

Arcubalist } (*arcubalista*)
 or } a warlike en-
Arbalist } gine to cast
 or shoot darts or stones. Our
Rich. 1. first shewed the use
 of this Engine to the
 French, and was shortly af-
 ter slain by a shot there-
 of discharged by *Bertram*
De Gurdon at the siege
 of *Chaluz* in France.
Cam.

Arcubuse. See *Arcabuz*.

Ardour (*ardor*) ardent
 love, hot or fervent desire,
 parching heat.

Arduity (*arduitas*) height,
 steepness, difficulty.

Areatour (*areator*) a thresh-
 er, or he that makes clean
 the floor.

Arefaction (*arefactio*) a
 making dry, or withered.
Bac.

Aresy (*arefacio*) to make
 or become dry, to wi-
 ther.

Arenaceous (*arenaceus*) of
 or like sand, sandy. *Doctor*
Brown.

Arenated (*arenatus*) mixed
 with sand, sandy.

Areopagite (*areopagita*)
 Judges among the Atheni-
 ans instituted by *Solon* to
 judge of life and death;
 their custom was to use
 such severity and integrity
 in judgement, that they
 heard all causes and mat-
 ters in the night, to the in-
 tent they should have no oc-
 casion to regard the parties,
 but onely have their eye and

respect earnestly to the thing
 that was brought before
 them. They were called
Areopagites from the Greek
Areopagos, that is, *Mars* his
 streer, a street in *Athens* so
 called, where they sate.
Pos. St. Dionysius, convert-
 ed to the Christian faith by
St. Paul, was one of those
 Judges. *Bull.*

Areopagittical belonging to
 the *Areopagi*.

Areopagy (*areopagus*) the
 Town where the Judges cal-
 led *Areopagi* sate in Judica-
 ture.

Aretaloger } (*aretalogus*)

Aretalogon } one that
 brags or boasts of vertue
 in himself, a talking fellow,
 a lyer.

Arescation (from *Aresco*)
 a drying or withering up.
Feltham.

Aretaphila (*Gr. i. ama-
 trix virtutis*) a lover of, or
 friend to vertue; a womans
 name.

Aretine (*aretinus*) of or
 belonging to the City *Areti-
 um*, now *Arezzi* in Italy.

Argentanginy (*argentan-
 gina*) the silver Squincy,
 when one for many feigns
 himself sick and not to
 speak.

Argentry } (*Fr. from Ar-
 Argent* } *gentum*) sil-
 ver, coyn, or mony; in He-
 raldry it signifies the silver
 colour, or white, which the
 Heralds hold to be the first
 and most excellent colour.

And

And white (*Plato* saith) is the fittest colour for God; among the Planets it is compared to the *Moon*, and among precious stones to the *Oriental Pearl*. *Min.*

Argillous (*argillosus*) full of white clay, fat, fertile, clammy. *Br.*

Argonauts (*argonauta*) the worthies that went into *Colchos* to fetch the Golden-Fleece: so called of the ship *Argo*, in which they sayled, the chief of them were *Jason*, *Typhis*, *Castor*, *Pollux*, *Hercules* and *Theseus*. Also taken for idle and lazy Marriners.

Argonauticks. Books treating of that Navigation to Greece.

Argutious (*argutus*) subtile, witty, of deep-reach, full of words.

Arid (*aridus*) dry, barren, withered, unfruitful.

Aridate (*arido*) to make dry or barren.

Aridity (*ariditas*) dryness or barrenness.

Aries (*Lat.*) a Ram, an Engine heretofore used in besieging Cities, so called because it had horns of Iron like a *Rams-head*, which batter'd the walls; or otherwise, because they rushed against the walls with it, as a Ram with his head, and back again. The form of which you may finde in *Marcellinus*, lib. 23 c. 3. Also the first sign of the *Zodiack*, so called, be-

cause when the Sun enters into that sign about mid-March, he begins to beat with his beams upon the beginnings of the New-year, as a Ram doth butt, or push with his horns. *Du Bartas.*

Arietine (*arietinus*) of or like a Ram.

Arietation (*arietatio*) a butting like a Ram; or a battering with the Engine called the Ram.

Ariolation (*ariolatio*) foretelling, sooth-saying, *Vulg. Er.*

Aristocra (*aristocratia*) a kinde of Government in a Commonwealth, wherein the Nobles or better sort onely rule. Such is the Republique of *Venice*, which is governed by a Senate of Noble men.

Aristocratical. Of or belonging to that kind of Government.

Arithmetick (*arithmetica*) the Art of numbring: It is written, that *Abraham* first taught this Art to the Egyptians, and that afterwards *Pythagoras* did much increase it. *Bull.*

Arithmancy (*Gr.*) Divination made by number, which hath consideration and contemplation of Angelical vertues; of names, signacles, Natures, and Conditions, both of divels and other Creatures.

Aritude. The same with *Aridity*.

Arke (*arca*) In Holy Scripture signifies two things
 1. The Ark made by *Noah* at the commandment of God, which was 300 Cubits long, (one foot and half to the Cubit) 50 Cubits broad, and 30 high, *Cen. 6.* which sheweth (according to *Buteo*) the whole concavity to have been 450000. The remnants of which, *Iosephus* saith, were in his time to be seen.

2. It signifies a most precious and consecrated coffer, or Chest called the Ark of Testament or Testimony, made of the wood *Sethim*, and plated within and without all over with gold: it had four corners, and in each corner a golden Ring, thorow which were put bars of the same wood, covered likewise with gold, which served for the carriage of it; This *Arke* was two Cubits and a half long, one Cubit and a half broad, and one Cubit and a half deep. *Exod. 25. 30.* In it was kept part of the *Manna* in a pot of gold, also the Two Tables of the Law, and *Aarons* rod that had budded, *Heb. 9. 4.*

Armada (*Sp.*) a great Army or Navy.

Armiferous (*armifer*) one that bears arms or weapons, warlike.

Armilet } (*armilla*) a
Armolet } bracelet for
 the Arm.

Armillate (*armillatus*)

which hath or weareth bracelets.

Arminians (so called from *James Arminius* a professor of Divinity at *Leyden*, who lived about the year 1605) a sort of Hereticks, called also *Remonstrants*; that hold several erroneous opinions concerning Predestination, the Redemption of man by Christs death, &c. And in some points agree with the Ancient *Pelagians*. *Hereflog.*

Armipotent (*armipotens*) powerful in arms, valiant, courageous.

Armomancy (*armomancia*) Divination by the shoulders of beasts.

Armoniac (*armoniacum*) a gum issuing from the *Cyrenian Ferula* or Fennel-gyant.

Armozick (*Armorica*) Britain in France so called, and the people of that Country are called *Armoricans*.

Arrobe, a measure of Sugar among the Portuguese at *Matzil*, containing 25 of our English Bushels. *Heyl.*

Aromatick } (*aromaticus*)

Aromatick } sweet of flavour, odoriferous.

Aromatize (*aromatizo*) to perfume or annoint with sweet odours or spices.

Arquebuse (*Fr.*) a Gun, somewhat bigger then a Musket, a Calcever.

Arquebuser (*Fr.*) that serveth with such a Gun.

Arquebusade (*Fr.*) a shot with a bullet of an Arquebuse.

Ar.

Arrearages (comes of the French *Arriarages*, i. *reliqua*) it signifies the remain of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant, it is also used more generally for any money unpaid at the due time, as arrearages of Rent. *Com.*

Arreptitious (*arreptitius*) caught or tormented by a devil; also he that steals or creeps in privily.

Arrest (Fr.) in the common signification it is well known for a seizure of, or Execution served upon a mans person or goods; But we sometimes use it (as the French) for a Sentence, Decree, Order or final Judgment of a Court.

Arianism. An Ancient and pestilent Heresie (hatched by one *Arrius* a *Lybian* born (but a Priest of *Alexandria*) which denied the Son to be consubstantial or of the same substance with God the Father, & asserted that he was a creature made by God, capable of vice, &c. To beat down which Heresie, the first Council of *Nice* was called, the *Nicene Creed* made, and the Clause of *one substance with the Father*, proved to be consentaneous to the Word. To subscribe the Decrees of this Council, *Arius* was sent for, by the Emperor *Constantine*; To whom he went, having written his own heretical Tenets, which he hid in his bosom, and reading before the

Emperor the Decrees of the Council, he wrote a Recantation of his heresie, swearing that he meant as he had written; which words the Emperor referred to the Recantation, but he to the paper of his own Tenets in his bosom: when he had taken this Oath, he went in triumph through the streets of the City, till a necessity of nature enforcing him, he withdrew aside to a house of ease, where he voided out his guts, and sent his soul as a harbinger to the Devil, to provide room for his body. *Heyl.*

This Heresie began about the year of Christ 315. in the time of Pope *Silvester* and *Constantine* the great Emperor; and notwithstanding, *Arius* and his deceived complices, were Excommunicated by their own Bishop *Alexander*, upon the first broaching of their Tenets, and that the heresie was condemned by the aforesaid Council of *Nice*, and thirdly, notwithstanding the aforesaid sudden and infamous death of the Author, the heresie dyed not with him, but did afterwards much spread itself (by the help of *Constantine* the Emperor) through all Christendom, but more in the East, then in the western Church of God, nor is it to this day quite extinct, divers still adhering to it, especially in *Transylvania* and the bordering Countries. *Arride*

Arride (*arrideo*) to smile or look pleasantly upon, to shew a liking and consent by gesture, to applaud.

Arrision (*arrisio*) a smiling upon, an applause.

Arrogate (*arrogare*) to attribute much to ones self, to boast, to claim more then is due, to presume.

Arrogancy (*arrogantia*) pride, presumption, haughtiness.

Arsenal (Fr. *Arsenal*, Ital. *Arsenale*) an Armory or storehouse of Armor, Artillery or ships.

The *Venetians* (saith *Heylin*) have an Arsenal, in which are kept 200 Gallies, nigh to which are houses stored with Masts, Sayls, and other tacklings: so that they can speedily set out a great Navy.

Arsenick (*arsenicum*) a kind of gold colour called Orpine or orpiment, others call it Oker: the natural one is of two sorts, the one red, the other yellow. *Cotgr.*

Arserberse (*i. averte ignem*) a pretended spell written upon the door of an house, to keep it from burning. 'Tis a Tuscan word, *quasi Arsurum averte*.

Arserberse. Preposterously, perversly, the cart before the horse.

Artemisean Month. The month of *May*.

Artery (*arteria*) a sinew like to a vein, a hollow vessel, in which the spirits of life

mixed with blood do pass through the body. All these kind of veins proceed from the heart, where the vital spirits are made, and are those which pant or beat, called commonly the pulses. *Bull.*

Aorta (Gr.) the great Artery, the root whereof is fastned to the little grisly bone, which is in the heart; this is called the mother of all other Arteries.

Axillar Artery (*arteria axillaris*) the Arm-hole Artery, or a left branch of the Aorta, from which it ascends obliquely towards the Armhole, where after it hath sent its branches to the higher ribs and other adjacent parts, it down to the bough of the Cubit.

Carotick Artery (*arteria carotica*) issues from the Axillar, and is divided into two branches; the inward and greater, which goes unto the brain; the outward which passes unto the *Larinx*, tongue, nose, eys and Muscles of the Temples.

Cervical Artery (*arteria cervicalis*) an Artery in the Nape or hinder part of the Neck, issues from the *Sous-claviere*, and goes thence from the Neck-bone to the brain.

Cœliaque Artery (*arteria cœliaca*) is a main branch of the great Artery, from which it descends to the Midriff and in-trails.

Coronal Arteries, are two little

little branches of the great Artery, and led by it unto the left ventricle and broad end of the heart.

Crotaphique Artery (*arteria crotaphica*) is a great sinew neere to the Temples.

Crural Artery, is the Artery of the Thigh, among whose Muscles it divides it self.

Cubical Artery is a branch of the *Axillar*.

Cystepatique Artery is a branch of the *Cœliaque*, and goes to the Liver and Gall.

Diaphragmatique Artery, issues from the trunk of the great Artery, and thence goes to the *Diaphragma*.

Epigastrick Artery is a branch of the *Iliack Artery*; distributes it self among the Muscles of the *Epigastrium*.

Gastrepiploique Artery, is a branch of the *cœliaque*, whence it goes to the Ventricle and *Epiploon*.

Geminous Arteries; the twin Arteries, two small ones which descend to the joynt of the knee, between the processes of the Thigh-bones.

Grand Artery. As *Aorta*.

Hypogastrick Artery, is a branch of the *Iliack*, and distributes it self among the parts of the *Hypogastrium*.

Iliack Artery, is the descendent branch of the great one.

Intercostal Arteries, are two; an upper, which bestows it self among the Muscles that are between the four highest ribs, and an under one, which goes to every Muscle, that

is between the rest of the ribs
Lumbarie Arteries; the *Loyn* arteries, issue from the *Aorta* unto all the parts of the loyns, giving life to the marrow of back-bone, and sending as many branches to its joynts, as there be holes in it.

Mamillar Artery, the *Pap Artery*, issues from the trunk of the *Aorta*.

Mesenterique Arteries, are two, an upper, which distributes it self among the small guts, and an under one, which goes to the lower part of the *Mesentery*.

Plantar Arteries, are two branches of the Thigh-Arterie (which they divide in the middle of the Leg) an inward one, which descends to the joynt or setting on of the foot, and passing along the sole, ends in five branches, whereof two serve for the great Toe, two for the second Toe, and one for the middle Toe; the outward (as the inner) ends also in five branches, two whereof it bestows on the little Toe, two on the next unto it, and one on the middle one.

Privy Artery, issues from the great Arteries descendent branch, and bestows it self among the privities.

Radial Artery. A second branch of the arm-hole Artery, whence it bestows it self on the *Radius* or the upper and greater bone of the Arm.

Renal Artery, the *Kidney-Artery*

Artery, issues out of the *Aorta*, and enters into the Kidney, bringing to it the serosity of th'arterial blood.

Sacred Artery, a branch of the great Arteries descendent branch; goes to the Marrow which is in the *Os Sacrum*.

Sous claviere Artery, the ascendent branch of the great Artery.

Spermatique Artery, goes from the body of the *Aorta* to the *Testicles*, and there joyns with the vein that governs those parts.

Splenitique Artery, is the greatest branch of the *Cœliaque* whence it goes to the Spleen, and therein ends.

Thorachique Artery, the Breast- Artery, issues out of the great Arteries ascendent branch, and goes to the anterior Muscles of the Breast.

Venous or Veiny Artery, is one of the three principal ones of the body, issues from the left Ventricle of the heart and carries blood from thence to the Lungs for their nourishment.

Trachean or Trachian Artery, called also the pipe of the Lungs, is one of the three principal Arteries in the body, and th'instrument of breath and voice, it begins at the *Larinx*, and ends at the Lungs or Lights.

Arterial (*arterialis*) of or belonging to the Arteries.

Arterious (*arteriosus*)

full of Arteries.

Arteriostomye (*Gr.*) an incision or cutting of Arteries.

Arthritical (*arthriticus*) pertaining to the joynts or Gour.

Artick. See *Artick*.

Arthur. A Latine name in *Juvenal* drawn from the goodly fixed Star *Arcturus*, and that from *Arctus*, is the Bear, as *Ursinus* among the Romans. The famous *Arthur* made this name first famous among the Britains. *Cam.* But why may not *Arthur* be rather a British word composed of *Arth*, which signifies a Bear, and *gwr*, which signifies a man *Vir*? So *Arthur*, quasi a man th' for his strength and terror may be called a Bear.

Articular (*articularis*) pertaining to the joynts.

Articulate (*articulo*) to set down articles or conditions of agreement, to joynt or point.

Artifex (*Lar. Subst.*) a workman, a craftsman, a cunning Artificer, a master of his Art.

Artisan } and (Fr.) *idem*:
Artist }

Arbisan wine. (so called from *Arvis* (now *Amista*) a mountain in the Island *Sio*, formerly called *Chios*, where it is made) one of the best sorts of Greek wine, thus praised by *Virg. Eclo. 3.*

*Ex multo in primis hilarans
convivia Baccho
Ante focum, si frigus erit; si
messis, in umbra:
Vina novum, effundam calathis
Arvisia Nectar.*

Pleasant with plenteous Bac-
chus, when we feast,
By th'fire, if cold: in shades,
if heat molest:
[Boils will with Arvisian
Nectar fill.

The **Arval Brothers** or
Fraternity (*fratres aruales*)
were among the old Ro-
mans, a sort of Priests, in
number twelve, who (be-
sides the performance of
publique Sacrifices) were
appointed Arbitrators or
Judges to decide contro-
versies concerning Land
marks, and bounds of the
field, whence they took
their Name. *Godwin.*

Arundiferous (*arundi-*
fer) that bears or brings
forth Reeds or Canes.

Aruspicy (*aruspicium* or
Haruspicium) a kinde of
Divination, when men
(by opening and view-
ing the Bowels of Beasts)
undertook to foretel things
to come, and such men
were called *Aruspices*, *ab aras-*
ispiciendo.

Arithmancy. See *Arith-*
mancy.

Ascalonite; *Herod*, so
called, because he was

born at *Ascalon*, a Town
in *Jury.*

Ascance, a beholding
side ways, or looking on
one side.

Ascendant (*ascendens*)
or *Horoscope* is the point
of the *Ecliptick*, arising
at some determinate mo-
ment of the natural day;
in which the infant is con-
ceived or born; so called
from two Greek Nouns
ώρα i. *Hora*, and *σκόπος*,
scopus, which is the scope
to be aymed at; for the
condition of the whole
life is believed to depend
on that moment; and
therefore that moment and
point of the *Ecliptick*, is
to be proposed and esta-
blished as the principal
scope level'd at in *Astrolo-*
gical consideration. *Ric-*
ciolus in his *Almagesto No-*
vo.

Ascetike (from *Ascen-*
do) that ascends or climbs
up.

Ascetike (from the Greek
Asceres, i. *Monachus*) per-
taining to a Monastery or
place, where people give
themselves to Meditation or
Prayer. *Sir Kenelm Digby*
in his *Treatise of Bodies*,
&c.

Asclepiad (*asclepias*, *a-*
dis) a kinde of Verse con-
sisting of a Spondee, a
Choriambique, and two Da-
ctyles.

Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

Asia. One of the four parts of the world bounding towards the East, so called from *Asia*, daughter to *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, wife to *Iapetus*, and mother to *Prometheus*; It stretches in length about five thousand and two hundred miles, and in breadth four thousand five hundred and sixty, wherein are contained the several Regions of, 1 *Anatolia*, 2 *Syria*, 3 *Palestina*, 4 *Armenia*, 5 *Arabia*, 6 *Media*, 7 *Assyria*, 8 *Mesopotamia*, 9 *Persia*, 10 *Chaldea*, 11 *Parthia*, 12 *Hircania*, 13 *Tartaria*, 14 *China*, 15 *India*, 16 the *Islands*. This part of the world hath worn the Garland of supereminency.

1 Because here man was created, and put to Till the Land.

2 Here our *Saviour Christ* was born, wrought his Divine Miracles, and suffered for our salvation on the Cross.

3 Here were done the actions memorized by the Holy Penmen of the Old and New-Testament.

4 Here were the first Monarchies of the Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians and Medes.

5 This is the common mother of us all, from whence, as from the Trojan horse, innumerable

Troops of men issued to people the other parts of the uninhabited world. Heyl.

Asiatick (*Asiaticus*) pertaining to *Asia*.

Asinine (*asininus*) of or belonging to an Ass.

Asmotographers (*asmatographi*) they who sell or make Songs, or Lessons for any Instruments.

Asmodeus (*Greek*) the friend of Lechery, or spirit of Carnality; also the name of the Devil, that killed the seven Husbands of *Sara* the daughter of *Raguel*, mentioned in the third Chapter of *Toby*. Holy Court.

Asotus. Intemperate, incontinent, prodigal, Hence perhaps 'tis we call a drunkard a *Sot*.

Aspect (*aspectus*) beholding or viewing, sight, presence or beauty.

In *Astronomy* it signifies the distance between the Planets and heavenly signs: and there are four such Aspects. The first, called a *Trine Aspect* (because it divides the Heavens into three even parts) is the distance of four signs from each other; As *Aries* beholds *Leo* and *Sagittarius* with a *Trine Aspect*, because these are distant four signs, the one

one before, the other after *Aries*. The second called a *Quartile*, is the distance of three signes, as *Aries* beholds *Cancer* and *Capricorn* with a *Quartile Aspect*, because they are distant three signes from him. The third called a *Septile Aspect*, is the distance of two signes, As *Aries* beholds *Gemini* and *Aquarius* with this *Sextile aspect*, being but two signes distant from them. The fourth, called an *Opposite aspect* in the farthest distance that can be, namely a distance of sixe signes asunder. As *Aries* beholds *Libra*, with this *Opposite aspect*, and *Libra* beholds *Aries* with the same. The like is of all the other Signes or Planets placed in them. For example, *Taurus* beholds *Cancer* and *Pisces*, with a *Sextile*, *Leo* and *Aquarius* with a *Quartile*, *Virgo* and *Capricorn* with a *Trine*, and *Scorpio* with an *opposite Aspect*. The distance of one or five Signes is not called an *Aspect*. *Bull.*

Asper. A sort of Foreign Coyn, and it is of our mony one peny and a quarter. Others say that ten Aspers make but six pence of our mony.

Asperate (*aspero*) to make sharp, rough, eager, or angry, to make more grievous.

Asperity (*asperitas*)

sharpness, harshness, unpleasantness.

Asperate (*asperno*) to contemn, reject, set light by, or abhor.

Asperſion (*asperſio*) a besprinkling, wetting or bedewing, and by metaphor, infamy or slander.

Asphaltick. Of or belonging to the dead Sea or Lake called *Asphaltites*, nigh which once stood the infamous Cities of *Sodom* and *Gomorraha*. This Lake hath such a bituminous or sulphury strong smell, that no living thing can endure it. *Rel. Med.*

An **Aspirate** } or } (*aspiratio*) a
Aspiration }
breathing, aspiring or influence. Also the pronouncing a syllable with some more force of breath then ordinary, as we do those that have the Letter *H*, as *Have*, *her*, *Homo*, *Hamus*, &c. contrary to which pronunciation is that which hath nothing of the sound of *H*, as *Are*, *ear*, *amo*, *onus*, &c.

Asportation (*asportatio*) a carrying or conveying away, a transporting.

Affart (Fr. *Effarter*) to glade or make glades in a wood; also to grub up or clear a ground of bushes, shrubs, &c. or to lop off the boughs of a Tree. *Affert* is taken for an offence committed in the Forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are Thickets or coverts of the Forest, and by making them plain, as arable Land. *Manwoods For. Law.* But if a man sue out a Licence to *affart* his grounds in the Forest and to make it several for Tillage, then it is no offence. *Cowel.*

Assassine (Ital. *Assaffino*) a Thief, cut-throat or Murderer, one that kills another for gain or upon Hope or Promise of reward; such a one was he, who murdered the Count of *Tripolis* in the wars for the Holy Land; and such a one was he who so desperately wounded our *Ed. 1.* at the Siege of *Ptolemais* or *Acon.* *Heyl.* And such a one was *Felton* that murdered the Duke of *Buck.*

Assassinate (from the Ital. *Assaffinate*) to murder and rob together.

Assation (*assatio*) a roasting.

Assetation (*assetatio*) an accompanying, following or observing.

Assentation (*assentatio*) a flattering, soothing or dissembling.

Assertion (*assertio*) an

affirmation or avouching; a procuring of ones Liberty.

Assistrix (Lat.) a woman which is assistant or sits by another; a Midwife.

Assets (from the French *Assez i. satis*) signifies in our Common Law, goods enough to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the Executor or Heir, in satisfying the Testators or Ancestors Debts or Legacies. See *Brook titulo, Assets per descendent*: By whom you shall learn, that whosoever pleads *Assets*, saith nothing, but that he against whom he pleads, hath enough descended or come to his hands, to discharge that which is in demand. The Author of the new terms of Law makes two sorts of *Assets*. *Viz. Assets par descendent*, and *enter mains*, the former being to be alledged against an heir, the other against an Executor or Administrator. *Cowel.*

Asseration (*asseveratio*) an earnest affirming or avouching.

Assiduity (*assiduitas*) diligence without ceasing, continual attendance, uninterrupted solicitation.

Assiduous (*assiduus*) dayly, continually, diligent, approved, always at hand.

Assignment (*assignatio*) an appointment or distribution, the passing a thing over to another.

Assignee

Assignee (*assignatus*) is he that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *Assignee* may be either in deed, or in Law. *Assignee in Deed*, is he that is appointed by a person: an *Assignee in Law*, is he whom the Law so makes, without any appointment of the person. *Dyer fol. 6. num. 5. Perkins Tit. Grants* saith, that an *Assignee* is he that useth or enjoys a thing in his own right, and *Deputé* he that doth it in the right of another.

Assimilate (*assimilo*) to liken, resemble or compare.

Assimulate (*assimulo*) to feign a thing, to counterfeit, to represent, to set a good face on the matter.

Assize (from the Norman word *Assise*, and that derived from the French *asseoir*, i. *co"ocare*) is a word diversly used in our Common Law. *Littleton*, in the Chapter of *Rents*, saith, it is *equivocal*, and sets down three significations of it; one as it is taken for a *Writ*; another as it is used for a *Jury*; the third as for an *Ordinance*.

But in *Cowel* you may read more significations. I shall onely give you this addition out of *Sir Francis Bacon's Use of the Law*, concerning the *General Assizes*. All

the Counties of this Realm (saith he) are divided into sixe Circuits, and two learned men are assigned by the Kings Commission to every Circuit, and to ride twice a yeer through those Shires allotted to that Circuit, these we call Justices or Judges of *Assize*, who have five severall Commissions by which they sit. The first is a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, directed to them and many others of the best account in their Circuits, but in this Commission the Judges of *Assize* are of the *Quorum*, so as without them there can be no proceeding. This Commission gives them power to deal with Treasons, Murders and all manner of Felonies and Misdemeanors whatsoever, and this is the largest Commission they have. The second is a Commission of *Goale delivery*. That is onely to the Judges themselves, and the Clerk of the *Assize* associate: and by this Commission they are to deal with every prisoner in the Goale, for what offence soever he be there. The third Commission is directed to themselves onely, and the Clerk of *Assize* to take *Assizes*, by which they are called *Justices of Assize*, and the office of these Justices is to do right upon Writs called *Assize*, brought before them by such

as are wrongfully thrust out of their Lands. The fourth Commission, is to take *Nisi Prius* directed to none but to the Judges themselves & their Clerks of Assizes, by which they are called Justices of *Nisi prius*. The fifth is a Commission of Peace in every County of their Circuit. And all the Justices of the Peace having no lawful impediment, are bound to be present at the Assizes to attend the Judges as occasion shall fall out: if any make default, the Judges may set a Fine upon him at their pleasure and discretions: the Sheriff of every Shire is also to attend in person, or by a sufficient Deputy allowed by the judges, who may Fine him if he fail, &c. See more of this in Sir Francis Bacons *Use of the Law*, fol. 13. *Usque ad 21.*

Associate (*associo*) to accompany, to joyn in Office, to make fir; to make ones self companion with another.

Assonate (*assono*) to sound together, to answer by sound.

Assuefaction (*assuefactio*) a teaching or attaining by use, enurement.

Assuete (*assuetus*) accustomed, practised, enured, exercised by long continuance.

Assuetude (*assuetudo*) custom, use, continuance, usage.

Assumpt (the third

person of the Preterfect Tense of the Verb *assumo*, i. to take to or upon ones self) is a voluntary promise made by Word, whereby a man assumes or takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. This Word contains any Verbal Promise made upon consideration, which the Civilians express by divers words, according to the nature of the Promise, calling it sometime *patulum*, sometime *sponsionem*, sometime *promissionem*, *pollicitationem* or *Constitutum*. Cowel.

Assumption (*assumptio*) a taking to, or upon, a lifting up, an attributing: Also the Minor Proposition in a *Syllogism*. As

Whatsoever is due by the Law of Nature, cannot be altered,

But Allegiance and Obedience of the Subject to the Supreme power, is due by the Law of Nature:

Ergo, it cannot be altered.

The first part of this *Syllogism* is called the *Major*, the second part beginning with *But* is the *Assumption* or *Minor*, and *Ergo* makes the *Conclusion*.

Assumpt be

Assumptive (*assumptivus*) that takes to himself or promises, or that is lifted up.

Asterisque (*Asteriscus*) a little Star, also a figure in writing in form of a star (*) shewing want of something, or somewhat to be noted.

Asterism (*asterismus*) a constellation or imaginary form of fixed stars.

Asthma (Gr.) a difficulty of breathing, a disease when ones breath is hindred by some humor.

Asthmatical (*asthmaticus*) belonging to that disease, short-winded, purse-y.

Assipulation (*astipulatio*) an assent, agreement, affirmation, or avowing a thing.

Astrea, justice, so called of *Astræus*, a most just Prince. *Sands*.

Astragal (*astragalus*) a term of Architecture, and is (according to *Vitruvius*, an ancient and famous author thereof) a ring or writhen-circle to deck or adorn the neck of a column, & is therefore transferred to the canon, agreeing somewhat in shape with the Column or Pillar. *Enchiridion of Fortification*.

Astragaltze (*astragalizo*) to make or use *Astragals*: also to play at Dice, Huckle-bones or Tables.

Astriction (*astrixiō*) a knitting, binding, or fastening to.

Astrictive } (*astriktivus*)
Astringent } which hath power to bind or knit unto.

Astriferous (*astrifer*) that beareth stars, an Epithete most proper for the Heavens or ky.

To **Astringe** (*astringo*) to bind fast, to joyn together, to strain, to tye, to knit, *Bac*.

Astrolabe (*astrolabium*) a flat-round instrument, whereby Astronomers gather the motion, and distance of heavenly bodies, and whereby the length, height, and breadth of any other thing may be discerned and found out.

Astrology (*astrologia*) is a Science which tels the Reasons of the Stars and Planets motions. *Astrology* (sayes Doctor *Bullockar*) doth promise by the motion and influence of Stars and Planets to foretel things to come, or (as my *Lo. Bac* sayes) it professeth to discover the influence and domination of the superior Globe over the inferior, and therefore may be termed a kind of natural divination, so long as it keeps it self in due limits, and arrogates not too much to its certainty; into which excess if it once break forth, it can then be no longer called *natural Divination*, but superstitious and wicked; for the Stars may incline, but not impose a necessity in particular

particular things.

Astrological pertaining to Astrology.

Astrologer (*astrologus*) he that is well skilled in Astrology, or discourseth of the variety of constellations, planetical aspects, disposing of the houses; and by these and their dispositions conjectures of future occurrences.

Astronomy (*astronomia*) a Science that teacheth the knowledge of the course of the Planets, Stars and other celestial motions. This art seems to be very ancient, for *Josephus lib. 1. Antiq.* writes that the Sons of Seth, Grandchildren to Adam, first found it out; who hearing Adam foretel the universal Flood, which should shortly drown the world, they thereupon erected two great Pillars, engraving in them the Principles of Astronomy, the one of which pillars was of brick, the other of stone, that in case the water should wash away the brick, yet the stone might preserve the knowledge hereof for posterity. *Bull.* These Pillars were called *Enoch*, or *Enos Pillars*. *Zoroastes* the first King of *Bactria* (who reigned in the time of the *Assyrian Monarch Ninus*) is said to have notably augmented or perfected this Science.

Astronomical, belonging to Astronomy.

Astronomer (*astronomus*) is he who (as *Heyl.* describes

him) searcheth the reason of the variety of heavenly motions, the diversity of circles, asterisms, risings and settings of Stars and the like.

Astute (*astutus*) crafty, cunning, subtle, malicious.

Asyle (*Asylum*) a Sanctuary, a defence or place of refuge for offenders. *Mont.* See *Sanctuary*.

Asymbolike (*asymbolus*) that payes nothing of the shot or reckoning, scot-free.

Asymphony (*asymphonia*) a discord in descant, a disagreeing.

Achievement (*Fr. Achevement*) the performance or accomplishment of any gallant exploit, a bringing to perfection; also a term of Heraldry, signifying the arms of any Gentleman, set out fully, with all that belongs to it.

Atheism (*Gr.*) the damnable doctrine and opinion of the Atheists, infidelity, the denying of, or not beleeving in God.

Atheist (from the *Gr. ἄθεος* *Gr. i. Sine Deo*, godless) he that beleeves there is no God or rule of Religion, and that the soul dies with the body.

Athletike ? (*athleticus*)

Athletical skilful in the art of wrestling, active.

Atlantike Sea *i.* The Mediterranean Sea, or a part thereof, lying westward, so named

named from the mount *Atlas* in *Mauritania*.

Atramentall (*atramentalis*)
Atramentous } belonging to
 ink, or black as ink. *Vul.*
Er.

Atome (*atomus*) a mote flying in the sun-beams; the least moment of time, or any thing so small that it cannot be made less.

Attrate (*atratus*) made black, or cloathed in black.

Atrocitŷ (*atrocitas*) cruelty, fierceness, outragiŷness.

Atrophy (*atrophia*) a consumption that comes by a fearful eating too little, or greedy devouring too much. *Cotgr.*

Attacted (*attactus*) touched, or briefly handled.

Attainder, from the *Fr.* *Attaindre. i.* to attain unto, overtake, catch, or touch, *ŷfr.* in the *Lar.* *Attingere*, because he that is attained is, as it were, catched, overtaken and plainly deprehended: for *Attainder* is a conviction of any person of a crime or fault, whereof he was not convict before: As if a man have committed Felony or Treason, &c. and is thereof indicted, arraigned, found guilty, and hath judgement, then he is said to have an *Attainder* sued upon him, or he is *attainted*. See more of this in *Cowel*.

Attaque (*Fr.*) an assault, encounter, skirmish, fight: a violent meeting of two Ar-

mies or Enemies. *Sir H. B.* in his voyage into the *Leuant*.

Attemperate (*attemperare*) to make fit or meet, to aim right.

Attenuate (*attenuare*) to make thin or slender, to diminish or make less.

Attentate (*attento*) to attempt, assay or prove, also used substantively.

Attestation (*attestatio*) a witnessing, affirming, or testimony.

Attick (*atticus*) of Athens, learned, eloquent.

Atticisme (*atticismus*) a phrase or manner of speech of the Athenians: an elegance of speech.

Attinge (*Attingo*) to touch lightly or softly; to mention or handle briefly, to reach to, to arrive or come to.

Attiquez (*atticus*) pertaining to the Country of Athens, Elegant, *Attick Faith*, is most firm Faithfulness in keeping promise.

Attired (from the *Lar.* *Tiara*, which is an ornament for the heads of the *Persian* Kings, Priests, and women) a term used among *Heraulds*, when they have occasion to speak of the horns of a Buck or Stag, *Bull*.

Attournment (from the *Fr.* *tourner. i.* to turn) is in our common-Law a yeelding of the Tenant to a new Lord, or an acknowledgement of him to be his Lord (which we

we usually call to turn Tenant) for otherwise he that buyes or obtains any Lands or Tenements of another which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession; yet see the Stat. 27. H. 8. ca. 16. The words used in attournment are set down in Littleton: I agree me to the Grant made to you, &c. but the more common attournment is to say, Sir, I attourn to you by force of the same Grant: or I become your Tenant, &c. or else deliver unto the Grantee a penny, half-penny or farthing by way of attournment. Litt. l. 3. Ca. attournment 10. whom you may read more at large.

Attournment may be made to the Lord himself or to his Steward in Court. Kitch. fo. 70.

Attraction (*attractio*) a drawing or pulling unto, a bait or allurement.

Attrait (from the Fr. *Attrait*) the same. Cres. sy.

Attredation (*attraatio*) a scoff and often handling, or touching, a feeling or meddling with.

Attribute 2 (*attributio*)

Attribution 3 an assignment, delivery or giving unto: also a fit term or title applied to any thing.

Attrition (*attritio*) a rubbing, wearing, washing or striking against: In divinity, it is metaphorically used for that sorrow which a

sinner hath for his sins, not being founded principally on the love of God above all things, but in the fear of the pains of Hell, or in the consideration of the foulness of sin, or in some other the like thing. It is also called imperfect Contrition.

Attrite (*attritus*) worn, wasted, or fretted: or that hath that kind of sorrow above-mentioned.

Avarice (*avaritia*) covetousness or greediness, inordinate desire of money, &c.

Audifical (*audificus*) that makes an increase or augmentation.

Auctor (*Lat.*) he that increaseth or augments, an author or first inventor.

Aucupation (*aucupatio*) birding, or fowling: also gain, advantage.

Audacity (*audacitas*) rashness, boldness, fool-hardiness, sauciness.

Audible (*audibilis*) that may be heard; understood or perceived.

Audience (*audientia*) the sense of hearing, listening; sometime it signifies an assembly of people hearkening to something spoken: and when an Ambassador delivers his Embassy to the King; we call it, Giving him audience.

Auditor (*Lat.*) one that hearkens; But in the common acceptation it is an Officer to some great personage who

who does yearly (by examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable) make up a general book, that shewes the difference between their receipts and their allowances commonly called (*allocations*) as namely, the Auditors of the Exchequer take the Accounts of those Receivers, which receive the revenues of the Augmentation, as also of the Sheriffs, Escheators, Collectors, and Customers, and set them down and perfect them. See *Stat. 23. H. 8. ca. 33.*

A benage (Fr.) a certain quantity of Oates paid to a Landlord in lieu of some other duties. *Cotgr.*

A venue (Fr. *advenue*) is the space that is left for passage to and fro, in and out, a Camp, Garison, or Quarter, when the place is either fortified with a Line of Communication or Barricado's; an access, passage, or entry into a place.

A verage (*averagium*) signifies service which the Tenant owes the Lord by horse or carriage of horse. It is also used for a certain Contribution that Merchants and others proportionably make towards their losses, who have their goods cast into the Sea, for the safeguard of the Ship or of the Goods and Lives of those in the Ship in time of tempest: And this

contribution seems to be so called, because it is proportioned after the rate of every mans average or goods carried. *Cowel.*

Aberdupois, See *Avoir du pois*, and see *Weights*.

Abery is the place where Oates or Provender for Horses is kept; From the Saxon and Belgick *Haber*, i. Oates, because Oates are the common Provender for horses. *Min.*

Aber (from the Fr. *avérer*) to justify, avouch or maintain.

Aberment, a term in Law, when a Defendant offers to make good or justify an Exception pleaded in abatement or Bar of the Playntiffs act. *New termes of Law.* But *Cowel* rather thinks it should signify the act then the offer or justifying the Exception, whom *vide.*

Aberntan } (*avernalis*) be-

A bernal } long to the lake *Avernus*, or to Hell.

A bernus, A Lake not far from the City *Cuma* in *terra di lavoro*, anciently called *Campania* in Italy, the stink whereof killed birds as they flew over it: it was dedicated to *Pluto*, and is usually taken for Hell. Of which, thus *Virgil. Æn. l. 6.*

Quam

*Quam super haud ullæ poterant
impune volantes*

*Tendere iter pennis, talis sese ha-
litus atris*

*Faucibus effundens supera ad
convexa ferebat.*

*Unde locum Graii dixerunt no-
mine Avernum.*

Ore which no Foule unstruck
with hasty death,

Can stretch her strengthless
wings, so dire a breath

Mounts high heaven from
black jaws; the Greeks the same
Avernus call, expressed in the
name.

You may read more of
Avernus in *Sands his Travels*,
fol. 280.

Aberpenny (*quasi average-
penny*) is money contributed
towards the Kings Averages.
Rastal.

Aberruncation (*averruncatio*)
a scraping or cutting off, as
men do Vines, a weeding or
taking away, an appeasing. *Gr.*

Aversion (*aversio*) a tur-
ning or driving away, a hating
or disliking.

Augmentation (*augmenta-
tio*) increase. The Court of
Augmentation was erected 27.
Hen. 8. as appears by the 27
Chapter of that years Parlia-
ment. It was so called from
the increase of the Reve-
nues of the Crown by the
suppression of Abbies and
Religious houses; And the
Court was ordained, that the
King might be justly dealt
with, touching the profits
of such religious houses. *Com.*

Augrime (*algorithmus*)
skill in accounting, or num-
bring.

Augury (*augurium*) a divi-
nation, foretelling or Sooth-
saying of things to come by
the chirping, flying, voyces
or sitting of Birds. The
Professors whereof (called
Augures) were of great ac-
count among the heathen Ro-
mans, insomuch that there
was a Colledge of them in the
City, neither would the Ro-
mans undertake any publick
matter of importance with-
out asking their assent; But
the vanity hereof was well
derided by a wise Jew, na-
med *Mossolamus*, as *Josephus*
writes: For an *Augur* in the
Wars once requiring that the
Army which was then march-
ing, might stand still a while,
till he took observation of a
Bird, thereby to fore-know
the success of that Expediti-
on, this Jew (whilst the *Au-
gur* was busie in his art) shot at
the bird with an arrow, and
by chance killed her, whereat
the *Augur* and others being
highly offended; Are you so
foolish (quoth the Jew) to
imagine this poor Bird can
tel what will happen to us,
that could not foresee her
own death so neer at hand?
They were called *Augures*,
ab avium garritu, from the
chirping and chattering of
birds. The Egyptians were
the first inventers of this Dia-
bolical superstition.

Augu-

Augurize (*auguro*) to divine, prophecy, foretell or conjecture at things to come by the aforesaid vain observations.

Augures=staff, was a crooked wand, which the *Augures* held in their hand, when they made their divination, &c. The ceremonies whereof, and the words of *Augury*, you may read in the first part of the Treasury of ancient and modern times, p. 184.

August (*augustus*) taken adjectively signifies Royal, Majestical, Imperial, Sacred; It is a common name of the Emperors among the Latins (as *Pharao* was of the Kings of *Aegypt*) since *Octavius Augustus* his time, who was the second Emperor of the Romans, in the 41 or 42 year of his reign was born our Saviour *Jesus Christ*. *August* also is the name of the *Sextile* or sixth month from *March*; which took denomination from the aforesaid Emperor *Augustus*, because that month he entered into his Consulship, brought Triumphs into *Rome*, and conquered *Aegypt*.

Augustals (*augustalia*) Playes in honor of *Augustus*.

Augustan Confession (*Augustana Confessio*) the Protestant Confession of Faith, so called from the City *Augsburgh* in Germany, where at a General Diet, appointed the

eighth of April 1550. this Confession was presented by the Duke of Saxony and some others to the Emperor *Charls the Fifth*, &c. *Herb. H. 8.*

Augustine, By the termination of the word, is a diminutive from *Augustus*, out of which it may be properly Englished little *Augustus*, It is the proper name of divers men, usually contracted in English into *Austin*, whereof the most renowned was *St. Austin*, Bishop of *Hyppo* in *Africk*, one of the ancient Fathers of the Church, a man of a most profound wit and learning, and of a most holy and religious life, after he was converted by *St. Ambrose* to Catholick Religion, from the *Manichean* Heresie.

Augustine, or *Austin-Fryers* or *Monks*, are those that observe the aforesaid *St. Austins* institute of life; They live in common, serving God day and night, eyed by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience; of which holy Institute and Vows was *Dr. Martin Luther*, before he became a Reformer.

Augustinians (not taking name from *St. Austin*, the Father and Doctor of the Church, but from one *Augustine* a late *Bohemian*) are a branch of those Reformers, ordinarily called in authors by the name of *Sacramentaries*, who had their origin from *Andreas Carlostadius* about the year

of

of Christ, 1524. These *Augustinians* (besides other blasphemies) held, that Heaven gates were not yet open, but remained shut, till the general Resurrection, and last Judgement. *Lindanus Dialog. 2.*

Aviary (*aviarium*) a place where birds are kept, or where birds haunt or use; a Cage.

Avid (*avidus*) desirous, greedy, covetous.

Avidity (*aviditas*) desire, earnest, or ardent affection, greediness.

Bulnage (Fr.) El measure, the measuring with an El.

Aviso (Spa.) an admonition or advise.

Bulnegeoz (from the Fr. or

Bulnegeoz } *aulne. i. an* El) one that

carries or measures with an El: an Officer of the King, who by himself or his Deputy in places convenient, looks to the assize of woollen cloth made through the Land, and two seals for that purpose ordained him. *an. 25. E. 3 stat. 4. ca. 1. Also an. 2. R. 2. ca. 2.* who is accomptable to the King for every cloth so sealed. *Min.*

Bulick (*aulicus*) belonging to the Hall, or Court, courtly.

Auncient Demeasne, **Domain** or **Domain**. (*i. publicum vestigal, or Vetus patrimonium Domini*) signifies in our common Law, a certain Tenure

whereby all the Mannors belonging to the Crown in the daies of *St. Edward* the Saxon King, or *William* the Conqueror, were held. The number and names of which Mannors, as all other belonging to common persons, he caused to be written into a book (after a survey made of them) now remaining in the Exchequer, and called *Domesday Book*, and those which by that book appear to have belonged to the Crown at that time, and are contained under the title (*Terra Regis*) are called *Auncient Demeasne*. *Kitch. fo 98.* See more of this in *Cowel*

Avocation (*avocatio*) a calling away or withdrawing, a distraction.

Avoit-du-poids (Fr.) or *Avoir du poix. i. habere pondus, or just esse ponderis*) to be of full or due weight: it signifies in our common Law two things: first, a kind of weight, divers from that called *Troy weight*, which contains but twelve ounces to the pound, whereas this contains sixteen. And in this respect it may probably be conjectured, to be so called, because it is of more weight than the other. Also it signifies such merchandize as are weighed by this weight, and not by *Troy weight*, as in the Statute of *York, an. 9. E. 3 in Proem. an. 27. Edw 3. Stat. 2. ca. 10. & an. 2. Rich. 2. ca. 1. See Weights.*

Avoury

Avowry or **Avowry** (comes from the French, *avouer*, *alias avouer*) and signifies as much as a justifying or maintaining an act formerly done. For example, one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and he that is distreyned sues a Replevin, now he that took the distress, or to whose use the distress was taken by another, justifying or maintaining the act, is said to *avow*, and that is called his *avowry*. *Terms of the Law*.

Auricle (*auricula*) a little ear.

Auricular (*auricularis*) belonging to, or spoken in the ear. As *auricular Confession*, is that which is made in private to the Ghostly Father, none hearing but himself, opposite unto publick Confession, which is made in the hearing of many.

Auricular vein, is the ear vein, which runs up by the kernels which are under the ear, Chyrurgeons open it against deafness, pain and ulcerations of the ears. See *in Vein*.

Auriferous (*aurifer*) that bears or brings gold.

Auriflambe. See *Oriflambe*.

Aurigation (*aurigatio*) the driving or guiding a Cart or Coach.

Aurigraphy (*aurigraphia*) a writing or graving in gold.

Auroza (Gr.) the morning, or break of day, *quasi aurea hora*, or *aura hora*, the hour when it begins to shine, or be light.

Aurum-potabile, is liquor of gold, without any corrosive, which very few knew, yea, of those who daily prepare it, rather to the destruction, then health of men. *Chym. Diſt.*

Auscultation (*auscultatio*) a giving ear or obeying, a hearkening.

Auspical (*auspicalis*) pertaining to Soothsaying or Divination by the flight of birds.

Auspices (*auspicia*) signs or tokens, shewed by birds or any thing else, of things to come. &c.

And they were called *Auspices*, that did foretel things by beholding the flight of birds, and were so denominated *ab aves aspiciendo*.

Auspicious (*auspicatus*) happy, bringing good luck.

Austerity (*austeritas*) sharpness, vigorousness, rudeness.

Austral (*australis*) Southern or pertaining to the South.

Australize, to go, turn, or bend towards the South, also to come from the South. *Br.*

Austromancy (*austromantia*) is a kind of invented superstition, concerning the observation of winds; as when the stars of the winds break

forth into great vehemency, contrary to their custom, whence men, that are more idle then rational, pronounce a preface of something to come. *Chym. Diſt.*

Authentick (*authenticus*) that which is allowed, or hath juſt authority, the original.

Autology (Gr.) ſpeaking of or to ones ſelf. *Br. & How.*

Autogeneal (Gr.) ſelf-begotten.

Autocraſſe (Gr.) ſelf-ſubſiſtence, a being able to ſubſiſt of ones ſelf. *Hiſtory of K. Charles.*

Autographoꝝ } (*autogra-*
Autographical } *phus*) that which is of the authors own hand writing. *Ruſhworths Diſcours.*

Automatous B. } (*automa-*
Automatarian } *tarius*) of or belonging to the art of making Clocks, or ſuch things as ſeem to move of themſelves.

Autome (*automatum*) an inſtrument, or artificial body (made by *Dædalus*, or any other of like ſkill) which moves alone without the help or ſupport of any other thing. *El. of Ar.*

Autonomy (*autonomia*) liberty to live after ones own Laws.

Autoptical (from *autopſia*) a ſelf-beholding, confirmed by ones own ſight.

Autotheiſm (Gr.) the be-

ing of God, of himſelf, or not from another, *Calvins autotheiſm* ſignifies that point of Doctrine which *Calvin* held, which is, That God the Son is not *Deus de Deo*, God from God, whereas the *Nicen Creed* ſaith, He is *Deus de Deo*.

Autumnal (*autumnalis*) belonging to harveſt or Autumn, which is from the fixth of *Auguſt* to the fixth of *November*; and is one of the four Quarters of the year; Others reckon Autume to begin at the *Æquinoctium*, i. about the twelfth of *September*, and to end at the *Solſtice* or ſhort-eſt day, about the eleventh of *December*.

Auturgtc (*auturgia*) working with his own hand.

Avulſion (*avulſio*) a plucking away or from.

Auxiliate (*auxilior*) to help, aid, or ſupply, to heal or give cure.

Auxiliary (*auxiliaris*) that cometh to aid, help or ſupply.

Auxiliary Forces, were ſuch as the neighbor and confederate Countries did ſend to the *Romans*; or certain additional Forces, beſides the ſtanding Army.

Axillary (*axillaris*) belonging to the arme-hole, or arme-pit.

Axillary vein. See in vein.

Axillar artery. See in Arterie.

Axiomancy (*axiomantia*) divination or witchcraft done by Hatchets.

Axiome (*axioma*) a maxim or general ground in any Art: a Proposition or short Sentence generally allowed to be true, as in saying, *the whole is greater then its part.*

Axicle (*axiculus*) a little shingle or board, a latch, a pin, that a pully runs on.

Axis (Lat.) an Axeltree, the Diameter of the world, that is, an imagined line, reaching from one pole to another; the pole Arctick or Antartike.

Azamoglang, The Turks Janizaries before they bee inrolled in pay, so called. *Heyl.*

Azimuths or **Azimuths**, great circles meeting in the Zenith or vertical point, and passing through all the degrees of the Horizon.

Azure, a fair light blew; or sky colour, so named from the Arabian word *Lazul*, which is the same. It betokens to the bearer a zealous mind.

Azyme (*azymus*) unleavened, sincere, unmingled.

Azymes (Gr.) was a solemnity of seven days among the Jews, in which it was not lawful to eat leavened bread; The Pasche or Easter of the Jews. *Bull.*

B

Baal (Hebr.) a Lord, a Master, Husband, or Patron: It was a common name whereby the Heathens called their God, 2 King. 1. 2. Judg. 8. 33.

Baalzebub. See *Belzebub*.

Babel (in Hebr. it signifies *confusion*) was an ancient City of Chaldaea in Mesopotamia, famous for the confusion of Languages, which there happened: For immediately after the universal Deluge, Nimrod the son of Chus the son of Cham perswaded the people (as some Authors surmise) to secure themselves from the like danger by building some stupendious Edifice, which might resist the fury of a second Deluge. This counsel was generally imbraced, Heber onely and his family, contradicting such an unlawful attempt; the major part prevailing, the Tower began to rear a head of majesty 5164 paces from the ground (says Isidore) having its basis and circumference equal to the height. But God beholding from high this fond attempt, sent amongst them (who before were one language) a confusion of 72 tongues, which hindred the proceeding of this building, one not being able to understand what his fellow called for.

Bring me (quoth one) a Trowel quickly quick,
 One brings him up a bammer; here this brick
 (Another bids) and then they clave a Tree.
 Make fast this rope, and then they let it flee:
 One calls for Planks, another Morter lacks;
 They bring the first a stone, the last an Axe.

Du Bartas.

Thus being compelled to desist from so unlucky an enterprize, they greedily sought out such as they could understand, with whom consorting themselves, they forget their former acquaintance, and now are divided into 72 different nations, comprehending about 24000 men, besides women and children, Gen. 10. 10.

The City Babel or Babylon (howsoever the Tower was nindred) went forward and was finished an. mun. 1960. the out-walls were built by Q. Semiramis; it contained in compass 60 miles, it had 100 gates, the walls were in height 200 (some Writers say 300) foot, in breadth 75, and the river Euphrates passing through the midst of it. 1. part. of the Try. of Times p. 142.

Hence tis we use Babelish for confused; And Babylonical for magnificent or costly, and to Bable or babble, to twattle, or speak confusedly, which word Wable Verstegan urges as a proof that our old Saxon Language is as ancient as the Tower of Babel. p. 147.

Bacchanaltze (from Bacchus) to rage, play mad pranks, fare like mad men, as the Priests of Bacchus were wont

to do, when they celebrated his Feasts.

Bacchanals (Bacchanalia) the places where the Feasts of Bacchus or Bacchanalian feasts were solemnized in riot and drunkenness. Also the Feasts themselves or time when they were kept, i. at Shrovetide. Sometimes also debaish drunkards men and women are called Bacchanals.

Baccharach, A City standing on the banks of the river Rhyne in Germany, so called quasi Bacchiara; in ancient time there was an Altar erected to the honor of Bacchus, in regard of the richness of the wines which are made there, and therefore called Bachrag or Bacharach; vulgarly, Rhenish wines.

Bacchation (bacchatio) riot, drunkenness.

Bacchean (baccheus) belonging to Bacchus the God of wine, drunken, sottish.

Bacciferous (baccifer) that beareth berries.

Badger (cometh of the Fr. Bagage. i. Sarsina) one that buies corn, salt or other victual in one place to transport it to another for gain. Also a beast so called.

Bagatel (Fr. bagatelle) a toy, trifle, or thing of no value. Mr. How.

Wala-

Balatron (*balatro*) a Bab-
bler, or vain-talking fel-
low, a Prater or vile
Knave.

Baile (comes of the Fr.
*Bailier. i. attribuer, tradere, tri-
buere*) it is used in our Com-
mon Law properly for the
freeing or setting at liberty
one arrested or imprisoned
upon action either civil or
criminal, under surety taken
for his appearance at a day
and place certainly assigned.

Bract. lib. 3. ca. 8. num. 8, & 9.

The reason why it is cal-
led *Bayl* is, because by this
means the party restrained
is delivered into the hands of
those that bind themselves for
his forth-coming. There is
both-common & special *Bail*,
Common *Bayl* is in actions of
small prejudice or slight proof,
in which case any Sureties are
taken; whereas upon cases
of greater weight *Special Bayl*
or Surety must be given,
as Subsidy men at the least,
and they according to the
value. See the difference be-
tween *Bayl* & *Mainprize* in
Manwoods Forrest Law. pag
267.

Bain (Fr.) a Bath, Stew,
or hot-house.

Battemains (Fr.) kissing of
the hands, humble service.

Balasse (Sax.) ballast or
ballance, Gravel or any thing
of weight laid in the bottom
of Ships to make them go
upright.

Balcone (Ital. *ba'con*) a

bay window, much used in
our new buildings, and there-
fore needs no further expla-
nation.

Balk (Sax.) a little peece
of ground in arable land,
which by mischance the
Plough slips over, and leaves
unploughed, a ridge between
two furrows.

Bale (Fr.) a pack of cer-
tain quantity of merchan-
dize, as a *bayl* of Spicery, or
of Books.

Ballista (Lat.) an ancient
warlike Engin to cast or shoot
darts or stones, to batter and
shake City walls, made with
ropes of sinews and wo-
mens hair, especially twined
together, &c. The form
whereof you may read in
Godwins Anthology, lib. 4.
cap. 3.

Ballon (Fr.) a great Ball,
which they use at a sport so
called in *Italy*; also the round
Globe or top of a pillar.

Ballotation, a kind of
casting lots, or a making
election by Balls, as in *Venice*
at the choyce of their *Grand-
Duke*.

Balme, A precious juyce
or liquor, otherwise cal-
led *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsa-
mum* (from the Hebr. *Ba-
gal Shemen*) It drops (by
cutting) out of a little low
plant (about a yard high)
having leaves like Rue, but
whiter, which growes in
Ægypt, and some places
of the Holy Land. This
juyce

juyce is somewhat like oyle, but more clammy, and inclining to a certain redness. It has a strong smell, and is not pleasant in taste. Being put in a vessell of water it will sink down to the bottom like a round pearl without breaking, and may be taken up again with the point of a knife. It is an excellent Medicine to take any scar out of the body, and for divers other purposes, but very costly, and rarely gotten: *Saladinus* writes that there was but one Vineyard of these in the whole world, and that belonged to the Great Turk. *Bull.*

Balneary (*balnearium*) a bathing place.

Balneation (*balneatio*) a bathing.

Balneator: (Lat.) a Master or Keeper of a Bath, or Stew.

Balthasar, in Hebrew it signifies, Searcher of treasure, or without treasure; This was the name of one of the *Magi*, or wisemen vulgarly called the three Kings of *Collein*, who came out of the East to worship our Saviour. The first of them, called *Melchior*, an old man with a long beard, offered gold as to a King. The second called *Jasper*, a beardless young man, offered Frankincense, as unto God. The third called *Balthasar* (a Blackmoore with a spreading beard) offered Myrrhe, as to a man ready for his Sepulchre.

*Tres Reges Regi regum tria dona ferebant ;
Myrrham homini, uncto aurum, thura dedere Deo :
Tu tria fac itidem dones pia munera Christo :
Muneribus gratus si cupis esse tuis.
Pro myrrha lachrymas, auro cor porrige purum,
Pro thure ac humili pectore funde preces.*

Thus in English.

Three Kings, the King of Kings, three gifts did bring ;
Myrrh, Incense, Gold, as to God, Man, and King.
Let three pure gifts be likewise giv'n by thee
To Christ, even such as acceptable be.
For Myrrh, tears ; for Frankincense impart
Submissive prayers ; for pure Gold, a pure heart.

See *Vul. Errors* fol. 353. and *Sands Travels*. 181.

Baltick-Sea (so called from a great Peninsula formerly called *Baltia* now *Scandia*) is that which begins at the narrow passage called the *Sound*, interlaceth *Denmark*, *Swethland*, *Germany*, and *Polland*, and extends even to *Livonia* and *Lituania*. The reasons why this Sea being so large does not ebb and flow are first, The narrowness of the *Straight*, by which the Ocean is let into it. And secondly, The Northern scituation of it, whereby the celestial influences produce therein the lesser operation. *Hevl.*

Banditti (*Ital.*) Out-laws, Rebels, Fugitives condemned by Proclamation; *Bando* in *Ital.* signifying a Proclamation. These in the Low-Countries are called *Freebooters*; in *Germany*, *Nightingales*; in the north of *England*, *Moss-Troopers*; in *Ireland* *Tories*.

Banner, an Ensign, or Standard from the Britt. *Ban*, which signifies a high place, because *Banners* are wont to be set on a high place.

Banderol or **Bannerolle** (*Fr. Banderolle*) a little flag or streamer, or a Pennon worn on the top of a Horsemans Launce; A Cornet-Devise.

Bandle, An Irish measure of two foot in length.

Banguet, A kind of drinking in the Oriental Countries,

as *Cambaia*, *Calicut*, *Narysingha*, which is rare and precious, it is said (like the Poets *Nepenthe*) to provoke pleasing dreams. *How.*

Ban } (from the *Fr. Ban*)
or } signifies a publick
Banz } notice of any thing. The word is ordinary among the Feudists, and grown from them to other uses; As to that, which we here in *England* call a *Proclamation*, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. But it is used more especially in the publishing of matrimonial contracts in the Church before marriage, to the end, if any man can say any thing against the intention of the parties, either in respect of kindred, or otherwise, they may take their exception in time. *Cow.*

Baptism (from the *Gr. Βάπτισμα*, i. a washing with water, or diving over the head) is one of the Sacraments instituted by our Saviour Christ in remedy against Original sin in the law of Grace, as *Circumcision* was the remedy against that sin in the Law of *Moses*. Before Christs institution of this Sacrament *John Baptist* did baptize unto penance, but his Baptism was not a Sacrament. In Authors you may read of three sorts of Baptism, which Divines call *Baptismus fluminis*, of water, which is the already mentioned; *Baptismus flami-*
nis,

nis, of the Spirit, which is contrition of heart with desire of the Sacrament of Baptism, And *Baptismus sanguinis*, of blood, which is Martyrdom. The custom of the Primitive Church was to have God-Fathers and God-Mothers in the administration of the Sacrament of Baptism; their Office was not onely to be Witnesses of the Baptism, or to speak or answer for the baptized, but also to undertake a charge of instructing or seeing him instructed in the true Religion in due time.

Baptist (*baptista*) a name of excellency given to Saint John, that had the honor of baptizing of our Saviour Christ in Jordan, and who first baptized.

Baptistery (*baptisterium*) a Font to baptize in, a Bath, a vessel to wash the body in.

Barbarism (*barbarismus*) a fault in the pronouncing, tone or accent of words;

*Vos quoque qui fortes animas, belloque preemptos
Laudibus, in longum, vates, demittitis ævum,
Plurima securi fudistis carmine Bardi.*

In Wales of old the Bards did also keep the Ensigns, Arms, and Genealogies of the Nobility. See more in the *Laws of Howel Dha*.

Barnard. See *Bernard*.

Barn or **Bearn** (Germ.) a child. Hence tis we say in the north of England, how do Wife and Barnes, i. how do

rudeness of speech or behavior.

Barbican } (French, *Bar-*
 } *bicane*) an
or }
Barbican } ou-work in
any building; also a Wall
or Bulwark before or over
a Wall, breast high to defend from the Enemies shot. Some take it for a Sentinels house, or Scout-house; Chaucer useth the word *Barbican*, for a Watch-Tower, hence *Barbican* by *Red-cross-street* in London is thought to take its denomination.

Barbitist (*barbitista*) a Lutinist, or one that plays on the Lute.

Bards (from the old British *Bardd*) the ancient Poets of the Britans. *Bar-dus*, according to *Pompeius Festus*, *Gallie cantorem significat, qui virorum fortium laudes canit. Diod. Sicul. lib. 5.* calls them *Factores cantionum*. And *Lucan (lib. 1)* *Poetas sive vates*.

Wife and Children.

Or *Barn* may come from the Hebr. *Bar*, and that from *Bara. i. Genuit. Min.*

Barnabas } (Hebr.) Son
 } of the Master,
or }
Barnaby } or Son of
comfort.

Barocco, The name of a Syllo-

Syllogistical Mood in Logick wherein the first Proposition must be an universal Affirmative, and the other two Negatives.

Barricado (Spa. *Barricada*, Fr. *Barricade*) a warlike defence of empty barrels and such like vessels fill'd with earth against an enemies shot or assault. It is so called because it was made of those vessels, which the French call *Bariques*, i. a vessel bigger then our barrel.

Barettoz } (from the Fr.
or } *Barateur*, which
Barratoz } in that Language signifies a deceiver) in our Common Law is a common wrangler, that sets men at odds, and is himself never quiet, but at variance with one or other: but *Skene* (*de verb. signif. verbo Barratry*) saith *Barraters* are Symonists, and so called from the Italian (*barrataria*) signifying corruption or bribery in a Judge giving a false Sentence for money. *Vid. Cowel* upon this word.

Barratrie or **Barrataria**, any kinde of Simony, especially in obtaining the right of Benefices. *Socinus Reg. 55. Baldus in Consilio. 21. Pars 5.*

Barriers (from the French *Barres*) signifies with us that which the Fr. call (*jeu de Barres* i. *palastram*) a martial sport or exercise of men armed and fighting together with short swords, within certain limits

or Lifts, whereby they are severed from the beholders. *Cow.* This exercise was formerly much in request in *England*, but now is laid aside.

Barristers } at Law, may
or } be said to be
Baristers } of two sorts,
1. The outward or *Utter Baristers*, are such, as (for their long study and great industry bestowed upon the knowledge of the Common Law, which must be for seven yeers space at least) are called out of their contemplation to practice, and in the face of the world to take upon them the protection and defence of Clients. These always plead *without* the Bar, and are in other Countries called *Licentiati in Jure*, howbeit in modesty they at first continue themselves hearers for some yeers, like the Scholars of *Pythagoras*, that for the first five yeers never adventured to reason or discourse openly upon any point of their Masters Doctrine. 2. The *Inner Baristers* are those, who are admitted (as a mark of respect) to plead within the Bar, such are King, Queen, or Princes Attorney, Solicitor, or Sergeants, or any of the Kings Council. But at the Rolls and some inferior Judicatures, all Lawyers of the degree of the Bench are admitted within the Bar. See *Mootmen*.

Bartholmew (Hebr.) the Son

Son of him that makes the waters to mount, that is, of God, which lifts up the mind of his Teachers, and drops down water (*Szegedinus.*) Cam.

Bascuence (Spa. *Bascuena*) the Language of the Country of *Biscay* in Spain.

Bastate (*basio*) to kiss or salute.

Bashaw } a Nobleman or
or } great Comman-
Bassa } der over souldiers among the Turks.

Basil } (from the Gr.
or } βασιλεύς *Rex*)
Basilical } Royal, King-ly, Magnificent. *Basilick* vein. See *Veine*.

Basis (*Lat.*) the ground or foundation of any thing ; the foot of a Pillar.

Bastardy (comes of the Brit. *Bastardd* i. *Nothus*) and signifies in our Common Law, a defect of birth objected to one begotten out of wedlock. *Brañon lib. 5. cap. 19. per totum.*

Bastille } (*Fr.*) the For-
or } tress or Forti-
Bastille } fication termed a *Bastillion* or *Bastile* : In *Paris* the *Bastille* is as our Tower, the chief prison of the kingdom, and the chief Fortress of that City.

Bastion (*Fr.*) a Bulwark or Fortress ; the fortification called a *Cullion-head*.

Baston (*Fr.*) a staff, batt, or cudgel. It signifies in the Statutes of this Nation one

of the Warden of the Fleet's servants or Officers, that attends the Kings Court, with a red staff, for the taking such to Ward, as are committed by the Court. So it is used *An. 1 R. 2. Ca. 12. & 5. Eliz. cap. 23.*

Bastonado (Span. *Bastonada*) a banging or cudgeling.

Batabians (*Batavia*) people of Germany inhabiting *Holland*, *Hollanders*.

Battalion (*Fr. Battailon, Span. Battallon*) the main battle, or a great Squadron of foot-men appointed to fight, so called by the Switzers and Italians, being (after the Greek *Phalanges* or the Roman *Legions*) of between six and eight thousand souldiers. *Min.*

Bawdzick, an old fashion Jewel that women did wear.

Batto'ogy (*battologia*) a vain repetition of words, babbling.

Baudkin. v. Tinsel.

Beatifical (*beatificus*) that makes happy or blessed.

To **Beatifie** (*beatifico*) to make happy or blessed.

Beatitude (*beatitudo*) blessedness, happiness, prosperity. The eight *Beatitudes* are abstractedly thus ; 1. To be poor of spirit. 2. Meek. 3. Mourn. 4. To hunger and thirst after Justice. 5. To be Merciful. 6. Clean of heart. 7. Peace-Makers. 8. To

8. To suffer persecution for Justice. Which you may see at large in *St. Matt. cap. 5*. They are called *Beatitudes*, because the Scripture says, *Beati qui*, &c. they are blessed, that are in any of those States.

Beatrice (*Beatrix*) that makes happy or blessed; a woman's name.

Babiz, may seem probably to be corrupted from the name of the famous Celtic King *Bellovesus*. The French having made in like sort *Beauvis* of the old City *Bellouacum*. In both these is a signification of beauty. In later times *Bogo* hath been used in *Latia* for *Beavis*. *Camden*.

Beconage. Signifying money paid for the maintenance of *Beacons*.

Beemol (*Fr.*) the flat key in Musick. *Bac*.

A **Bedpheere** (*Sax.*) a Bed-fellow.

Bede } (*Sax.*) he that
Beade } prays, or a devout man, as *Eucherius* or *Eusebius* in Greek: we retain still **Bedeman** or **Bedelman** in the same sense; and to say our **Bedes**, is to say our prayers. *Cam*.

Bede was also the name of a most learned English Monk commonly mentioned with the Epithete *Venerable*, which was a title given him even in his life time, for his eminent learning, gravity, and sanctity of life, he lived in a Mon-

nastery near *Newcastle* upon *Tine* in the seventh age, dying about the year of Christ 734, he wrote a multitude of books the Catalogue whereof may be seen in *Doctor Pitts*, *De illustribus Anglia Scriptoribus*.

Bede-roll (*Sax.*) is a roll or list of such as Priests were wont to pray for in Churches.

Bedle or **Bedel** (from the *Heb. Badhal*) because they separate the good from the bad, or beggars from rich men.

B: dlem. See *Bethlem*.

Beglerbeg (i. Lord of Lords) a Vice-Roy or supreme Commander under the great Turk, that commands both the *Sansakes* and *Bassa's*; of these there be onely two, the one of *Greece*, the other of *Natalia*, and are by the Turks called *Rumely*. In the Persian tongue it signifies a Marquess. *Herb*.

Beguines. An order of Nuns or Religious women, who commonly be all old or well in years. *Cot*.

Bek or **Bec**. A Phrygian word, signifying bread. *Herodotus* declares in his second book, that *Psammeticus* a King of the Egyptians, was desirous on a time to make tryal what language a child would naturally speak, being brought up among dumb people, or where no speech should be heard, to the end he might judge

judge thereby, what was the most ancient and natural language; and did therefore cause two children to be nursed in a Forest, where no voice of man could be heard, after four years were past, being brought before the King they could sometimes pronounce this word *Bec*, whereupon some gathered that Phrygian was the first Language of man. But (as *St. Augustine* saith) these children might have learned the word *Bec* (and so retained it) of Goats, among which they were nourished. For, as he shews in his work of the quantity of the Soul, All manner of speaking is by hearing and imitation. Notwithstanding he believes that (before the confusion of Tongues at *Babel*) the Hebrew language was natural to all. *Aug. in Civit. Dei lib. 16. cap. 11.*

Breest or **Breestings**, *quasi* *Breastings*, the first milk that comes from the Teat, after the birth of any thing. *Min.*

Behiram. A Feast among the Turks, wherein they pardon all injuries. *H. Court.*

Bel videre. The Popes Palace in Rome, so called, the word signifies fair to see, or pleasant to behold.

Bell, in the Chaldean tongue signifies the Sun; and therefore *Ninus* and *Semiramis* gave that name to their

Father *Bel* or *Belus*, that he might be honored as the Sun, which the Babylonians worshipped as a God. *Raml.* *Bel* also is a contract of *Bebel*, which comes of *Babal*, a Lord: it was not onely the particular Idol of the Babylonians, but a general name of the Idols in the East, agreeing to all the Idols of the Gentiles, as some write, *Jer. 9. 5. 1 King. 18. 25.*

Bellacit (*bellacitas*) warlikeness.

Belgick } (*be'gicus*) per-

Belgian } taining to the Low-Countries or Netherlands, called *Belgia*.

Belial (*Heb.*) a wicked unprofitable fellow, one without yoke, and is many times taken for the devil.

Bellatrix (*bellatrix*) a warrioresse, a woman well skill'd in war, as *Virago*

Belligerate (*belligero*) to make war, to fight.

Bellipotent (*bellipotens*) mighty in wars, puissant at Arms.

Bellitude (*bellitudo*) fairness.

Bellona. The Goddess of War.

Belluine (*belluinus*) of or belonging to beasts, beastly, cruel.

Belomaney (*Gr.*) a Divination by Arrows. *Vul. Er.*

Belzebub } (*Heb.*) signi-
or } fying an Idol
Belzebub } of flies, or the
flye-God; but it is commonly
used

used for the Prince or chief of the divels. As in *Luke 11:15*. In Beelzebub Principe Demoniorum ejicit Dæmonia.

Benet (contracted from *Benedictus*) blessed or happy; a mans name.

Benedict (*benedictum*) a good saying, an honest report.

Benjamin (Heb.) the son of the right hand, or *filius dexterum* (Philo).

Benedictines or **Benedictine Monks**, a sort of Religious persons so called, from *St. Benedict*, who was born at *Nursia* in *Umbria*, Anno 482, he gathered the Monks of *Italy* together, and gave them a rule in writing. Their habit is a loose Gown of black, their under garment white Woollen, their Crowns shaven. Of this ancient Order have been above 50 Popes, and at least 200 Cardinals.

Benefact (*benefactum*) a good deed or benefit.

To **Benegro**. To make black or of the nature of Negroes, Br.

Benemerent (*benemerens*) that deserves well.

Beneplacit (*beneplacitum*) that which pleaseth well, good liking.

Benevolent (*benevolens*) favorable, bearing good will, friendly.

Benificence (*benificentia*) liberality, well-doing.

Benison, blessing: *Chaucer*.

Bernard or **Barnard**, (Germ.) *St. Bernards* Cluniac Monks draw it from *Bonardus* by allusion; some turn it *hardchild*. If it be derived (as the Germans will have it) from *Bearne*, which signifies a bear, it is answerable to *Arthur*, others yet more judicially translate *Bernard* into *filialis indoles*, child-like disposition towards Parents, as *Bernher*, Lord of many children, *Cam*.

Verstegan says, the true Orthography is *Beornhart*, and by corruption *Bearnheart*. i. *Beares-heart*.

Bernardines. See *Cistercians*.

Berry (Saxon) a dwelling-place or Court; The chief house of a Mannor, or the Lords seat is so called in some parts of *England* to this day; especially, in *Herefordshire*, where there are the *Berries* of *Luston*, *Stockton*, &c.

Besant. See *Bizantine*.

Besestein. An Exchange or the chief Market-place among the Turks. See *Bisestano*.

Bethlem or **Bedlem** (from the Hebrew, *Beth-lechem*. i. *Domus panis*, a house of bread) a place where mad folks are kept: or the Bed or Chamber whereon they fling and tumble themselves.

Beverage (Fr. *Beuvrage*) drink.

Bezants (Fr. *Bezans*) in Blazon, they must ever be round whole and of metal. See *Bizantine*.

Bezill () part of a Ring or Jewel, in which the Stone or Signet is set, is called the *Collet*, and the upper part of the *Collet* which fastens and encompasseth the Stone, is called the *Bezil*.

Bibacety (*bibacitas*) great or outrageous drinking or quaffing.

Bibliographer (*bibliographia*) a writer of books, a Scrivener.

Bibliothèque (*bibliotheca*) a Library or study of Books.

Bibliopoliſt (*bibliopola*) a Book-seller.

Bice. A fine blew colour used by Painters. There is also green *Bice*.

Bicolor (Lat.) of two colours, party-colored, changeable.

Bid=ale is when an honest man decayed in his estate is set up again by the liberal benevolence and contribution of friends at a Feast; to which those friends are *bid* or invited.

Bicipital } (from *biceps*,
Bicipitous } *itis*) that hath two heads, divided into two parts or two tops. *Vulg. Er.*

Biennial (*biennus*) of two years continuance, two yeers old.

Bifarious (*bifarius*) that which may be spoken two ways.

Biformed (*biformis*) that hath two shapes, forms or faces.

Biferous (*bifer*) that bears fruit twice a yeere.

Bifront (*bifrons*) which hath two foreheads.

Bifurcous (*bifurcus*) which hath two forkes.

Bigamist (*bigamus*) he that hath married two wives of which sort *La mech* was the first.

Bigamy (*bigamia*) the marriage of two wives; not both together, but severally after the death of the first. It is used in the Common Law for an impediment to be a Clerk, and so for a prisoner to lose the benefit of his Clergy. For the Canonists hold, that he that has been twice married may not be a Clerk; and they ground it upon these words of St Paul, 1 Tim. 3.2. *Oportet ergo Episcopum irreprehensibilem esse, & unius uxoris virum.* And also him that hath married a widow, they by interpretation take to have been twice married, and both these they not onely exclude from Holy Orders, but deny all priviledges of Clergy; but this Law is abolished by Anno 1 Ed. 6 cap. 12. And to that may be added the Statute of 18. Eliz. cap. 7. which allows to all men that can read as Clerks, though not within Orders,

Orders, the benefit of Clergy in case of Felony, not especially excepted by some other Statute. *Cowel.*

Bigat (*bigatus*) was a piece of Roman silver Coyne, so called of *Bigia* a Chariot, drawn with two horses, stamped upon the one side, and it was the same with *Denarius*. *Livie.*

Bigot (Fr.) an hypocrite, or one that seems much more holy, then he is, also a scrupulous or Superstitious fellow. *Sir K. Digby in his Treatise of Bodies.*

Bilatus, are Orders made in Court-Leets, or Court-Barons by common Assent for the good of those that make them, farther then the publique Law binds. *Cook Vol. 6. fol. 63. a, Kitchin fol. 45 & 79.*

Bilbo blade, from *Bilboa* a City of *Biscay* in *Spain*, where the best blades are made.

Bilinguis (*ex bis & lingua*) double-tongued, deceitful. In our Common-Law it is used for that Jury that passeth between an English man and an Alien or stranger, whereof part must be English men, and part strangers. *Anno 28, Edw. 3. cap. 13,*

Bilious (*biliosus*) chole-
rick, melancholy, churlish,
angry.

Bimatical (from *bimatus*)
pertaining to the age or space
of two yeers.

Bimenseal (from *bimensis*)
pertaining to the space of
two months.

Binarchy (*binarchia*) the
joynt rule or equal Authority
of two Princes in one Coun-
try.

Binarius (*binarius*) per-
taining to two.

Binomial (*binomius*) that
hath two names.

Bipartite (*bipertitus*) di-
vided into two parts.

Binne or **Bin** in the old
Saxon signified a *Manger*, we
use the name now most com-
monly for a place to put bread
in.

Bipatent (*bipatens*) open
on both sides.

Bisellano the chief market
place in *Constantinople*, which
is every day kept open in full
sale, except *Friday* onely,
which is their *Sabbath*.

Bipedal } (*bipedalis*)
Bipedaneous } that is
Bipedical } two foot
long, double-footed, or that
hath two feet.

Bisexual (from *bis* and
sexus) that is both male and
female, of two sexes or kinds.
Br.

Bisque (Fr.) a fault at
Tennis: also a compound
dish of meat, made of young
Chickens, *Pigeons*, and other
ingredients, &c.

Bisected (*bis & sectus*) cut
or parted into two. Br.

Bisextile (*bisextilis*) leap
yeer, so called, because the
sixth Calends of *March*, are in
that

that year twice reckoned
(viz.) on the four and
twentieth and five and twen-

tieth of February, so that
Leap year has one day more
then other years.

*Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November :
February hath eight and twenty alone,
And all the rest have thirty and one :
But when of Leap-year cometh the time,
Then days hath February twenty and nine:*

This Leap-year is observed every fourth year, and was first devised by *Julius Caesar* to accommodate the year with the course of the Sun.

Bitume (*bitumen*) a kind of clay or slime naturally clammy, like pitch, growing in some Countries of *Asia*; It was of old used in Physick; the best is heavy, bright and cleer, of purple colour, and and having a strong smell, the black is accounted naught; this *Bitumen* was used instead of Mortar at building the Tower of *Babel*, as appears in *Gen. cap. 11.* There is also a kind of *Bitumen*, like a liquor, flowing out of *Mare Mortuum* and out of some fountains in the Island *Sicily*, which is used instead of oyle to burn in Lamps. *Bull.*

Bituminous (*bitumineus*) belonging to *Bitumen*.

Bituminated, soldered or done with *bitumen*.

Bizantine or **Besant**, a very ancient coyn of Gold, so called because it was coyned at *Constantinople*, formerly called *Bizantium*. This coyn

is not now known, but *Dunstan* Archbishop of *Canterbury* (as it is in the Authentical Deed) purchased *Hendon* in *Middlesex* of King *Edgar* to *Westminster* for 200 *Bizantines*: of what value they were, was utterly forgotten in the time of King *Edw. 3.* for whereas the Bishop of *Norwich* was condemned to pay a *Bizantine* of Gold to the Abbot of *St. Edmondsbury*, for encroaching upon his liberty (as it was enacted by Parliament in the time of the Conquerour) no man then living could tell how much that was: so as it was referred to the King to rate how much he should pay: which was the more strange, considering, but 100 years before 200000 *Bezants* were exacted of the *Soldan*, for redeeming *St. Lewis* of *France*, which were then valued at 100000 *livres*. The name continues yet in the blazons of Arms, where plates of gold are called *Bezants*, and a great piece of gold valued at 15*l.* (which the K. of *En.* formerly offered on high festival days) was called a *Bizantine*. *Bur*

but afterward there were two purposely made for the King and Queen with the resemblance of the blessed Trinity inscribed, *In honorem sanctæ Trinitatis*, and on the other side the picture of the Virgin Mary, with *In honorem sanctæ Mariæ Virginis*, and this was used till the first year of King James, who caused two to be new cast, the one for himself, having on the one side the picture of a King kneeling before an Altar with four Crowns before him, implying his four Kingdoms, and in the circumscription, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi*: On the other side a Lamb lying by a Lyon, with *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despiciet Deus*. And in another for the Queen, a Crown protected by a Cherubin, over that an eye, and *Deus* in a cloud, with *Teget ala Summus*; on the reverse, a Queen kneeling before an Altar with this Circumscription. *Piis precibus fervente fide, humili obsequio*. Cam. Rem.

The French Kings were all accustomed to offer 13. Be-sants at the Mass of their Coronation in Rheims, &c. Cot.

Black rod, Is the *Huissier* or Usher belonging to the order of the Garter; So called of his black-rod which he carries in his hand: he was of the Kings Chamber and U-

sher of the Lords house in Parliament. Min.

Blancmanger (Fr) a kind of Custard; a white meat made of flower, milk, sugar, and the brains of Pullers. Bac.

Blanch (Fr.) white or fair; we use it in England for a womans name.

Blandishment (from *Blandio*, or from the Fr. *Blandissement*) a soothing, smoothing, tickling of the mind and affection with terms of flattery, an alluring, enticing.

Blandiloquence (*blandiloquentia*) fair-speaking, flattering.

Blatant, babling, twarling, Cleivland.

Blateron or **Blatteroon** (*blatero*) a babler, an idle-headed fellow. Mr. How.

Blateration (*blateratio*) vain-babbling, flattering in speech.

Blazon (Fr.) is the description of armes, and their appurtenances, by the received terms or other apt expression of things by words. Elementsof Ar.

Blemishes, marks made by hunters, to shew where a Deer hath gone, Bull.

Blend (Sax.) to mix or mingle together.

Blepharon (*Blepharionis*) he that hath great brows, or eye-lids.

Blesbloquent (*blesbloquus*) broad-spoken, or that speaks stammeringly:

Blith (*Brit.*) that yeelds milk, milky; And by a metaphor, whatsoever yeelds profit to another: *Dr. Davies Diſt.* Also merry.

Blowmantle, The name of an Office of one of the Pursuivants at Arms. See *Harold*.

To **Blissome**, as the Ram doth the Ewe, i. to cup her. So to go a *blissoming* is to desire the Ram. *Rider*.

Blomary, the first Forge in an Iron Mill, through which the iron passeth, after it is once melted out of the Myne.

Bloudwit (from the Sax. *blout*, i. blood) and (*wit*) for which we have the word (*wite*) still in the west parts of England, signifying a charging of one with a fault, or an upbraiding.

This *Bloudwit* is a word used in Charters of Liberties anciently granted, and signifies an amerciamment; for shedding of blood. So that whosoever had it given him in his Charter, had the penalty due for shedding of blood granted him. *Cow. Fleta* saith, *Significat quietantiam misericordiae pro effusione sanguinis. lib 1. ca. 47.*

Boccone (*Ital.*) a morsel, a good bit; Sometimes taken for poison.

Bolt=Armonack, a kind of faint red colour used by Painters, the chiefest use of it is in making a Size for

burnished gold. *Peacham*.

Bombard (*bombarda*) a Gun, or peece of Ordnance, Hence

Bombardical, thundering, or roaring like a peece of Ordnance. *How*.

Bombycinous (*bombycinus*) that is made of silk, or filken.

Bombilation (*bombilatio*) a humming, as of Bees. *Vul. Err.*

Bonaght, was an exacti-on in Ireland imposed at the will of the Lord, for relief of the Knights called *Bonaghti*, that served in the Wars, *Antiq. Hiber. p. 60.*

Bonaie (*Fr.*) gentle, mild, courteous.

Bonaite (*Fr.*) gentleness, mildness, courtesie.

Bonaventure (*bonaventura*) good adventure, the name of a great Saint and Doctor, a Frier of *St. Francis* Order, that lived and flourished in the thirteenth age after Christ.

Bongrace (*Fr.*) a certain cover which children use to wear on their Foreheads to keep them from Sun-burning. So called, because it preserves their good grace and beauty.

Bonhomes (*Fr. i. good men*) a religious order of Fryers entituled by *Saint Francis de Paula*, a Town of Calabria in Italy: a person of eminent sanctity and austerity of life, and of that humility, that he stiled himself the

the least or meanest of men, and ordered the followers of his institute or rule, to take the appellation of *Minimi* (the least or unworthiest among men) and thence they are commonly known and called by the name of *Minims* or *Minorites*; One point of mortification, whereunto the Regulars of that Order tye themselves by vow (besides their three Vows, of Chastity, Poverty and Obedience) is a total abstinence from flesh-meats. It is an Order much revered in France, where the Founder lived, and died at *Tours*, an. 1507.

Bonifate (*Bonifatius*) that hath good fortune or fate.

Boniface (*bonifacius*) weldoer, or good and sweet face. A name of divers, as well Popes of Rome, as others.

Bon-tour (Fr.) good-morrow or good-day.

Bootes (Gr.) a slow working Star in the North Pole, near to Charls wain, which it follows.

Bozas or **Bozar**, a white or greenish substance like Salt-petre, wherewith Goldsmiths use to solder gold and silver: some write it is the gum of a tree, which is very unlikely; others affirm it to be made of old Lees of Oyl, by art and drying in the Sun, brought to be white; But Doctor *Bullakar* rather conceives it to bee a Myneral.

To **Bozd**. See *Abbord*.

Bozdet (from the Ital. *Burdello*) a Brothel-house, or Bawdy-house. *Chau*.

Bozeas (Gr.) the North or North-East Wind; commonly taken for a great blustering wind.

Bozeat 2 (*Borealis*) per-
Bozean 3 raining to the North-wind, northerly.

Bozith (Hebr.) a kind of hearb used by Fullers to take away spots in cloth.

Bozom } is a Corporate
or } Town that is
Bozough } not a City, an.
2 Ed. 3. ca. 3. namely, all such as send Burgesses to the Parliament, the number whereof you may find in Mr. *Cromptons Jurisd. fo. 24.* and more of this in *Cowel*.

Bozom-English, Is a customary descent of Lands or Tenements, which (in all places where this custom holds) descend to the youngest son; or if the owner have no issue, to his youngest Brother, as in *Edmunton. Kitchen. fo. 102.* and the reason of this custom (as *Littleton* saith) is, for that the youngest is presumed in Law to be least able to shift for himself.

Bozage (Fr.) a Grove, Thicket, or smal wood, a place that's stored, or set thick with trees. *Bar*. A picture representing much wood or trees *Sir H. Wott*.

Bolphores, Two Straits in the Sea, See *Sir H. Wor.* cal-

led of an oxes wading over them, the one surnamed *Thracian*, the other *Cimmerian*. *Dub.*

Botargo (Ital. from the Gr. *βα τριπα*. i. salted eggs) is a kind of Sawfage or Pudding made of the eggs and blood of the Sea Mullet, mixed with salt. *Dr. Muffet.*

Boote } is an old Sax.
or } word, and signi-
Boote } fies help, suc-
cour, aide and advantage,
coming from the Low Dutch
Boete, **Baete**, which is a-
mends, remedy, and help;
So we say what *boots* or avails
it? or what *boot* will you give
me? and is commonly joy-
ned with other words, as
Bridg-boot, *Burgh-boot*, *Fire-
boot*, *Hedge-boot*, and divers o-
thers, *Min.*

Botine (Fr.) A Buskin or Summer boot, we call them boots with quarters, which have strings and no Spurs, but a heel like a Shoo on the outside.

Botomical, or rather *Botanomical*, (Gr. pertaining to hearbs.) *Mr. How* in his *Lustra Ludovici.*

Botolph (Sax.) helpship.

Bobillon (Fr.) a kind of broth, or boiled meat, made of several ingredients.

Botonomancy (*botonomantia*) divination by hearbs.

Boureaux (Fr.) a Hang man or Executioner.

Boursler (from the Lat. *Bursa*, a purse) a Purf-bearer;

in our Universities, he is commonly the Treasurer or Purse-keeper of a Colledge.

Boutefeu (Fr.) the literal signification is one that blows the fire, or that wilfully sets houses on fire; but metaphorically it is used for one that raiseth discord, an Incendiary, a fire-brand of Sedition, one that loves to set and see men at strife.

To **Bourgeon** (from the Fr. *Bourgeoner*) to bud, spring, or sprout out.

Bora, A drink in Turkey made of seed, much like new mustard, and is very heady.

Brachial (*brachialis*) belonging to the arme.

Bourgeoisie (Fr. *Bourgeoise*) a Burgets-ship, the estate or condition of a *Burquer* or *Burges*; also a Boroughship, and the Liberties and Priviledges belonging to a Town or Borough. *Cressy.*

Brachylogy (*brachylogia*) shortness of speech.

Brachygraphy (*brachygraphia*) the art of writing by short characters. I cannot say, either who was the author, or whether the invention be ancient or more modern, onely I find in *Dion*, that *Macenas* (that great favorite of *Augustus Caesar*, and Follower of learning) first found out certain notes and figures *ad celeritatem Scribendi*, for the speedier dispatch of writing. *Heyl.*

Bace, in the common ac-
cep-

acceptation is a known word signifying two or a couple; but with Printers a *Brace* is that which couples two or more words together, and is made thus }

Brackmans, a Sect of Philosophers in India, that lived onely by hearbs, roots, and fruit. These *Brackmans* or *Bramines* are now the Indian Priests (perhaps following the custom of the Egyptians who were wont to chuse their Priests out of their whole number of Philosophers) and are of like authority in their Church, as the *Mustees* or *Musties* are among the Turks, and as the *Flamines* and *Arah-flamines* were among the heathen Romans, or as the *Druides* among the Britans and Gauls. They hate *Mahumed*, and acknowledge one God and creator of all things: the better sort are called *Mockadams*, or *Masters*. *Herb*.

Bragodocia, a coynd word with us, for a ranting coward, or bragging fellow.

Bragget or **Braggot** (br. *Bragod*) a drink made of Malt, water and hony, used in *Wales*, having the name from the Welch word *Brag*. i. malt a *Gors*, i. *Hony-combs*. This drink is also called by us, and in Low Dutch *Mede*, ex *melle*; *hony*. *Min*. Also a stay cut out of stone or timber, to bear up the Summer, in Masonry called a *Corbel*; in timber-work

a *Bragget* or shoulder peece. *Rider*.

Brandish (Fr. *brandir*) to make to shine or glister with gentle shaking or moving.

Brabado (Fr. *bravade*, Spa. *brabada*) a shew of Challenge or of daring, a boastful affront.

Breviary (*breviarium*) an abridgement, or compendious draught, a short collection. Particularly, it is the name of a book, to the daily recital whereof the Catholick Priests are tyed, from the time they take the order of Sub-Deaconship, in discharge of part of their Function. I have heard that the Lord Treasurer Cecil after he had diligently perused this book, did greatly admire the order and method of it, saying it might well be termed a *Breviary*, for containing so much, and such variety in so contracted a bulk.

Breviloquence (*breviloquentia*) a brief or short form of speaking.

Brat (Fr.) Shril voyce.

Brigand (Fr.) a Footman armed, or serving with a Brigandine; In old time when those kind of Souldiers marched, they held all to be good prize, that they could purloin from the people, and thereupon this word now signifies also a Thief, pursu-taker, or High-way robber. *White*.

Brigandine (Fr.) a jack or

coat of Mail, but properly ancient Armour of Skale-like plates and many joynts. This word is used *ann. 4, & 5. Ph. & Ma. ca. 2.*

Brigantine (Fr.) a kind of swift vessel for Sea, bigger than the *Frigot*, and less than the *Foist*, having some ten or twelve oars on a side, and commonly a theevish Vessel: of these the *Rhodians* are said to be the first Inventors.

The *Falogue* is said to be the least Sea-Vessel with Oars, the *Frigot* next, then the *Brigantin*, the *Foist*, the *Galiot*, the *Galey*, and the *Galeasse* the biggest *Ren*.

Brigade (Fr.) a term

Brigado of war, which that you may the better understand, six men make a *Rot*, or *File*, three *Rots* of Pikes make a Corporalship, but the Musketers have four *Files* to a Corporalship, three Corporalships of each arms make a compleat Company, i. e. nine *Rots* of Pikes and twelve *Rots* of Musketers (one and twenty *Rots* together) which amount to the number of 126 men, besides all Officers, Muster-yongs, and *Pascolants*; four of these Companies (being 504 men) make a Squadron, and three such Squadrons form a perfect *Brigade*. *Bar.*

Brig-bote } signifies a Tri-
or } bure, contri-
Brugbote } bution or aid

towards the mending of bridges, whereof many are freed by the Kings Charter, and hereupon the word is used for the very liberty or exemption from this Tribute. *Cow. And Fleta l. 1. ca. 47. saith. Brigbote significat quietantiam reparationis pontium.*

Brigid } contracted also
or } into *Bride*, an I

Brigit } Irish name, as it
seems, for that the ancient *St. Brigid* was of that nation. *Cam.*

Brigidians, An order of religious persons instituted by *Brigidia* a widow, who was Princess of *Sueria* under *P. Urbane* the fifth, about the year of our Lord 1,72. it was as well of men as women, albeit they dwell severally by themselves. *Pol & Heyl.*

Brocado (Spa.) cloth of gold or silver. Hence we call that *Brocado'd* Silk or Satin, which is wrought or mixed with Gold or Silver, and sometimes that is called *Brocado'd* Silk, which is wrought with several colours of silk.

Brocage (Sax) means used by a Spokesman, or the trade of a Broker.

Brochty (*brochitas*) crookedness properly of teeth or tusks.

Bricket, a red Deer of two years old. See *Spitter*.

Brodehalfpeny (Sax.) signifies a Tol or Custom for setting

ting up Tables or Boards in a Fair or Marker, from which they that are freed by the Kings Charter, had this word mentioned in their Letters Parents. In somuch as at this day the freedom it self (for shortness of speech) is called *Bredehalfpeny. Cow.*

Brothelry, dishonesty, bawdery, whoredom.

A **Bzouch** or *Ouch* (*monile*) a jewel to wear about the neck.

Bzuma (*Lat.*) The shortest day in the year, used also for Winter or December.

Bzumal (*brumalis*) belonging to the shortest day, winter-like.

Bbulcitate (*bubulcito*) to cry or cal like a Cow-heard, to play the Near-heard.

Buccinate (*buccino*) to blow or sound a Trumper or Horn, to pablish or blaze abroad.

Bucculent (*bucculentus*) blub-checked, wide-mouthed

Buccentoro or **Buccintoro**, A stately great Galeas, or Galley Foist, wherein the Duke of Venice, with the Senate go in Triumph yearly on Ascension day, to espouse the Sea, &c. See *Sands Travels*, p. 2.

Buckeldians, one of those fourteen Sects of Hereticks, which *Alstedius* comprehends under the Title of *Anabaptists*, which are 1. *Mumerians*, 2. *Apostolicks* 3. *Separatists*. 4. *Ca-*

tbarists. 5. *Silents*. 6. *Enthusiasts*. 7. *Liberiines*. 8. *Adamites*. 9. *Hutites*. 10. *Augustinians*. 11. *Bucheldians* 12. *Mcchiorites*. 13. *Georgians*. And 14. *Menonists*. See more of these in Doctor *Featlies* description of *Anabaptists*, p. 24.

Bucolicks (*bucolica*) pastoral songs, or songs of Heardsmen.

Bulbous (*bulbosus*) having round heads in the roots. *Bac.*

Bulimy } (*bulimia*) un-
or } satiable hun-
Boulimy } ger, great fa-
mine.

Buffoon (from the *Fr. Bouffon*) a Jester, a Sycophant, merry fool, or one that lives by making others merry.

Bul (*bulla*) properly a gold ornament or jewel for children, of a round compass, and hollow within, made like a heart, and uled to be hung about their necks; and hence the Briefs or Mandats of the Pope are called *Buls*, from the lead Seal commonly affixed thereto.

Bulls of Basan, properly far *Bulls*; strong, powerful, and cruel *Enemies*, *Psa. 22. 12.* Many young *bulls* have encompassed me: *Basan* was the fruitful Country of *Og*, and became the *Jewes* by conquest. *Deut. 3. 1, 2.*

Burlesque (*Ital.*) drolish, merry, pleasant. *M. White* in his *Apol. for Tradition*.

Burghgrabe (Germ.) is in Germany a title of honor, and signifies as much as Earl or Count of the Castle or Garrison, also the Captain or Governour of a Fortrefs.

Burlband (Sax.) a great sword. *Chaucer.*

Burnish, to make a thing glister or look fair by rubbing it. Also a form among Hunters, when Harts spread their horns, after they be fraied or new-rubbed. *Bull.*

Butler. See *Bourfier.*

Burholder, an Head-borough, a Ruler or chief Officer in a Borough.

Butlerage of Wines, signifies that imposition of sale Wine brought into the Land, which the Kings Butler by verue of his office may take of every ship. *An. 1. H. 8. ca. 5. See Pri- sage.*

Buttress, a stay to prop up a wall or building.

Buxiferous (*buxifer*) that beareth box.

Buxome } (Sax.) pliant,
or } amiable, obe-
Buxum } dient, merry,
gentle, meek, duriful.

Buxomness or **Bughsom-ness** (Sax.) pliability or bowfomness, to wit, humbly stooping or bowing down in sign of obedience; It is now mistaken for lustiness or rampancy.

Buzzar, a Market-

place among the *Persians.*
Herb.

Byrlaw or Laws of *byr-law* (*leges rusticorum*) Laws made by Husband-men, concerning neighborhood, to be kept among themselves, *Skene* p. 32.

Byssine (*byssinus*) filken, or which is made of fine flax or cloth.

Byram, a great Feast among the Turks; which is their Carneval, and lasts three daies.

C

Cabala (Hebr.) *receptio*
a receiving.

Cabala or **Cabalistical Art**, a hidden Science of Divine Mysteries, which consists in drawing several senses either out of the same letters of a Hebrew word, as they lye first written in the word, or by different combinations of them, or by changing one letter for another according to art, or from the different writing a letter in one word, from the writing of the same Letter in another word, or yet by some other nice ways, known to the Hebrew Rabbins, who are they onely that use this art for their Exposition of Scripture; And as it is an Art proper to the Jewes, so is it iudged by the better learned to contain more of the

the imaginary, or phantastical, then of solid learning, towards the true understanding of holy Scripture.

Picus Mirandula describes it shortly thus, *Est namque universa illa secretior Divina legis expositio ex ore Dei à Moysè accepta & Prophetarum animis à Deo infusa.* It comprehends all those secret waies of exposition of the Divine Law, which were received by Moses from the mouth of God, and were afterward revealed by God to his Prophets.

And *Camden* saith thus of it, 'That (as the great Masters of the Jews testify) Moses received of God a literal Law, written by the finger of God in the two Tables of the ten Commandements to be imparted to all, and another mystical, to be communicated onely to seventy men, which by tradition they should pass to their posterity, whereof it was called *Cabala* which was divided into *Mercana*, or *Merana*, concerning onely the sacred names of God, and *Bresuth*, or *Bereseth*, of other names, consisting of Alphabetary revolution, which they will have to be *Anagrammatism*, by which they say *Mary* resolved, made our holy *Mistress*. But whether this *Cabala* is

'more ancient then the Talmudical learning, hatched by the curious Jews (as some will) about 200 years after Christ, let the learned consider. *Cam.*

Arithmancy, *Theomancy* and *Cosmology*, are said to depend on the aforesaid *Cabala*, which (to give you also *Reuchlin's* definition of it) is nothing else but a kind of unwritten Theology; and that therein is a much greater part of beleef and speculation, then of discipline.

We use to say, he is not of our *Cabal*, that is, he is not received into our Council, or is not privy to our secrets.

Cabalist (*Cabalista*) one skilful in that secret Science.

Cabal (*caballus*) an horse, a Jade.

Cabliss, brush-wood.

Cacams, a kind of Doctors among the Jews.

Cacafuego } (Spa.) Shite-
Cacafogo } fire.

Cacherie (Gr.) an ill habit or disposition of body.

Cachinnation (*cachinnatio*) great laughter, or a laughter in derision.

Cacos (Gr:) *Malus*, evil: hence

Cacochymy (*cacochymia*) ill juyce in the body, causing ill-digestion, and bad nutriment.

Cacodemon (Gr.) an evil-spirit, a devil.

Caco.

Cacography (Gr.) ill writing, or a writing of evil things.

Cacology (*cacologia*) evil speech or report, detraction.

Cacophony (*cacophonia*) an ill, harsh, or unpleasing sound (in words) a vicious utterance or pronunciation.

Cacozelous (*cacozelus*) ill-minded or affectioned, one that imitates badly.

Cacuminate (*cacumino*) to make sharp or copped.

Cadaverous (*cadaverosus*) like a dead carcass, deadly, ghastly or full of dead carcasses.

Cadet (Fr.) a younger brother among Gentlemen. *How.*

Caddie or Cade (Arab.) a Judge or Justice of the Peace among the Turks; also a Lord.

Cadency (from *Cado*) a falling
Cadence just falling, round going of words; a proportionable time or even measure in any action or sound. *Cotgr.*

Cadent (*cadens*) falling, failing. dying.

Caducean (*caduceus*) among the Romans was the name of a wand or rod, so called a *cadendo*, because at the sight thereof all quarrels and discords presently ceased, and it was carried by their Heraults and Embassadors, as an Ensign of Peace. *Peach.*

Celibate (*calibatus*) single life, the state of man or woman unmarried. *Her. H. 8.*

Cageole (Fr. *cageoler*) to prattle or jangle like a Jay; to prate much to little purpose.

Caduciferous (*caducifer*) that carries a white rod in sign of peace.

Calamitous (*calamitosus*) full of calamity, wretched, destroyed with tempest.

Calamize (*calamizo*) to pipe or sing.

A **Calamist** (from *calamus*) a Piper or whistler with a reed.

Calamity (*calamitas*) destruction of corn or other thing, misery, mischief, &c. *Calamitas* (says my Lord Bacon) was first derived from *calamus* when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Nat. Hist.*

Elasticks (*calastica*) purging medicines, or ointments.

Calcanthous (from *calcanthum*) pertaining to Shoemakers black, or Vitriol. Dr. Dr.

Calcation (*calcatio*) a treading or stamping.

Calceate (*calceo*) to Shoe or put on Shoes, or Socks.

Calcedon, a term used by Jewellers and Lapidaries, as when in Rubie especially, or Sapphire, there is a certain Forbe vein of somewhat a different and most commonly whitish colour to the other part of the stone, that they call a *Calcedon*, and it makes the stone of less value; there

there is also a pretious stone called *Calcedonius*.

Calcinad (*calcinatus*) burn. ed to ashes, or reduced to powder by fire.

To Calcintze. To burn to ashes, to reduce metals to powder by the fire, to refine.

Calcitrare (*calcitro*) to kick or spurn, to refuse with disdain.

Calculate (*calculo*) to cast accounts, to reckon:

Calcule (*calculus*) an account or reckoning, Tablemen, Chess-men, or Counters to cast accounts withall. *Hom.*

Calculosity (*calculositas*) fulness of stones or Counters.

Calcedonian. Belonging to Scotland, formerly called *Calcedonia*.

Calefy (*calefacio*) to make warm or hot.

Calefaction (*calefactio*) a warming or heating.

Calfactive (*calfactus*) heating or warming, of property or power to heat or warm.

To Calender Linnen cloth is to smooth, trim, and give it a gloss, a term used by *Linnen Drapers*.

Calends (*calendæ*) properly the first day of every month being spoken by it self. If *Pridie* be placed before it, then it signifies the last day of the foregoing month, as *Pridie Calend. Maii*, is the last day of *April*. If any num-

ber be placed with it, it signifies that day in the former month, which comes so much before the month named; as the tenth *Calends* of *October*, is the twentieth day of *September*; because if one begin at *October*, and reckon backwards, that twentieth day of *September*, is the tenth day before *October*. In *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, the *Calends* begin at the 26 day, in other months at the fourteenth; which *Calends* must ever bear the name of the month following, and be numbered backward from the first day of the said following month: See more in *Godwin* p 64 and see *Idea*.

At the Greek *Calends* (*ad Græcos Calendas*) (i.) never: for the Greks have no *Calends*.

Calent (*calens*) hot or warm.

Calenture (the Span. *Calentura*) a burning Fever, or an Ague.

Calidity (*caliditas*) heat, warmth.

Calid (*calidus*) hot, warm, burning, fierce and hasty.

Caliduct. *Palladio* observes that the Antients did warm their rooms, with certain secret Pipes, that came through the walls, transporting heat to sundry parts of the house, from one common Furnace, which *Sir Hen. Wotton* properly calls *Caliducts*.

Caligation (*caligatio*) dimness of sight, blindness.

Caligate

Caligate (*caligatus*) that wears stockings, buskins, or harness for the Legs.

A **Caligate souldier** (*caligatus miles*) a common souldier; also a souldier, that, for fear of the enemy, feigneth himself to be weary and faint.

Caliph. A name or title of Dignity or estate in *Ægypt*, which people of the Mahometan Religion used to confer on such a man, whom they thought to be of holy life, a great and diligent observer of *Mahomets Law*, as also well learned therein, granting him besides, to command with Royal Authority; At the beginning of this Religion all *Caliphs* were Kings, witness *Mahomet* himself inventor thereof, who was King of *Arabia*. These *Caliphs* were also a kind of High-Priests, at whose hands the Mahumetan Princes were wont to receive their Diadems and Regalities. But their Office is now executed in the Turks Dominions by the *Mufti* or chief Priest of the Saracens. *Heyl.*

Callent (*callens*) crafty, witty, cunning, or wise by experience.

Callid (*callidus*) *idem.*

Calligraphy (*calligraphia*) fair-writing.

Callot (*Sax.*) a lewd woman. *Chauc.* So perhaps *Cal-low* may be lewd or wicked, which Mr. *Cleveland* uses in his Poems, where he speaks of a *calloze* curse.

Calour (*ealor*) heat, warmth, hot love.

Calpe. See *Hercules Pillars.*

Calounds or **Calunes**, a kind of drawers or such like garment of Linnen, which the Turks wear next their skin. *Sands.*

Caltrop } (*Fr. Chausse-*
or } *trope*) an in-
Calthzap } strument used
sometime in war, made with four pricks of Iron, of such a fashion, as which way soever it is thrown, one point will always stick up like a nayl, to spoil the enemies horse feet.

Calvary or **Mount Calvary** (*calvarium*) a hill a little out of *Hierusalem*, where the malefactors were ordinarily executed, and where our Saviour Christ was Crucified for the Redemption of mankind. The Mount had the name *Calvary* from the Skulls and dead mens bones that lay there up and down.

Calvinist. One that holds the same opinion with *Calvin* in matters of Religion. See *Lutheranism.*

Calbity (*calvitas*) baldness, deceit.

Calumniate (*calumnior*) to accuse or charge falsely, to cavil or detract. He that in his accusation, forges faults never committed, is said to *Calumniate*. He that undertakes ones sure, and either will not urge reasons in the behalf of his Clyent, or answer the

the Objections of his adversary, when he is able, is said to *Prevaricate*. i. to play the false Proctor. He that desists in his accusation and lets his sute fall, is said *Ter-giversari*. *Sylv. in Orat. pro Mur.*

Calumnious (*calumniosus*) full of cavils or false accusations, slanderous.

Cambio (*Spa.*) a Burse or Exchange, as the Royal Exchange in *London*. *How.*

Cambzen (from the Brittish **Cam** crooked, and **zen**, a stick) a crooked stick, which Butchers use to hang a Sheep or Calf on, when they drels them.

Cambzitan (from *Cambria*) belonging to Wales, Welch, Brittish.

Camerade (*Fr.* and *Camera-da Spa.* from *Camera* a Chamber) a Tent, chamber, or Cabin-fellow, or a fellow-Soldier. *Min.*

Camoise, crooked; as *Camoise-nosed*, hook-nosed; from the Britt. **Cam**, i. crooked, whence we also say **Cym=Cam**, for crooked or overthwart, or clean contrary.

Camerate (*camero*) to vault, seil, or make an Arch or Roof.

Cameltonize, to live by the Aire, or in the fire, or change colour, as the *Camelion* is said to do.

Camisado (from the *Spa.* *Camisa* i. a shirt) a sudden

assaulting or surprisal of the enemy, So termed because the Souldiers that execute it, most commonly wear shirts over their armour, or take their Enemies in their shirts. *Cotgr.*

Campsoz (*Lat.*) a banker, or changer of money.

Campain (*Fr. Campaigne*) a plain field, or a wide and level peece of ground. A word much used among Souldiers, by whom the next *Campaine* is usually taken for the next Summers Expedition of an Army, or its taking the field.

Campus Martius, a field near *Rome*, where the ancient *Romans* made use of all manly exercises, and the people often assembled to give their suffrages towards the election of Magistrates, &c. It was so called, because dedicated to *Mars*.

Campus sceleratus (*Lat.*) was the place, where the vestal Nuns, if they were deflowered, suffered punishment; the field of execution.

Canary wine. So called, because it is made in *Canary Islands*.

Cancer, a crevice, or crab, also one of the Twelve Celestial Signs, so called for that, as the Crab retrogrades or goes backward; So the Sun (being in that sign about mid-June) ascends no higher, but recedes by degrees, and hastens towards *Capricorn*. *Min.*

Candely (*candefacio*) to make white, cleer, or pure.

Candidats (*candidati*) they who stand and labour for any Office, so called, because among the Romans, they used white Robes; also gallant yong Gentlemen or Knights about the Emperors person.

Candido (*candidus*) white, fair, cleer; also fortunate, pure, innocent.

Candor (*Lar.*) whiteness, brightness, purity, sincerity, without craft or malice.

Cantibals. A barbarous kind of people, that eat mans flesh.

Canticular days (*dies Caniculares*) See Dog-days.

Canitudo (*canitudo*) hoariness, whiteness, gravity.

Cannelbonz (*ingulus*) the Neck or Throat-bone.

Canon. (*Gr.*) Properly a Rule or line to make any thing straight, or to try the straightness of it. Hence Laws or Decrees for Church-Government are called *Cannons*, and certain times of Prayer used by Church-men are called *Canonical hours* of Prayer. *Bull.* And we call those *Canonical books*, which are Authentical Scripture.

Canonical (*canonicus*) according to Canonick Rule, or Order, received into the Canon; Authentical.

Canonize (*canonizo*) to examine by rule, to Register, to put in the rank and number: also to declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

Canor (*La. Cano*) melody or sweet singing.

Canorous (*canorus*) loud, shrill, pleasant, loud singing. *Br.*

Cantabrians (*Cantabri*) people of Biscay (formerly *Cantabria*) in Spain.

Cantation (*cantatio*) singing or enchanting.

Cantharides (*Lar.*) certain flies of a bright shining green colour, breeding in the tops of Ash, and Olive Trees beyond the Sea. They are sometimes used by Physicians, to raise blisters in the body; but their heads, wings, and feet must be cast away. The juice of them is poysonous. *Bull.*

Canticle (*canticum*) a pleasant song, a ballad, a rime.

Cantion (*cantio*) a song or enchantment, a sorcery or charm.

Cantilene (*cantilena*) a verse, a common speech or tale, a song.

Canto (*Ital.*) a Song or Sonnet; also as *Canton*.

Canton (from the *Gr. κων*) which is a corner properly of the eye; also an hundred, Precinct, or Circuit of Territory, wherein there are divers good Towns and Villages: This word is proper to *Helvetia* or *Switzerland*, which

which was divided or *Cantonized* about the year of Christ 1307 into 13 such *Cantons*. It is also a term in Heraldry, and signifies as much as an Angle or corner in a coat of Arms, contracted thus:



It possesseth for the most part the dexter point of the *Scorcheon*, and is the reward of a Prince given to an Earl. *Peach*.

Canton (ze. To divide into *Cantons*, quarters or corners.

Canto (Lat.) a finger or charmer.

Cantred or rather *Cantref* signifies an hundred Villages, being a British word compounded of the Adjective *Cant*, which signifies an hundred, and *Tref*, which signifies a Town or Village. In *Wales* the Counties are divided into *Cantreds*, as in *England* into hundreds. This word is used *An. 28. H. 8. c. 3.*

Canzonet (from the It. *Canzonetta*) a song or ditty.

Cap-a-pe (from the Lat. *caput* and *pes*) from head to foot; as when a souldier is compleatly armed, we say he is armed *Cap-a-pe*.

Capacity } (*capacitas*) an
Capability } aptness to contain or receive.

Our Common Law allows the King two *Capacities*, a natural, and a politique; in the first he may purchase lands to him and his heirs, in the later to him and his successors. And a Parson hath the like.

Cape (Fr. *cap*) that whereof Sea-men speak in their voyages) is some remarkable nook or elbow of Land, that shoots farther into the Sea, then any other neer part of the continent. In Spanish it is called *Cabo*; i. an end, as who should say, the end or last of such a Land, as *Cabo de Buena Esperansa* the Cape of good hope, first found by *Vasco de Gama* a Portugal.

Caparison (Fr. *Caparasson*) trapping or furniture for a horse.

Capt. Three chief Officers among the Venetians, to whom and to the Senate the Dukes Authority is in all things subject. *Heyl*.

Capers. (Fr. *Cappres*) A prickly plant almost like Brambles, growing in *Spain*, *Italy*, and other hot Countries: the root hereof is much used in Physick, against obstructions of the Spleen or Milt. The flowers and leaves are brought hither from *Spain*, preserved in brine, and are commonly eaten with Mutton: they stir up the appetite, warm the Stomach, and open the stoppings of the Liver and Milt. *Bull*.

Capharnatts, those of *Capharnaum*

in *Palestine*, who first doubted of the mystery of the blessed Sacrament.

Capillary (*capillaris*) of or like hair, hairy.

Capillature (*capillatura*) a frizzling of the hair, the bush of hair on the head.

Capistrate (*capistro*) to halter, muzzle, or tye.

Capillation (*capillatio*) hairiness, a making a thing hairy, or a causing hair to grow.

Capital (*capitalis*) worthy of death, deadly, mortal, belonging to the head. The seven *Capital* sins are Pride, Covetousness, Lechery, Anger, Gluttony, Envy and Sloath, and are called *Capital*, because they are heads of many others, which proceed from them as Rivers from their source.

Capitation (*capitatio*) a tribute paid by the heads; polemony. *Br.*

Capite. Is a tenure, when a man holds Lands immediately of the King, as of his Crown, be it by Knights service, or socage. *Brook Tit. Tenures* 46. 94. See more of this in *Cowel*.

Capitol (*capitolium*) an ancient Palace in *Rome*, so called from the head of a man found there when they digged to lay the foundation; *Arnobius* saith his name was *Tolus*, and from *Capat* and *Tolus* came *Capitolium*. When *Brennus* and his Gauls overcame the Romans neer the River *Allia* in Italy, *Rome* it self was forsaken of its

chief strength, onely the *Capitol* was manned by *Manlius* and saved from the fury of the Gauls, by the cackling of Geese which awaked the watch, &c.

Capitulate (*capitulo*) to divide by Chapters or heads; also to bargain or agree by Articles.

Capnomancy (*capnomantia*) a divination by smoke arising from an Altar, whereon Incense or Poppy-seed is burned. *Cotgr.*

Capouche (*Fr. Capuchon*, *lat. Capitium*) a coul, hood, or cover for the head, which Monks and Fryers use to wear.

Capouchins or **Capucines**, a religious Order of Fryers so called of their Coule or *Capouch*, ordayned by *Matthew Basci* of *Ancona*. Fryer *Lewis* his companion obtained of the then Pope the habit and rule of *St. Francis* in the year 1526. In the space of 42 years they encreased to 2240 associates, had 222 Monasteries and were divided into 15 Provinces. *Heyl*. They wear neither shirts nor breeches. *Cotgr.*

Capricho (from the Sp. **Caprich** } **Capricho**) an humor, a fancy, a toy in ones head, a giddy thought; hence **Caprichious**, humorfome, fantastical, full of whimsies and toys, giddy-headed.

Capricorn (*capricornus*) the Goat or one of the 12 signes of the Zodiack, so named from the custom and nature of that beast, for as the Goat for the most

most part ascends and climbs up to the top of the steepest hills to seek his food. So the Sun (when in Mid-December) he enters the Tropick of Capricorn) ascends our Hemisphere. *Min.*

Capzification (*caprificatio*) husbanding or dressing wild-fig-trees or other Trees.

Capztole (Fr.) a caper in dancing, also the leaping of a horse above ground, called by horsemen, the *Goats leap*.

Capstand an Instrument to wind up things of great weight, a Crane. *Bul.*

Capsulary (from *capsula*) pertaining to a little Coffer, Chest, or Casket.

Capsulated, lock'd or shut up in a Chest or Casket.

Captation (*captatio*) subtilty to get favor, a cunning endeavor to get a thing.

Captious (*captiosus*) full of craft, curious, hurtful, catching or taking hold of every little occasion to pick quarrels.

To **Caracol** (from the Fr. *fair le Caracol*) to cast themselves into a round ring, as souldiers do.

Captivity (*captivitas*) bondage.

Captivate (*captive*) to take captive or prisoner.

Character. Vid. *Character*.

Caravan or **Karaban** (Fr. *Caravane*) a convoy of souldiers for the safety of Merchants that travel by Land. This word is used in Sir H. Blounts voyage into the Levant, and in Sands.

Capuched (from the Fr. *Ca-*

Capuchon a Coult or Hood) hooded or covered with a Coult or hood. See *Capouche*.

Carbonado (Sp. *Carbonada*, lat. *Carbonella*) a rasher or collop of bacon, or any meat smutcht with or broyled on the coals: also a slash over the face, which fetcheth the flesh with it.

Carabel. A kind of swift Bark

Carbuncle (*carbunculus*) hath two significations, the one a precious stone, the other a dangerous borch or sore. 1. *Carbuncle stone*, is bright, of the colour of fire, and hath many vertues, but it chiefly prevails against the danger of infectious ayr. Some call a Ruby in perfection, a *Carbuncle*; others say a Diamond of a red or fiery colour, is a *Carbuncle*. 2. *Carbuncle disease* is a borch, or ulcer, called otherwise by a Greek name *Anthrax*, caused of gross hot blood, which raiseth blisters and burns the skin; This Ulcer is ever accompanied with a Fever. *Bull.*

Carceral (*carceralis*) of or belonging to a prison.

A Sea **Card** (*charta marina*) is a kinde of Map, wherein the whole world is described, which Seamen use, to instruct them in Navigations.

Cardiacal (*cardiacus*) of or pertaining to the heart, cordial, comforting the heart.

Cardinal (*cardinalis*) a high dignity in the Church of Rome, whereof there are about 70 in number, and were first

H

instituted

instituted by *P. Paschal* the first. *Minsh.* derives the word from *Cardo, inis*, the hook or hinge of a dore: for as the dore hangs or depends on the hinges, so the Church on the Cardinals. The word, taken Adjectively, is pertaining to a hook or hinge: also chief or principal, the four *Cardinal* virtues are, 1 *Prudence*. 2 *Temperance*. 3 *Justice*. 4 *Fortitude*. So cal'd, because they are the principal foundations of a virtuous well-ordered life, and as it were the hinges on which all other moral virtues depend; the four principal winds, *East, West, North, and South*, are also called *Cardinal winds*.

Cardiognostick (Gr.) that knows the heart, an attribute peculiar to God alone; *Mr. How.* useth the word.

Carrefour. A Market place in *Oxford* so called, which may well come of the French *Quarrefour* or *carrefour*, which signifies any place or part of a Town, where four streets meet at a head, as at *Carfox* in *Oxford*, for there is the *Quarre*, the square and quadrant. *Min.*

Carine (*carina*) the keel or bottom of a ship. *Howel.*

Cargazon or *Cargaizon* (from the Sp. *Carga* i. a load) the freight or lading of a ship.

Caresse (Fr.) a cheering, cherishing, welcoming, making much of.

Carity (*caritas*) dearth, scarcity, dearness.

Carb, is a quantity of wool,

whereof 30 make a *Sarplar*. A. 27. H. 6, cap 2.

Carmasai or *Carmusol*, a kind of Turkish ship or Galley.

Carmelites (had beginning and name at and from Mount *Carmelus* in Syria, where *t* was the Prophet lived long solitary) a strict order of Fryers instituted by *Almericus* Bishop of *Antioch*, An. 1122. They followed *St Basil* and were reformed by the virtuous Spanish virgin *St. Teresa*, who made them certain constitutions confirmed by Pope *Pius* the fourth, Anno 1565. *Heyl.*

Carminate (*carmino*) to card wool, or harchel flax, to sever the good from the bad.

Carnage (Fr.) flesh time, or the season when 'tis lawful to eat flesh; It is also a term of Venery, signifying that flesh which is given the dogs after hunting.

Carnalist, One that is devoted to carnalities, a carnal man.

Carnabal (Fr.) *Shrovetide*; also a licentious or dissolute season.

Carnify (*carnifico*) to quarter or cut in pieces, as the Hangman doth, to torment.

Carnous (*carnosus*) full of flesh, fleshy, gross, thick.

Carniborous (*carnivorus*) that devourerth flesh.

Carnificine (*carnificina*) the place of execution, or the office of Hangman.

Carnogan (Brit.) a little kind of a wooden dish with hoops, a Piggin.

Caroll, A Christmas song, or Hymn in honor of our Saviours birth, it comes from *Cantare*, i. to sing, and *Rola* an interjection expressing joy; for heretofore in the burden of delightful songs, and when men were jocund, they were wont to sing *Rola, Rola*, as sometimes they now do, *Hey down Derry Derry*. It was an ancient custom among the Christians in their Feasts, to bring every one into the midst, and incite him to sing unto God, as well as he could, either out of the Holy Scriptures, or of his own wit and invention. *Tertul. lib. adversus gentes, cap. 29.*

Carous, *Car* in the old Teutonick signified *all*, and *ang*, *out*; so that to drink *Carang*, is to drink all out, hence by corruption, to drink *Carang*, and now we say to *Carous* it, i. to drink all out. *Ver.*

Carpattian-Sea (so called from an adjacent Island called *Carpathos* now *Scarpanto*) a Sea lying between *Rhodes*, and *Crete*.

Carpocratians, a sort of Hereticks so called.

Carrat (Fr. *Carat*) among Goldsmiths and Myrmen is the third part of an ounce; among Jewellers or Stone-cutters, but the 192 part, for eight of them make

but one sterlin, and a sterlin is the four and twentieth part of an ounce. Three grains of Assize; or four grains of Diamond, which make a *Carrat*. A fool of twenty five *carrats*, is an egregious fool, a fool beyond all proportion; the finest gold being but of four and twenty *carrats*. *Corgr.*

Carrick } a ship of a great
Carrack } burthen, so called of the Italian word *Car-rico*, or *Carco*, a burthen or charge; you have this word, *An. 2.R.3. ca.4.* and *1. Jac. ca. 33.*

Carriere (Fr.) the ring or circle where they run with great horses, also their course or full speed.

Cartel (Fr.) a Letter of defiance, or a challenge for a (single) Combate. *Lo. Herbert* uses it often in his *Hen. 8.*

Carthusians, A religious order of Monks, instituted by *St. Bruno*, a native of *Col-lein*, who being a Parisian Doctor of Divinity, and a Canon of *Rheims*, abandoned the world, and with six associates began his austere Heremitical course of life, on the *Carthusian* Mountains, in the Diocess of *Gratianopolis*, with the licence of *Hugh* then Bishop thereof; and from thence his Order took the name of *Carthusians*: he flourished in the time of *Pope Urban the second*, and dyed

Anno 1101. Those of his rule have at this day near 100 Monasteries; they eat no flesh, never meet but on Sundays, labor with their hands, watch, pray, &c. their robe is white, with a short cape.

Cartilage (*cartilago*) a gristle.

Cartilaginous (*cartilagineus*) of a gristle or full of gristles.

Carrucata terræ, is a word much used in the ancient Charters, and Land-evidences of this Nation, and signifies as much land as may be tilled in a year by one Plough; It is also called in the ancient Laws *Hilda vel Hida terræ*, now a Plough-land. *Carrucata* is a corruption from the French word *Charruë*, a Plough.

Cartouche (Fr.) a charge of powder and shot ready made up in a paper; we corruptly call it a *cartage*. Also a roll in Architecture.

Carvel, a kind of ship.

Caspian Sea (*mare Caspium*) a Sea near *Hyrkania*, that hath no passage into any other Sea, but is a huge Lake, and neither ebbs nor flows. Therefore Sr. Philip Sidney (to note, that he persisted alwaies one) depainteth our this Sea surrounded with his Shoars, and over it this motto, *Sine refluxu*, for his Devise.

Cafe-Mate (Fr. *chaf-mate*) a loop-hole in a for-

tified wall to shoot out at, or in fortification, a place in a ditch, out of which to plague the assailants. *Min.*

Cassation (from *casso*) a quashing, annulling, or making void.

Castalian-Wel; a fountain at the foot of *Parnassus*, sacred to the Muses; taking name of *Castalia* a Virgin, who (as Poets fain) flying from the lecherous god *Apollo*, fell down headlong, and was turned into this fountain. *Rider.*

Castifical (*castificus*) making chaste, pure, or continent.

Castigate (*castigo*) to chastise, correct, reprove, or punish.

Castrate (*castro*) to geld, to cut off, or mangle, to take away the strength.

Castleward, Is an imposition laid upon such of the Kings Subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any Castle, towards the maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle, *Magna Charta*. 20. and an. 32. H. 8. ca. 48.

It is used sometimes for the very circuit it self, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this service, as in *Stow's annals*, pag. 632.

Casist (from *casus*) one that writes, or is well seen in cases of conscience.

Casule, or Planet (*casula*) one

one of those attires where-
with the Priest is vested, when
he says Mass, resembling the
purple robe of derision, which
the Souldiers put on our Sa-
vior, saying, *Hail King of the
Jews. Tr. of Ma.*

Cata-baptist (Gr.) one that
abuseth or depraveth, or is an
adversary to the Sacrament
of Baptism, A Catabaptist
may sometimes be no Anabap-
tist, such was *Leo Capronymus*,
who defiled the Font at his
Baptism, yet was not christe-
ned again, but every Anabap-
tist is necessarily a Catabaptist,
for the iteration of that
Sacrament is an abuse and
pollution of it. *Dippers dipi.*

Catachrestical } (from ca-
Catachrestique } *tachresis*)
abusive, as when one word is
improperly put for another.

Cataclysm (*cataclysmus*) a
general flood, or deluge, a
great showre of rain.

Catadrome (*catadromus*) a
place where they run with
horses, for prize; a Tilt-yard.
An Engine which builders
use like a Crane, in lift-
ing up or putting down any
great weight.

Cataglottism (Gr.) a
kissing with the tongue, *Cotgr.*

Catagraph (*catagraphe*) the
first draught or delineation of
a picture.

Catalogize (from *catallo-
gus*) to insert into a cata-
logue, to inroll.

Catals } In our Com-
Chatels } mon Law it

comprehends all goods mo-
vable and immovable, but
such as are in the nature of
a Free-hold or parcel thereof.
Howbeit Kitchen chap. Cat.
fol. 32. saith, That ready money
is not accounted any goods,
or Chattels, nor Hawks, nor
Hounds. See more in Cow.

Catalepsie (*catalepsis*) oc-
cupation, deprehension,
knowledge: Also a disease
in the head, occasioned
by distemper of the brain.

Catamizate (*catami-
dio*) to put one to open
shame, and punishment for
some notorious offence, to
scorn, to defame. *ka me, ka thee.*

Catamite (*catamitus*) a boy
hired to be abused contra-
ry to nature, a *Ganymede.*
Herb. tr.

Cataphysick, Against na-
ture.

Cataphor (*cataphora*) a
deep or dead sleep.

Catoptromantie (*catop-
tromantia*) divination by look-
ing in a glass.

Catapult (*catapulta*) an
ancient warlike engine to
shoot Darts, for great Arrows
a far off, and by this name
was called not onely the in-
strument it self, but the arrow
or whatsoever was shot our
of it, as *Turneb. writes in his*
15. Advers. cap. 1. This En-
gine was also called Balista.

Cataphrygians, A Sect.
of damnable Hereticks that
lived in the time of Pope So-
ter, and the Emperor Com-
modus

modus about the year of Christ 181. they bore that name, because their Arch-leaders, *Montanus* and *Apelles* were of the Country *Phrygia*; they erred about Baptism, rejecting the form that Christ and his Apostles used, they baptized their dead, held two Marriages as bad as fornications, with other wicked Tenets.

Cataplasma (*cataplasma*) properly a medicine or poultice made of divers herbs either bruised or boyled in water, and so applyed outwardly to the body: if there be oyl added after the decoction it is not then called a *Cataplasma*, but an Emplaister. *Bull.*

Cataract (*cataracta*) a Portcullis, a great fall of water from an high place, also a distillation of humors out of the eyes, A Flood-gate.

Catarrhe (*catarrhus*) a Rheum or distillation of waterish humors out of the head into the mouth, throat, or eyes, caused by a cold, and sometimes hot distemperature of the brain.

Catastasis (Gr.) the third part of a Comedy, and signifies the state and full vigour of it. Tragedies and Comedies have four principal parts in respect of the matter treated of, 1. *Protasis*. 2. *Epitasis*. 3. *Catastasis*. 4. *Catastrophe*.

Catastrophe (Gr.) a subversion, the end, or last part

of a Comedy or any other thing: a sudden alteration, the conclusion or shutting up a matter, or the inclination unto the end, as *Vita humane catastrophe*, the end of a mans life.

Catechetical (from *catechesis*) pertaining to an Instruction, by mouth or book.

Catechize (*catechizo*) conform or instruct.

Catechumene (*catechumenus*) one lately taught and catechized by mouth; or one that is catechized, but hath not received the Communion.

Category (*categoria*) properly an accusation. It is also a rearm used in Logick, and is the same with predicament. See *Predicament*.

Categorical (*categoricus*) plain, eu hentical, already resolved on, *Cotgr.*

Catenate (*cateno*) to link, chain or tie.

Cathari were a branch of the *Novatian* Hereticks that lived in the third age after Christ. They took the name *Cathari* from the Greek word *καθαρός* (which signifies clean or pure) by reason of the cleanness and purity they challenged to themselves, saying, they were altogether pure from sin, and therefore omitted that clause in the Lords Prayer, *Forgive us our Trespases, as we forgive, &c.* they denied original sin, and

and the necessity of Baptism, with other Heretical doctrines.

Catharists (so called from the Gr. *καθαίρω* i. to purge, from certain execrable cleansings or purgings which they used) a branch of the Manichean Hereticks, that appeared first to the world in the time of Pope Felix the first, and of Aurelian the Emperor, about the year of Christ 279. They rejected the Sacraments of the Church, held oaths to be unlawful, and forbidden Christians in all cases, &c. with other such mad positions.

Cathedral (from *cathedra*) of or belonging to a chair.

Cathedral Church, so called from the Bishops chair in every such Church; whatsoever City gives title to a Bishop, there onely is a Cathedral Church, as at York, Worcester, Hereford, &c. but none at Shrewsbury, Northampton, &c. See Parish.

Cathartick (*catharticus*) purgative, or evacuative, a purging medicine.

Catholicisme (*catholicismus*) generality or universality, or the Orthodox Faith of the Catholick Church.

Catholicon (Gr.) a certain composition in Physick, so termed, because it purgeth all kind of humors.

Catholick King, a Title peculiar to the King of Spain, as most Christian, to France; and Defender of the Faith, to England

Alphonso the first of Oviedo was so named for his sanctity; with him this title dyed, and was revived in Alphonso the great, the twelfth of Leon, and Oviedo, by the Grant of Pope John the eighth: after it lay dead till the days of Ferdinand the great, who re-obtained this Title from Pope Alexander the sixth, because he procured the Moors to be baptized, banished the Jews, and in part converted the Americans to Christianity. *Hist of Spain.*

Catopticks professors of the Opticks, or art speculative.

Catoptiomancy (*catoptiomantia*) divination by vision in a glass.

Cavalier (Fr.) } a Knight,
Cavaliere (Sp.) } or Gentleman, serving on horseback, a man of arms.

Cavalry (Sp. *cavaleria*) Fr. *cavallerie*) Horsemen in an Army, Knighthood, Horsemanship.

Cabeary or **Ickary**, a strange meat like black Soap, made upon the River Volgha in Russia, out of a fish called *Bellongina*, the *Sturgeon*, the *Severiga*, and the *Sterledy*, and thence transported to England, and other Countries, 2. part of Treas. &c.

Caveat (from *caveo*) let him take heed, but it is commonly used for a substantive, for a warning or admonition; And so tis used among the

Proctors, when a person is dead, and a competition ariseth for the Executorship, or Administratorship, the party concerned enters a *Caveat*, to prevent or admonish others from intermeddling.

Caverne (*caverna*) a cave, den or hollow place.

Cavesan or **Cabechin** (Fr. *Cavesanne*) a false rein, or head-strain (commonly of silk) to lead, or hold a horse by.

Cavillation (*cavillatio*) a mock or jest, a subtil allegation, a forged cavil, a wrangling.

Cavity (*cavitas*) hollownes, emptiness.

Cauphe, a kind of drink among the Turks made of a brown berry. *How*.

Cauphe-house, a Tavern or Inn where they sel *Cauphe*. See *Coffa*.

To **Cauponate** (*cauponor*) to sell wine or other victuals, to sell for money or gain; to *cauponate* a war, is to make war for money. 4. *Ages Poeme*.

Causality } (*causatio*) an
Causation } excuse, essoyn-
ing or pretence.

A **Causal**, that contains or expresses the cause of a thing; In Grammar these are conjunctions causals, *nam*, *quia*, &c.

Causidick (*causidicus*) a Lawyer, a Pleader, an Advocate or Counsellor, which may also be taken adjectively.

Caustick (*causticus*) apt to burn or scald; also a medicine that burneth, and is used when a disease cannot otherwise bee mastered. *Bull*.

Cautele (*cautela*) a provision, or taking heed, an assurance.

Cautelous (from *cautela*) circumpect, wary, advised.

Cauterie (*cauterium*) a hot iron, or searing iron, which is by Physicians called an actual Cauterie, and a potential Cauterie is that which is without fire and iron, but hath partly like strength, as *Unguentum Aegyptiacum*, &c.

Cauterism (*cauterismus*) a cutting, burning, or searing the body for an inflammation or swelling.

Cauterize (*cauterizo*) to burn, stop up, or sear with hot iron, oynments or medicines.

Cautional } (*cautionalis*)
Cautionary } pertaining to
caution, pledge, or wariness.

Cautionary, or pledge Towns, are such as are pawned or given as an assurance for money, or fulfilling of Covenants or Articles agreed on.

Cautoz (Lat.) he that foreseeeth, or bewareth.

Cayer (Fr.) a quire of written paper, a peece of a written book, divided into equal parts. *M. How* in his *Lust. Ludov.*

Cecity (*cacitas*) blindness.

Ceculenty, (from *cacutio*) a waxing blind, dimness of sight, purblindness, half blindness. *Br.*

Cedent (*cedens*) giving place, departing, yielding.

Celature (*calatura*) the art of engraving.

Celebrity (*celebritas*) a solemn Assembly of great personages, famousness, greatness in the world, renown.

Calibate. See *Calibate*.

Celebrate (*celebro*) to frequent, to solemnize with an Assembly of men, to make famous: also to keep a festival day or other time with great solemnity.

Celeripede (from *celeripes*) swift footed, nimble heel'd.

Celerity (*celeritas*) quickness, speed, haste.

To **Celestify** (from *caelestis*) to make celestial, heavenly or excellent. *Vul. Er.*

Celestines. An order of Fryers, instituted by one Peter a Samnite, born in the year 1215. He always wore a chain of Iron next his flesh, and over that a shirt of hair. Pope Gregory the eleventh confirmed this Rule: they follow St. Bennet, and took name from the said Peter, who for his Sanctity was chosen Pope, and called *Celestine* the fifth. *Heyl.*

Celsity } (*celsitudo*) lofti-
Celsitude } ness, excellen-

cy, haughtiness, nobleness, highness.

Celostomy (*celostomia*) when one speaks hollow in the mouth.

Celt (*celta*) one born in Gaul, a part of France.

Celtique (*celticus*) pertaining to the people of Gaul.

Cement or **Ciment** (*camentum*) a strong and cleaving Morter, made for the most part of Tiles, Porsheards, Glass, Flint, dross of Iron, &c. beaten all to dust, and incorporated with Lyme, Oyl, Grease, Rozen and Water. *Min.* Hence

Cemented, made or wrought with such Morter, souldred or pieced together.

Cemetery (*Lat. Cæmeterium. Fr. Cimetiere*) a Church-yard.

Cenatical } (*cœnaticus*)
Cenatory } pertaining to a supper.

Cenotaph (*cenotaphium, monumentum est memoriæ causa factum in quod corpus illatum non est. Brissonius*) a monument or representation in the Church of the dead, as they do at the month or yeers end, called a *Hearse*, an empty Tomb erected in memory of the dead.

Cene (*cœna*) a Supper or Feast. *Cressy.*

Cenosity (*cœnositas*) foulness, or filthiness.

Cense (*census*) a censing, mustering or valuing of the people.

We read that when the Roman Commonwealth flourished, the City of Rome contained 463000 men able to bear Arms, free Denizons, and such as were inrolled into *Cense*, besides servants, women and Children. Heyl.

Cenſion (*cenſio*) a punishment or cenſure of condemnation done by the cenſor, an advice or opinion.

Cenſer (*thuribulum*) a veſſel belonging to the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, wherein the Prieſt did burn Incenſe before our Lord, in the old Law, Rev. 8.3. which veſſel, and the uſe of it in ſome ſort is ſtill continued by the Roman Catholics in their Churches upon feſtival days, &c. A perfuming-pan.

Cenſor (Lat.) a Maſter of Diſcipline, a judge or reformer of manners, one that values, maſters, or taxeth. The Office of the Cenſors among the ancient Romans, was chiefly to ceſs and value mens eſtates, that accordingly every man might be taxed and levyed for the wars: alſo their office was to cenſure ill manners, and puniſh miſde-meanors: they might depoſe Senators, and put men from a more honorable Tribe to a lower; Alſo to Deſiſe unto certain Farmers, called *Publicans*, the publique profits of the City for a Rent, and to put forth the City-works to

them to be undertaken at a price.

Cenſorious } (*cenſorius*)
Cenſorian } pertaining to the *Cenſor*, ſevere, grave.

Centaurs (*Centauri*) people of *Theſſaly*, who firſt deviſed to break hoſes for war, whence they being ſeen by other people on horſe-back, were ſuppoſed to be but one creature, which had the upper part of his body like a man, and the nether part like a horſe. This was in the time of the war between the *Theſſalians* and the *Lapithæ*, Ann. Mundi 2724. Rider. Or (as *Servius* declares) when ſome yong *Theſſalians* on horſe-back were beheld aſar off, while their horſes watered, that is, while their heads were depreſſed, they were conceived by their firſt ſpectators, to be but one animal, and anſwerable hereunto have their pictures been drawn ever ſince.

Centenary (*centenarium*) that which contains 100 years, or a hundred pound weight.

Centre (*centrum*) the point in the miſt of any round thing, the inward middle part of a Globe. The earth is called the Center of the world, becauſe it is in the miſt thereof.

Centoculated (*quasi-centum habens oculos*) that hath 100 eyes; *Feltham* in his *Resolves* uſeth this word, as an Epi-
 there for *Argus*.

Centon (*cento*) a garment patched up of many shreds, and divers colours; a work compiled of many fragments, a mingle mangle of many matters in one book, a Rhapsody.

Central (*centralis*) pertaining to the Center, situate in the very midst.

Centuple (*centuplex*) a hundred fold.

Century (*centuria*) a band of a 100 footmen, the number of a 100, an age containing an hundred years. Among the ancient Romans, *Centuries* were the ranges and degrees of men according to their worth, as they were assessed and inrolled by the *Censors*.

Centuriate (*centurio*) to divide by hundreds, to distribute into bands.

Centurists, Four German Writers of the Ecclesiastical history, who divided their works into hundreds of years, and called them *Centuries*.

Centurion (*Centurio*) a

Captain over an hundred foot-men.

Cephaleonomancy (*Gr.*) divination by an Asses head broiled on coals. *Cotgr.*

Cephalique (*cephalicus*) belonging to, or good for the head.

Cepi Corpus (*i.* I have taken the body) is a return made by the Sheriff, that upon an *Exigend* or other Writ, he hath taken the body of the party. *Fitzha. nat. br. fo. 26.*

Ceppick (*cepphicus*) very light, trifling, of no estimation.

Ceramite (*ceramites*) a precious stone of the colour of Tyle.

Ceratine (*ceratinus*) as *Ceratine* arguments, sophistical and intricate arguments.

Cerberus, A Dog with three heads, feigned to be Porter of Hell gates. By the three heads are signified the three Ages, by which death devoures man, *viz.* Infancy, Youth, and old age. *Rider.*

Virgil.

*Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci
Personat adverso recubans immanis in antro.*

Cerdontists or **Cerdontanti**, a sect of ancient Heretiques, so called from *Cerdo* their first Father, who taught two contrary principles to be in the cause of every thing, a

good God and a bad; under the bad he ranked *Moses* and the Prophets, under the good he comprehended Christ, and the teachers of the Gospel, &c. he was the Master of *Marcion*

Marcion the Heretick, and lived about the year of Christ 150. *Rider.*

Cereal (*cerealis*) pertaining to corn, or food, or to *Ceres* the Goddess of Harvest.

Cerebrosity (*cerebrositas*) brain-sickness, hair-brainedness.

Ceromancy (*ceromantia*) divination or soothsaying by wax put into water.

Ceromatick (*ceromaticus*) annointed with oyle, as Wrestlers were wont to be.

Cerinthians, So called from *Cerinthus* a Heretick, who taught, that Christ at his coming again should give to his people all carnal delights and pleasure: he denied all the Scripture, onely *Matthew* excepted, and lived about the year of Christ 97. *Rider.*

Cerote (*cerotum*) a plaister made of oyles, Turpentine and wax, a Scar-cloth.

Certaminate (*certamino*) to contend or strive, to be at variance.

Certiorari, is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery to an inferior Court to call up the Records of a cause therein depending, that conscionable justice may be ministred, upon complaint made by Bill, that the party seeking the said Writ, hath received hard dealing in the said

Court. Terms of the Law. See the divers forms and uses of this in *Fitzh. nat. br. fol.* 242.

Cerbine (*cervinus*) belonging to an Hart, of the colour of an Hart, tawny.

Ceruleated (from *cæruleus*) painted, or done with blew or azure, skie-coloured. *Herb. tr.*

Ceruse (*cerussa*) white-lead, often used by Chyrurgeons in oyntments and playsters. It is with Painters a principal white colour; It has been and still is much used by women in painting their faces, whom *Martial* in his merry vain scoffeth, saying, *Cerussata timet Sabella solem.* *Ceruse* differs from *Lithargy* (called also white lead) for this is made of the grossest lead, as it is in the Mine, that of lead refined out of the mine, *Cotgr.* See *Lithargie.*

Cesariated (*cesariatus*) which hath or weareth long hair.

Cessant (*cessans*) that doth nothing, that prolongs the time, lingring.

Cessation (*cessatio*) slackness, idleness, rest, loytering. A cessation of Arms is, when both sides are agreed that no act of hostility shall be committed during a certain time set down.

Cession (*cessio*) a giving up or ceasing, a yeelding or giving over, *Bac.*

Cessor (*Lat.*) a Loyterer,

rer, an idle fellow.

Cest (*cestus*) a marriage girdle, full of studs, wherewith the husband girded his Wife at the Wedding, and which he loosed again the first night.

Cetareons } (*cetarius*)

Cetacions } belonging to whales or such like great fishes.

Cha, is a leaf of a tree in China, about the bigness of a Mistle, which being dried in iron Sives over the fire, and then cast into warm water, serves for their ordinary drink. *Hist. of China.* f. 19.

Chagrin (Fr.) cark, melancholy, heaviness, anxiety, anguish of mind; also a disease coming by melancholy. *Mr. Mont.*

Chalcographer (*chalcographus*) a Printer, or one that engraves in brass.

Chaldean-Art (*Ars Chaldaea*) fortune-telling or figure-flinging. So called, for that the *Chaldaans* were much addicted to Judicial Astrology.

Chaldron, or Chalder of Coals, contains 36 Bushels or Strikes.

Chameleonize, to live by the air, as the *Chameleon* is said to do, or to change colour, as that beast doth, who can turn himself into all colours, saving white and red.

Chamfering, a smal gutter

or furrow made by art upon some pillar of stone, or timber, called also a Rebate.

Chamfered, channelled or made hollow.

Chamberdekins, are Irish beggars. *an. 1. Hen. 5. ca. 8.*

Chamelot or **Chamolet**, a kind of stuff intermixt with Chamois or Camels hair, and therefore so called.

Chamois, a wild-Goat, or *Shamois*, the skin thereof dressed is called ordinarily *Shamois leather*.

Champerty } (seems to
or } come from
Champerty } the French
Champert, i. Vestigal) and signifies in our common Law a maintenance of any man in his Suit depending, upon condition to have part of the thing (be it Lands or Goods) when it is recovered. *Fitzh. nat. br. fo. 171.* and for this the party is to be fined by the *Stat. 33. Ed. 1. Lamb. 441.*

Champertors, are those that move Pleas or Suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own procurement or by others, and pursue them at their proper costs, to have part of the land in variance, or part of the gain: *An. 33. E. 1. Stat. 2. in fine.* See more of this in *Cow.*

Chanfron, The name of an Italian coyn worth about xx d.

Chanticleer (Fr.) one that sings

sings clear, a Cock.

Chaomancy; a kind of divination by the air.

Chaos (Gr.) a huge immense and formeleſs maſs, the

*Unus erat toto natura vultus in orbe,
Quem dixere Chaos*

And metaphorically, any thing without a ſhape, a general confuſion.

Chapin (Spa.) ſhoes with high cork, or wooden ſoals.

Chaplet (Fr. *chapelet*) a Wreath, Garland, or attire for the head made of Gold, Pearle, or other coſtly or curious ſtuff, uſed to be faſtned behind, in manner of a folded Roule or Garland.

Chapter (*Capitulum*) ſignifies in the common, and Canon Law (whence it is borrowed) *Congregationem Clericorum in Eccleſiâ Cathedrali, conventuali, regulari vel collegiata*; why this collegiate company ſhould be called a Chapter (*i.* a little head of the Canoniſts) is for that this Company or Corporation is a kind of head, not onely to rule and govern the Dioceſs in the vacation of the Biſhoprick, but alſo in many things to adviſe the Biſhop when the See is full. *Com.*

Character (Gr.) a mark, ſign, ſeal, or print of any thing, a branding-iron,

rude and undigeſted firſt heap of natural elements; the world ſo called, before it was formed, as in *Ovid*.

a letter or figure? A Character in Chronology is a certain note whereby an infallible judgement is made of the time propoſed. *Greg.*

The Printers Characters, or names of their ſeveral ſorts of Letters are, 1. Pearl, which is the leaſt. 2. Non-Pareil. 3. Breviar. 4. Long-Primer. 5. Piquy.

Characteriſtique, pertaining to a character, mark, ſign, or figure.

Characterize (*characterizo*) to note, mark, or deſcribe. To write in ſhort-hand, or in characters. See *Brachygraphy*.

Charientisme (*charientismus*) urbanity, pleaſantneſs, good grace in ſpeaking.

Charlatan (Fr.) a Mountebank, a couſenſing Drug-ſeller, a prating Quackſalver. Maſter Montague uſes it. See *Mountebank*.

Charlatanerie (Fr.) couſenſing, or gulling ſpeech, cogging, lying, extream commendation of a trifle, thereby to

to make it more saleable.

Charls (in the ancient Teutonick from whence this name takes original) was first **Gar-edel**, whereof by abbreviation it became **Careal**, now in the modern Teutonick it is **Karle**. **Gar** did signifie *all*, and **edel** or **ethel**, *noble*; so that *Charles* signifies *all* or *wholly noble* *Verst*.

Charles-wain, certain Stars winding about the north Pole of the world, in fashion like four wheels, and horses drawing it. *Bull.*

A **Charmer** (one that useth conjurations) and is said to be he that speaketh words of a strange language, without sence, that if one say so or so to a Serpent, it cannot hurt him. He that whispers over a wound, or reads over an Infant, that it may not be frightened, or lays the Bible on a child, that it may sleep. *Treat. of Engl. and Hebr. Witch. p. 17.*

Charnel-house (Fr. *Charneir*) a place wherein the Sculls and bones of the dead are laid.

Charons boat, Poetically thus. *Charon* is feigned to be the Ferry-man of Hell, that carries the souls of the dead in a boat over three Rivers, i. *Acheron*, *Styx*, and *Cocytus*.

Chart (*charta*) paper, parchment or any thing to write on: Also a writing

or written Deed.

Charter (Fr. *Chartes*, i. *instrumenta*.) It is taken in our common Law for written evidence of things done between man and man, which *Briton* in 39 chapter divides into *Charters* of the King, and *Charters* of private persons. *Charters* of the King are those whereby the King passeth any Grant to any person or more, or to any body politique, as a Charter of exemption that a man shall not be empanelled upon any Jury, &c. *Cowel.*

Charter-land (*terra per Chartam*) is such as a man holds by Charter, that is, by Evidence in writing, otherwise called Free-hold. *an. 19, Hen. 7. cap. 13. and Kitchen fol. 86.*

Charybdis, A Gulph, or Whirl-pit on Sicily side of the narrow Seas between Sicily and Italy, which violently attracting all vessels that come too nigh it, devoures them, and casts up their wrecks at the shoar of *Tauronia*, not far from *Catana*. Opposite to this in Italy stands the dangerous Rock *Scylla*, at whose foot many little Rocks shoot out, on which the waters strongly bearing, make that noyse which the Poets feign to be the barking of Dogs. This passage between these two being to unskillfull Mariners exceeding perilous gave rise to the proverb.

Incidi

Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charibdim.

Who seeks *Charibdis* for to shun,
Doth oftentimes on *Scylla* run. *Heyl.*

Chasmatical (*chasmaticus*) pertaining to a chasm, which is the gaping or opening of the earth or firmament.

Chatharist. See *Catharist*.

Chasuble (Fr.) a fashion of Vestment or Cope, that's open onely in the sides, and is worn at Mass, both by the Priest (who hath it round) and his assistant Deacon, and sub-Deacon, who have it square in the bottom. *Cotg.*

Chattels. See *Catals*.

Chauldron. See *Chaldron*.

Chaunce-medley, is in our Common-Law the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. See *Man slaughter*.

Chentx (Lat. *chanix*) a measure conraining a sextary and half, or about two pints and a quarter.

Chersonese (*chersonesus*, the same with *Peninsula*) a tract of Land, which being almost encompassed round by water, is joyned to the firm Land by some little *Isthmus* or narrow neck of Land, as *Peloponnesus*, *Taurica* and *Peruana*. *Heyl.*

Cherub. Bac. in his *Hen: 7.*

Cherubin (Heb. i. fulness of knowledge) the second of the nine Quires or Ranks of

Angels mentioned in Scripture, so called of their sublime knowledge, or illuminated understanding. In Scripture God is said to sit on the *Cherubins*; because he over-reaches and is above all understanding. They also are said to bear and draw his Chariot: to signifie all his proceedings to be according to wisdom; and to be full of eyes, to certifie Gods knowledge to penetrate into all secrecies, and all to be open before him. They are set forth only with heads and wings without bodies: whereby is notified, that greatest understanding is found in spiritual and incorporeal creatures, and that over-great corporal cares are impediments to profound knowledge. *Tr. of Mass.*

Chelip. A vermine commonly lying under stones or Tyles.

Cheviſſance (Fr.) an Agreement or composition made; an end or order set down between a Creditor and a Debtor. *Lo. Bac.* in his *Hen 7.*

Chebertil-Leather. *Minshaw* says it comes from the Fr. *Chevreul*. i. a wild Goat, of whose skin (saith he) it is made.

made. But I rather hold it takes its denomination from the River *Charmel* or *Chervel*, in Latin *Cheruellus*, running on the East side of Oxford, the water of which River is most famous for tawing or dressing of Leather; then which, no Leather in the world is more soft, white and delicate. Doctor Pit in his description of Oxford.

To *Cher* (Sax.) to thrive. *Chaucer*.

Cherons (Fr. *Chevron*) strong rafters that meet at the top of the house, to hold up the Tyles and covering of the house. *Min*.

Chibbol (*capulo*) a little Onyon.

Chiliad (*chilias, adis*) the number of a thousand.

Chiliarch (*chiliarchus*) a Collonel, Captain, or Commander of a thousand men.

Chiliasis (*chiliasta*) certain Heretiques, who hold that Christ shall come to live

and reign corporally, and his Saints with him, in a fulness of worldly contents here on earth for a thousand yeers after the general Resurrection. The first broachers of this Opinion are thought to be *Cerintus*, and *Papias*, St. John the Evangelists disciple, who lived about the yeer of C. 100. They are now commonly called *Millenarians*. *Rider*.

Chilonick (*chilonicus*) brief, succinct, compendious, from one of the Grecian wise men, *Chilo*, who in all his speeches and writings was very short. *Corg*.

Chimæra. A hill in the South part of the Province of *Lycaonia*, in the top whereof Lyons roared; in the middle, Goats grazed; and in the lower part, Serpents lurked. Hence is *Chimæra* feigned by the Poets to be a Monster, having the head of a Lyon, the body of a Goat, the tayl of a Serpent. *Ovid*.

*Quoque Chimæra jugo mediis in partibus hircum,
Pectus & ora Leæ, Caudam Serpentis habebat.*

Chimæra' her mid-parts from a Goat did take,
From Lyon head and breast; tayl from a Snake.

This Mountain was made habitable by *Bellerophon*, who is therefore feigned to have killed the Monster *Chimæra*. Hence *Chimæra* is metaphorically taken for a strange fancy, a Castle in the ayr, an idle conceit. *Chimæra* was also

the name of a ship, for so *Virgil* (*l. 5. Æneid.*) calls one of the greatest ships of *Æneas*.

Chimerical (from *Chimæra*) imaginary, phantastical, that never was, nor ever will be.

Chimæra

Chimnage (from the Fr. *Chemin*. i. a way, passage or rode) a Law-term, signifying a Toll for Wayfarage or passage through a Forest. *Manwood*, part 1. of his *For. Laws* fol. 86.

Chiragrical (from *Chiragra*) that hath the Gout in the fingers or hands. *Vul. Er.*

Chirograph (*chirographum*) a sign Manual, a Bill of ones hand, an Obligation or hand-writing.

Chirographer (*chirographus*) an Officer in the Common Bench that engrosseth Fines, in that Court acknowledged, into a perpetual Record, &c. See more of this in *Cowel*.

Chirology (*chirologus*) a talking or speaking with the hand, or by signs made with the hand.

Chiromancer (*chiromantes*) a Palmester, or one that tells fortunes by the lines of ones hand.

Chiromancy (*chiromantia*) or Palmestry, a kind of divination practised by looking on the lines or marks of the fingers and hands; an Art still in use, among fortune-tellers, Egyptians and Juglers. And is (according to my *L. Bacon*) a meer imposture. *Chiromancy* according to *Paracelsus*, treats not of the lineaments of the hands only, but also of the whole body, and not onely of men, but of

all natural things. *Chym. Dict.* Of which you may read Dr. *Rothmans* Treatise translated into English by Mr. *Wharton*. 1652.

Chironomer (*chironomus*) one that teacheth to use gestures with the hands, either in dancing, pleading, &c. a morice-dancer.

Chivalry (Fr. *Chevalerie*, in Lat. *servitium militare*) signifies in our Common Law a tenure of Land by Knightservice. *Littleton* tit. *Sergeanty*, *Escuage* a *Socage*. *Chivalry*, is otherwise taken for Knighthood, or the knowledge of a Knight or noble person in feats of Arms; also valour, prowess.

Chlois. The Goddess of Flowers, called also *Flora*.

Chocolate a kind of compound drink, made and so called by the Indians, the principal ingredient, is a fruit called *Cacao*, which is about the bigness of a great black fig, &c. See more in a Treatise of it, printed by *Io. Okes* 1640.

Chorus (Lat.) a Company of Singers or Dancers, 1 *Quire*. The singing or musick between every Act in a Tragedy or Comedy. In a Comedy there are four Accessory parts. viz. 1 The *Argument*. 2 *Prologue*. 3 *Chorus*. 4 *Mimick*. Of all which the Tragedy hath onely the *Chorus*. Of these see more in Mr.

Mr. Godwins Anthology. ch. de Ludis.

Choral (*choralis*) belonging to the Chorus or Quire.

Choriambique (*choriambus*) a foot in Meeter, having the first and last syllable long, and two middle short, as *Flebilibus*

Chorographer (*chorographus*) a describer of Countries and Regions.

Chorography (*chorographia*) is a description or deciphering of any whole Region, Kingdom or Nation; and is two-fold. 1 Ancient; by Tribes and families, as *Germany* was divided between the *Chatti*, *Cherusci*, *Suevi*, *Tenētri*, &c. 2 Modern, into Shires and Provinces, as *Germany* now is into *Francony*, *Saxony*, *Suevia*, *Bavaria*, &c. *Heyl*.

Chrisome (*ἀ χρίω*) signifies properly the white cloth, which is set by the Minister of Baptism upon the head of a child newly annointed with Chrism after his Baptism: Now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly Christened, in token of his Baptism; wherewith the women use to shrowd the child, if dying within the moneth; Otherwise it is usually brought to the Church at the day of Purification.

Chrisme (*chrisma*) a kind of hallowed Oynment used by the Roman Catholiques in the Sacrament of Baptism

and for certain other Unctions. And is composed of Oyl and Balm.

Chrysmatory (from *Chrisma*) a vessel wherein that Oyl was kept, wherewith Kings were wont to be annointed at their Coronation, or wherein the Holy Oyle called *Chrism* is kept.

Christianism (*christianismus*) Christianity, the being or Profession of a Christian.

Chromatick (*chromaticus*) that never blusheth, whose colour never changeth; also pleasant or delightful; as *Chromatick Musick*, pleasant Musick. But *Chromaticum melos ab antiquis dicebatur una ex tribus musica partibus, quæ ob nimiam mollietatem infamia nota non cauit.*

Chrontical (*chronicus*) temporal, or returning at a certain time.

Chronogram (from the Gr. *Chronos*. i. *tempus*, and *Gramma*, *Litera*) is a kind of Sentence or Verse, in which the figurative letters do promiscuously make up the yeer of our Lord; (which Letters are usually for distinction, printed in a different Character. As upon Duke Bernard of Weymer his taking *Brisack* in the yeer, 1638, This

*InVICto fortIs CeCIDIt BrIsels AchILLI;
I'UngltUr & tanto Digna p'VeLLa Viro.*

Ch:ronographer (*chronographus*) a writer of Chronicles or Annals.

Ch:ronography (*chronographia*) the writing of Annals, or description of time.

Ch:ronology (*chronologia*) a speaking of times, or the Art of numbring the yeers from the beginning of the world. *Heylin* saith, *Chronologies* are onely bare supputations of the times without any regard of the acts then happening, such are the *Chronologies* of *Funccius*, *Scaliger* and *Helvicus*.

Ch:ronologer (*chronologus*) he that computes times, a writer of Chronicles.

Chrysocol (*chrysocola*) a kind of Mineral, found like sand in veins of brass, silver, or gold; one kind of it is called *Borax* or green earth, wherewith Gold-smiths solder Gold.

Chrysolite (*chrysolithus*) a kind of *jasper*, of a Gold colour.

Chrysopase (Fr.) a green precious stone that yields a golden lustre.

Church Wardens (*Ecclesiarum Gardiani seu custodes*) are Officers yearly chosen by the consent of the Minister and Parishioners according to the custom of every several place, to look to the Church,

Church-yard, and such things as belong to both, and to observe the behaviour of their Parishioners for such faults as appertain to the Jurisdiction or censure of the Court Ecclesiastical. They are a kind of Corporation enabled by Law to sue for any thing belonging to their Church, or poor of their Parish. See *Lambert* in his Pamphlet of the duty of *Church wardens*.

Chyle (*chylus*) the white juyce of digested meat, the matter whereof our blood is made. The word originally signifies a juyce concocted by heat unto a consistence that holds both of moysture and dryness. *Cot.*

Chylifactory (from *chylus* and *factus*) that maketh or causeth the white juyce coming of the meat digested in the stomach. *Vul. Er.*

Chylification, a making or causing of that white juyce in the stomach

Chymick or **Chymist** and **Chymistry**. See *Alchymy*.

Chymere. See *Taberd*.

Cibartious (*cibarius*) pertaining to meat, fit to be eaten.

Cibotre (Fr.) a Pix, the box or cup wherein the Sacrament is put and kept in the Churches of Roman Catholics.

Cibosty

Cibosity (*cibositas*) plenty of victuals. store of food.

Cicatrice (*cicatrix*) a token, a scar of a wound, a skin, bred upon a wound or soar.

Ciceronical (from *Cicero*) learned or eloquent, as *Cicero* was.

Cicurate (*cicuro*) to tame or make tame. Br.

Cilerie or **Silerie**, drapery wrought on the heads of Pillars or Posts, and made like cloth, or leaves turning divers ways. See *Silery*, and *Drapery*.

Cilice (*cilicium*) a cloth or garment made of hair.

Cilicious (*cilicius*) pertaining to hairy or woollen cloth. Br.

Cimbal. See *Cymbal*.

Cimeltarch (*cimeliarchum*) a Jewel house: also a Vestry

in a Church.

Ciment. See *Cement*.

Cimisse. A noy some little worm flat and red, which raiseth Wheals where it bites: if it be broken, it yields a stinking smell. *Bull*.

Cimeterre (Fr.) a kind of crooked flat-back short sword much in use among the Turks. See *Scymitar*.

Cimmerian. That sees no Sun, or lives without the light of the Sun, obscure, dark, from *Cimmerii*, a people of Italy, dwelling in a Valley near the mountain *Pausitype*, so environed with hills, that the Sun never comes to it. Hence the proverb *Cimmerian darkness*, where *Ovid* placeth the Palace of *Somnus*.

*Est prope Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu,
Mons cavus, &c. Metam. lib. II.*

A Cave there is near the Cimmerians, deep
In hollow hill, the Mansion of dull sleep;
Never by Phœbus seen; from earth a night
There of dim clouds ascends, and doubtful light.

Cindure (*cinclura*) a girding.

Cinesaction (*cinesactio*) a reducing into, or burning unto ashes.

Cinescy (*cinesacio*) to bring to ashes.

Ciniph (Lat.) a gnar.

Cinerulent (*cinerulentus*) full of ashes.

Cinnaber or **Cinopier** (*cinnabaris*) Vermillion, Sanguinary; is either natural (a soft, red and heavy stone

found in Mines) or artificial (the more common and better coloured) made of calcinated Sulphur and Quick-silver. The Paynims used to paint their Idols therewith, and themselves in publique feasts and solemnities, as we read, *Camillus*, when he triumphed in Rome, was painted with Vermilion. So *Virgil* speaking in his tenth Eglogue of the shepherds God *Pan*, saith, I 3 Pan

*Pan Venus Arcadiæ venit, quem vidimus ipsi
Sanguineis ebuli baccis minioque rubentem.*

*Pan the Arcadian God we saw appear
With bloody berries stain'd and Cinoper.*

Cinque Ports (Fr.) five Ports or Havens which lye towards France in the East of England, (viz.) *Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Rumney, and Sandwich*; for *Rye* and *Winchelsea* are but limbs or members belonging to *Hastings*, as likewise *Lid* and old *Rumney*, are Limbs of the Port of new *Rumney*, and not distinct Ports by themselves. The Inhabitants of these *Cinque Ports* and of their members, enjoy divers priviledges above the rest of the Commons of that Country. They pay no Subsidies; Suits at Law are commenced and answered within their own Liberties; their Majors have the credit of carrying the Canopy over the King or Queen at their Coronation. And for their greater Dignity, they are placed then at a Table on the right hand of the King. *Min.* See the first institution of these *Cinque Ports*, and of the Lord Warden, in *Camdens Brit. fol. 230.*

Cion, Stion or Sction, (Fr.) a Plant, a young Shoot, or sprig growing out of the root or stock of a Tree. And by a metaphor, a child or youth.

Cipher (*cifra*) a figure or number, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, are the figures, and (0) a cipher in Arithmetick, which (0) of it self is of no value, but increaseth the value of other figures, to which it is joyned. Hence 'tis we use to say that person stands for a Cipher, who being in company of others, neither speaks nor acts as they do.

There is also a kind of writing which we call by Ciphers or Characters, whereof every exercised Statesman hath peculiar to himself, and which was invented by *J Caesar*, when he first began to think of the Rom. Monarchy, & was by him in his Letters to his more private & retired friends, used, that if by misfortune they should be intercepted, the contents of them should not be understood; *ne obvia literarum lectio cuivis esset. Heyl.*

Of these, there are many kinds, as Ciphers simple; Ciphers intermixt with Nul-loes or non-significant Characters; Ciphers of double letters under one Character; wheel-Ciphers, kay-Ciphers; Ciphers of words, Ciphers of actions and others. *Bac. Adv.*

Circensial, belonging to the *Cirques*, or to the Plaies called *Circenses*, there exhibited.

Circinate (*circino*) to make a circle, to compass, or turn round.

Circuition } (*circuitio*) a
or } compassing or
Circuiture } going about ;
also a circumstance far-fetched.

Circular (*circularis*) pertaining to a circle.

Circulate (*circulo*) to compass about, to environ.

Circulation, properly an incircling or environing : also a subliming or extraction of

Waters or Oyle by Lymbeck's so termed, because the vapor, before it be resolved, seems to go round or circlewise. *Min.*

Circum (a preposition often compounded with other words) signifies about, round about, of all sides or parts. As

Circumaggerate (*circumaggero*) to heap, or cast a heap about.

Circumambulate (*circumambulo*) to walk round about.

Circumambient (from *circum* and *ambio*) envyroning or encompassing about, or on all sides. Sir Jo. Suckling useth it thus.

*The circumambient air doth make us all,
To be but one bare individual.*

Circumbilagination, circular motion going round, wheeling about. *Cotgr.*

Circumcelians, the rigid sort of *Donatists*, as the *Rogatists* were the moderate ; so called, *quia circum celias vagantur*. *St. Aug. in Psal. 32.*

Circumcinct (*circumcinctus*) compassed or girt about.

Circumcision (*circumcisio*) a cutting about, or making incision, and to speak more properly, it is a cutting away a part of the prepuce and double skin, which covered the head or extremity of *Virga virilis*, which was performed with a sharp cutting stone, and

not with any knife of iron steeled, &c. It was a ceremony prescribed by God to *Abraham* and his posterity, heirs of the divine promises (*Gen. 17.*) and commanded to be observed by them, under pain of death, as a sign of the Covenant betwixt God and them, and as a distinctive mark of them from all other people.

This ceremony was to be fulfilled in their male children on the eighth day after their nativity, but was no more used after the Resurrection, and Ascension of our Lord *Jesus*.

Circumferentor, an instrument that Surveyors use.

A **Circumflex** is that mark, which is used over the letter (*a*) in the second person of the preterperfect-tense of a Verb of the first Conjugation, when one syllable is cut off. As *Amāsti*, for *Amāvisi*.

Circumflexion (*circumflexio*) a bowing or bending round about.

Circumfluent } (*circum-*
Circumfluous } *flus*) that flows and runs about, or that is flowed about.

Circumfodient (*circumfodiens*) that digs or entrenches about.

Circumfulgent (*circumfulgens*) shining about, or on all sides.

Circumfusion (*circumfusio*) a sprinkling or pouring about.

Circumgyration (*circumgyratio*) a turning, or wheeling round about, a dizziness. Mr. Hovv. in his *Lustra Ludovici*.

Circumiacent (*circumjacens*) lying about or on all sides.

Circumincellion (from *circum* and *incedo*) a going or walking round about; As it is used among Divines it signifies the reciprocal being of the persons of the blessed Trinity in each other.

Circumlition (*circumlitio*) an appointing about, also a polishing.

Circumlocution (*circumlocutio*) an uttering of that in many words, which might be said in fewer.

Circumpligate (*circumpligato*) to told or wind about, to roll or wrap about.

Circumscrip (*circumscrip-tus*) written or drawn about with a line, deceived or disannulled.

Circumforaneous (*circumforaneus*) that haunts Markets to deceive, that loyters idly in Markets.

Circumrotation (*circumrotatio*) the going about of a wheel. Greg.

Circundate (*circundo*) to compass about, to enclose.

Circundolate (*circundolo*) to chip, cut, or hew about.

Circunduct *or* (*circunductio*) a leading about, also a deceit or guile.

Circunligate (*circunligo*) to tie or bind about.

Circumcession (*circumcessio*) a besetting, or besieging round.

Circunsonate (*circunsono*) to make a sound on all parts, to be heard on every side; to ring about.

Circunspicuous (*circunspiciuus*) which may be seen on all sides.

Circumstantibus (a law term) signifies those that stand about for supply or making up the number of Jurors (if any impannelled appear

pear not, or appearing, be challenged by either party) by adding to them so many other of those that are present, or standing by, as will serve the turn. See *An. 35. H. 8. ca. 6. and An. 5. Eliz. ca. 25.*

Circumstation (*circumstatio*) a standing round about.

Circumballation (*circumvallatio*) a trenching about or enclosing.

Circumbagant (*circumvagus*) that wandreth about.

Circumvection (*circumvectio*) a carrying or conveying about.

Circumbest (*circumvestio*) to cloth round about, to garnish.

Circumbent (*circunvenio*) to compass about, to deceive craftily.

Circumbolate (*circunvolo*) to flie about.

Circumbolbe (*circunvolvo*) to roll, or wrap round about.

Cirque (*circus*) a round Place or List at Rome, where people sat to behold Tourneying, Courfing, Justing, and such like publick Exercises, first instituted in *Tarquinius Priscus* his reign. See *Sands fol. 297.*

Cisalpine (*cisalpinus*) of or pertaining to the Country of Lombardy. *Merc. Ital.*

Cisterne (*cisterna*) a vessel

set in the ground, wherein they gather rain water to keep, any hollow Vault.

Cistercians, a religious order of Monks instituted about the year of Christ 1088 under Pope Urban the second, by Robert, Abbot of the famous Monastery of Cisteaux in Burgundy, whence the observers of that institute were called *Cistercians*. Into that Monastery, entered afterward one Bernard, a Burgundian, who proved so strict an observer of Monastical discipline, and so eminent in sanctity and learning, that the Regulars of the aforesaid institute took their appellation from him, and were called *Bernardines*, and so are at this day sometimes called by the one name, sometimes by the other. Their uppermost robe is white and large, they eat no flesh, they follow in part St. Benets rule.

Citation (*citatio*) a summoning to appear, a calling into Law, an Arrest.

Citherean Isle. See *Cytherean*.

Cytharist (*cytharista*) he that plays on a harp, a Harper.

Citharize (*citharizo*) to play on the harp.

Citrean (*citreus*) which **Citrine** hath the colour of a Citron, yellow colour, of or belonging to a Citron.

Citta=

Cittadel (Ital. *Cittadella*) a Castle or Fortrefs of a City, either to awe or defend it.

Civet (Fr. *civette*) a sweet substance like musk, some say it is the dung of the beast *Hyaena*. Others, that it is engendered in the skin of the testicles of a beast, much like a *Feyne*, some calling them *Cats*.

Civick (*civicus*) pertaining to the City. The *Civick Crown* was bestowed onely upon him, who had saved a Citizens life; though in process of time it was also bestowed on the Lord General, if he spared a *Roman* Citizen, when he had power to kill him.

Clancularious } (*clancu-*
or } *larius*) se.
Clancular } cret or
unknown.

Clan. a Family, feud, or party in Scotland, so called.

Clandestine (*clandestinus*) secret, hidden, private.

Clangoz (Lat.) the sound of a Trumpet, the cry of an Eagle or other bird.

Clarentius } A King at
or } Arms, in
Clarentiaur } degree second to Garter, and was ordained by *Edw.* the fourth; for he attaining the Dukedom of *Clarence* by the death of *Geo.* his brother, whom he put to death for aspiring the Crown, made the Herauld

that properly belonged to the Duke of *Clarence*, a King at Arms, and called him *Clarentius*. His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all Knights and Esquires through the Realm, on the south side of *Trent*. *Pol. Vir.* See *Harold*.

Claricozds, instruments so called.

Claricymbal, See **Clabe-cymbal**.

Clarigation (*clarigatio*) a clearing, a proclaiming or denouncing war, &c. See *Reprizal*.

Clarion (Fr. *Clairon*) a kind of smal straight mouthed, and shrill sounding Trumper, used commonly as a treble to the ordinary one. *Min.*

Clarifie (*clarifico*) to make clear or fair.

Clarifonant (*clarifonus*) sounding clear, loud, or shrill.

Classe (*classis*) a ship, or Navy, an order or distribution of people according to their several Degrees. In Schools, (wherein this word is most used) a Form or Lecture restrained to a certain company of Scholars.

Classical (*classicus*) pertaining to a ship, or belonging to a forme or degree approved.

Servius Tullius caused a general valuation of every Citizens estate throughout *Rome*, to be taken upon record, with their age; and accor-

according to their estates and age, he divided the Romans into six great Armies or Bands which he called *Classes*; The valuation of those in the first *Classe*, was not under two hundred pounds, and they alone by way of excellency, were termed *Classici*: And hence figuratively, are our best, and most approved Authors, viz. such as are of good credit and authority in the Schools, termed *Classici Scriptores*, Classical Authors. Godwin.

Claudicate (*claudico*) to halt, to be lame, or feeble, to fail. *Apol. for learning.*

Claudity (*clauditas*) lameness.

Clabecymbal (*clavecymbalum*) a pair of Virginals, or Claricords; so called, because the strings are wrested up with *Clavis* a key. *Min.*

Clabicularicus (*clavicularius*) of or pertaining to a key.

Clabigerous (*claviger*) that bears or keeps keys.

Claustal (*claustralis*) of or pertaining to a Cloister or close place.

Clementines, part of the Canon Law, so called from Pope Clement the third, who compiled it, and was published about the year, 1308. *Min.*

Cleped (Sax.) called, named.

Clepsydra (*clepsydra*) a water-Dyal, a vessel that

measureth houres by the running of water thereout; Also a Gardeners watering-pot, an Hour-glass.

Cleromancy (*cleromania*) a divination by lots.

Clicquets (Fr. *Clicquets*) flar bones, wherewith a pretty rattling noise is made by children. *Cor.*

Cliental (*clientalis*) of, or belonging to a Client.

Clientele (*clientela*) a multitude of Clients: Also safeguard or protection. *How.*

Climacter (*climactero*) the perillous time of mans life, at every seven or nine years end.

Climacterical (*climactericus*) an

or **Climaterical** } account or reckoning made by degrees or steps; some have hereby divided the age of mans life in this manner; The seventh year they reckon for dangerous, and by this account the 14, 21, 28, 35, &c. are climacterical years; likewise the ninth year is esteemed equally dangerous, and so the 18, 27, 36, &c. and 81 especially, which is nine times nine. But the most dangerous and climacterical year is, at the age of 63. because both accounts meet in this number, namely, seven times nine, and nine times seven. *Bull. and Min.*

See a learned discourse of these climacterical years, in Dr. Browns *Vul. Er. fol. 208.*

Cliff

Cleft is properly a broken mountain on the Sea side, and comes from our Verb to cleave; for that it seems to our view, as cleft or cloven from the part that sometime belonged to it.

Climate } (*clima*) a term
or } used in Cosmo-
Clime } graphy, and
signifies a space of the earth comprehended between two parallels, or three lesser innominate Circles; They serve to distinguish the length and brevity of the days in all places.

For under the *Æquator*, the days are of the just length of twelve hours, but after in every Clime they increase the length of half an hour, so that there are numbred forty eight Parallels, or twenty four Climats, before the dayes extend to 24 hours length, which once attained, they increase by weeks and months, till they come to the length of half a year: We therefore are to reckon twenty four Climates Northward, and as many Southward. *Heyl.*

Clinopale (*clinopale*) overmuch use of Lechery, or wrestling in the bed.

Cloaca (*Lar.*) the Channel or Sink of a Towne, whereby all filthy things pass; An House of Office: Also the Paunch of a Glutton. Hence

Cloacal, pertaining to such filth.

Clotho, one of the three destinies. See *Lachesis*.

Clobe is the 32 part of a Weight of Cheese, i. eight pound. *A. 9. H. 6, ca. 8.*

Cluniacks (*cluniacenses*) an order of religious persons of the Monastery of Clugny in France.

Clusibe (*clusus*) shut up, compassed.

Clysterise (from *Clyster, eris*) to give a Clyster, to purge or wash, to convey by Clyster up into the guts.

Coacervation (*coacervatio*) heaping or gathering together. *Bac.*

To **Coacervate**, To heap together.

Coaction (*coactio*) heaping together, a compulsion or constraining.

Coadiutor (*Lar.*) a fellow-helper, one that labors in the same affair with another.

Coadiutate (*coadiuvio*) to help or assist together.

Coadunation (from *coadunio*) a gathering, assembling, uniting or joyning together.

Coagitate (*coagito*) to move or stir together.

Coagulate (*coagulo*) to joyn or congeal together, to gather into a cream or curd; to make that which was thin thick.

Coalesce (*coalesco*) to grow together, to close again, to increase. *Dr. Charlton.*

Coalition (*coalitio*) a nourishing or increasing together.

Coardate

Coardate (*coarctato*) to strain, to gather a matter into few words, to shorten.

Coassation (*coassatio*) a planking with boards, a boarding or joyning a floor.

Coaxation (*coaxatio*) the croaking of Frogs or Toads. Dr. Featly in his *Dipper*.

Coccinean (*coccineus*) died into scarlet, or crimson colour.

Cocible (*coctibilis*) easie to be sod or baked.

Cochineal } (Lat. *Coccus*.
or } Spa. *Cochinilla*)

Cuchanel } a kind of dust or grain, wherewith to dye the Crimson or Scarlet colour; it is a little worm breeding in a certain shrub, which they call Holy-Oke, or Dwarf-Oke, and is found in *Cephalonia* and other places; on the leaves whereof, there ariseth a tumor, like a blister, which they gather, and rub out of it a certain red dust, that converts (after a while) into worms, which they kill with wine (as is reported) when they begin to quicken. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Cocket, is a seal pertaining to the Custom house. *Regist. Orig. fol. 192. a.* Also a Scrowle of Parchment, sealed and delivered by the Officers of the Custom house to Merchants, as a warrant that their Merchandize is custumed. *An. 11. H. 6. ca. 16.* This word

is also used for a distinction of bread in the Statutes of Bread and Ale, made *An. 51. H. 3.* where you have mention of bread Cocket, Wastel bread, bread of trete, and bread of common wheat. *Cowel.*

Cockle=Stayres (*cochlea*) a pair of winding stairs, *Sir H. W.*

Cockleary, pertaining to such stairs, crooked. *Dr. Br.*

Cockney } applied one-
or } ly to one

Cockneigh } born within the sound of Bow-bell, that is, within the City of London, which term came first (according to *Minsheu*) out of this Tale; A Citizens Son riding with his Father out of London into the Country, and being utterly ignorant how corn grew, or Cattel increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what he did? his Father answered, the horse doth neigh: riding farther, the Son heard a Cock crow, and said, doth the Cock neigh too? Hence by way of jeer he was called *Cock-neigh. Min.*

A *Cockney*, according to some, is a child that sucks long: But *Erasmus* takes it for a child wantonly brought up, and calls it in Lat. *Mammothreptus*.

Camden takes the Etymology of *Cockney*, from the River *Thamesis*, which runs by London, and was of

of old time called *Cockney*. Others say the little Brook which runs by Turnbole or Turnmilstreet, was anciently so called.

Coction (*coctio*) a seething, boyling or digesting.

Coctibe (*coctivus*) sodden, easily boyled, soon ripe.

Code (*codex*) a Volume containing divers books; more particularly a Volume of the Civil Law so called, which was reduced into one Code, or *Codice*, by *Justinian* the Emperor, it being before in three, which is therefore called *Justinians Code*. *Min.*

Codicil (*codicillus*) a diminutive of *Code* or *Codex*) a little book, a Schedule or supplement to a Will, also a letter missive. Writers conferring a Testament and a Codicil together, call a Testament a great Will, and a Codicil a little one, and compare a Testament to a ship, and the Codicil to a boat tyed to the said ship. Codicils are now used as additions annexed to the Testament, when any thing is omitted which the Testator would add, or any thing put in, which he would detract. See *Swinburn* in his Treatise of Testaments, and Wills, part. I. Sect. 5.

Continuack (Fr. *Cotignac*) conserve or marmolade of Quinces.

Coemption (*coemptio*) a buying together,

Coemptional (*coemptio-nalis*) which is often in buying, or a buying together. Among the Romans, *Coemptionales senes*, were those old men, in whose tuition and authority, men by their last Will and Testament, left their Widows or Daughters, and without whom they might not pass in *Dominium virorum per coemptionem*. i. be married, according to the Ceremony called *Coemption*, whereby the Husband and Wife seemed to buy one another. *Livie*. See more of this in *Godwins Anthologie*, chap. de nuptiis, &c.

Coercible (*coercibilis*) which may be bridled or restrained.

Coertion (*coertio*) restraint, keeping in order and subjection, punishing.

Coetaneous (*coetaneus*) which is of the same time and age.

Coeternal (*coeternus*) of the same eternity, lasting together for a eternity, equally eternal.

Coebals (from *con* and *ævum*) that are of the same age or time.

Cogitative (*cogitativus*) musing, pensive, full of thoughts.

Coffa or **Coho**, a kind of drink among the Turks and Persians, which is black, thick and bitter, distilled from Berries of that nature, and name, thought good and very wholesome: they say it expels melancholy, purges choler,

choler, begets mirth, and an excellent concoction. *Herb. tr.* 150. *nat. hist.* 155.

Cognition (*cognitio*) knowledge, Judgement, Examination.

Cognominal (*cognominis*) that hath one and the same name or fir-name.

Cognoscible (from *cognosco*) that may be known or enquired into, Knowable. *Dr. Taylor.*

Coherence (*coherentia*) a joyning together, a loving or agreeing with each other.

Cohibency (*cohibentia*) a keeping under, or restraining.

Cohibition (*cohibitio*) a letting or forbidding to do.

Cognizance (*cognitio*. i. or knowledge)

Cognisance } In the Common law is diversely taken, sometime it signifies an acknowledgement of a fine, or confession of a thing done; as also to make *Cognizance* of taking a distress; sometime, as an audience or hearing a thing judicially, as to take *Cognizance*: Sometime a power or jurisdiction; as *Cognizance* of Plea, is an ability to call a Cause or Plea out of another Court, which no one can do but the King, or supream Magistrate, except he can shew Charters for it. *Manwood pl.* 1. pag. 68. See the new terms of Law, and the new book

of Entries. *Verbo, Cognisance.*

Cognizance, is also a badge of Armes upon a Serving-man, or Watermans sleeve.

Cohort (*cohors*) a Band of Souldiers, any company of men whatsoever.

Cohort was ordinarily a Band of 500. Souldiers, though once or twice in *Livie* we read of *Quadrigenaria cohortes*. See *Legion*.

Cohortation (*cohortatio*) an exhortation, perswading, or encouraging.

Cottion (*coitio*) an assembly, confederacy or commotion, also carnal copulation.

Coines (*ancones*) corners of a wall.

Coincident (*coincidens*) that happens at the same time.

Coinquinate (*coinquino*) to soil, or stain, to defile or defame.

Colaphize (*colaphizo*) to buffet or beat with the fist.

Collabefaction (*collabefactio*) a destroying, wasting or decaying.

Collachrymate (*collachrymo*) to weep or lament with others.

Collactaneous (*collactaneus*) that is nursed with the same milk.

Collapsed (*collapsus*) slid, fallen down, discouraged.

Collaqueate (*collaqueo*) to entangle together.

Collateral (*collateralis*)

not

not direct on the one side, joyning to, or coming from the same side. Every degree of kindred, is either right-lineal, or Collateral. The right-lineal is that which comes from the Grandfather, to the Father, from the Father to the Son, and so still right downward. *Collateral* is that which comes side-ways, as first between Brothers and Sisters, then between their Children, &c. Also Uncles, Aunts, and all Cousens are contained under this term *Collateral kindred* (*Bull.*) *Collateral* assurance is that which is made over and beside the Deed itself. For example, if a man covenant with another, and enter bond for the performance of his covenant, the Bond is termed collateral assurance; because it is external, and without the nature and essence of the covenant. *Cow.*

Collaterate (*collatero*) to joyn side by side.

Collation (*collatio*) a joyning or coping, a benevolence of many; Also a short banquet, or repast.

Collation of a Benefice, signifies the bestowing a Benefice by the Bishop, that hath it in his own gift or Patronage. *Cow.*

Book-binders and Sellers also use the word in another sense, as when they say, to *collation* a Book; that is, to look diligently by the letters

or figures at the bottom of every page, to see that nothing be wanting or defective.

Collatitious (*collatitium*) done by conference or contribution of many.

Collatibe (*collativum*, subst.) a Sacrifice made of many mens offerings together, a benevolence of the people to the King.

Collatibe (*adjectively*) conferred together, made large, mutual.

Collaud (*collaudo*) to praise with others, to speak well of.

Collect (*collectum*) that which is gathered together; And more particularly, it is the Priests prayer in the Mass, so called because it *collects* and gathers together the supplications of the multitude, speaking them all with one voyce; and because it is a collection and sum of the Epistle and Gospel for the day; It is also used in the like sense in the Common Prayer Book.

Collectaneous (*collectaneus*) gathered or mingled with many things, that gathers or noteth out of divers works.

Collectibe (*collectivum*) that is gathered together into one.

Colleague (*collega*) a companion, or Co-partner in Office.

Collegate (*collego*) to send together. **Collet**

Collet (Fr.) the throat, or fore-part of the neck; It is also that part of a Ring or Jewel, wherein the stone is set. See *Bezil*.

Collide (*collido*) to knock or bruise together.

Colligate (*colligo*) to tye or gather together, to comprehend or wrap up. Sir H. Wot.

Colligence, a knitting, gathering, or bringing together, *Colgr*.

Collimate (*collimo*) to wink with one eye, to level or aim at a mark.

Collineate (*collineo*) to level at, or hit the mark.

Colliquation (*colliquatio*) a melting or dissolving, a consumption of the radical humor, or substance of the body.

Collision (*collisio*) a breaking, bruising or dashing together. *Collision* of a Vowel, is the contracting two Vowels into one.

Collustrigated (from *collustrigium*) pertaining to, or that hath stood in a Pillory. *Ka mee*.

Collitigant (from *con* and *litigo*) wrangling or going to law together.

Colloquy (*colloquium*) talk that men have together, a conference.

Collock (Sax.) a pail with one hand.

Colluctation (*colluctatio*) a wrestling or contending together.

Collusion (*collusio*) a playing together, deceit, or connivance.

When an Action at law is brought against one, by his own agreement to defraud a person, we call it *Collusion*.

Collyre (*collyrium*) a *Collyry* physical term signifying any medicine for the eyes, most commonly applied in a liquid form.

Colobis (*colobium*) a Coat with half sleeves, coming but to the knees, used by the Ancients, and changed afterwards into the *Dalmatica*.

Coloseros, A sort of Grecian Monks and Nuns, so called, whereof you may read in Mr. Sand's Travels, pag. 81, 82.

Colon (Gr.) a mark commonly used in the middle of a sentence, and is made with two pricks thus (:))

Colonte (*colonia*) The Romans (when their City was too full of inhabitants) used to withdraw a certain number to dwell in some other place, which number so withdrawn, as also the place to which they were sent was, and still is called by this name; Also a Grange or Farm, where husbandry is kept.

Coloquintida, A kind of wild Gourd, which the Persians name, *Gal of the earth*, because it destroys all herbs near which it grows. It is often used in Physick, to purge slimy gross humor.

humors from the sinews and joynts. *Bull.*

Colosse (*colossus*) a great Image or Statue made for the honor of any person; as in Rhodes there was one 70 Cubits high, made by Chares of Lindum in twelve years space, to the honor of the Sun. This Colossus was made in the Image of a man; the Thumb of which few men can fathom. The brass of this Statue was so much, that when Minant, General of Caliph Osman, united Rhodes to the Mahometan Empire, it loaded 900 Camels. *Heyl.* We read also of a Statue of Nero which was a hundred foot high. But above all, that of Mercury made at Auvergne containing four hundred foot in height, and of inestimable value. 2 part *Treasury.*

Colostratio (*colostratio*) a disease or indisposition in the stomach of young ones, caused by sucking the Breastings or first Milk that comes from the Teat.

Colubiferous (*colubrifer*) that bears or brings forth Snakes or Serpents.

A Columbarie (*columbarium*) a Pigeon-house or Culver hole.

Columbine (*columbinus*) Dove-like, pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

Columity (*columitas*) safety, soundness, health.

Column (*columna*) a round Pillar or Post: Also when

a page or side of a leaf written or Printed, is divided into two or more parts along the Paper; as this page is divided into two, those parts or divisions are called Columns.

Columnary Tribute (*columnarium*) a tribute that was exacted for every Pillar that held up the house.

Colures (*coluri*) two great moveable Circles, passing thro' row both the Poles of the world, crossing one another with right spherical Angles: so that like an Apple cut into four quarters, they divide the whole sphere into equal parts: the one passeth through the Equinoctial points and Poles of the world, and is called the Equinoctial Colure: The other passeth through the Solstitial points, and is called the Solstitial Colure. *Peacham.*

Comald A strict Order of Fryers begun in Italy, Anno 1012 by Remond of Ravenna; their first Monastery was built near Arezzo in the Duchy of Florence, by one Comald, hence the name: their Robe is white, they follow the rule of St. Benedict. *Crimston.*

Comarch (*comarchus*) an Earl, a Governor of a Town or City.

Combination (*combinatio*) a coupling together, a setting together in Order: but it is most commonly taken for a practise between two or more for some evil end.

Combustion

Combustion (*combustio*) a burning, or consuming with fire.

Combustible (*combustibilis*) soon fired, easie to be burned.

Comedy (*comœdia*) a Play or interlude. It is a kind of fable representing, as in a Mirror, the similitude of a civil and private life, beginning for the most part with some troubles, but ending with Agreement or joy. These Plays are called *Comœdia* from *Kōmai*, which signifies Villages, because *Comœdians* did go up and down the Country, acting these *Comœdies* in the Villages, as they passed along. *Godwin*. See *Tragedy*.

Comediographer (*comœdiographus*) a Comical Poet, or writer of Comedies.

Comestation (*comestatio*) a late supper, inordinate or riotous eating; *Johannes Tislinus* saith, it is a Bever taken after supper, or a night drinking. *Mr. How.* in his second Volumn of Letters, fol. 48.

Comestition (*comestio*) an eating or devouring.

Comestible, (from *comedo*) eatable, fit to be eaten. *Sir H. VV.*

Comet (*cometa*) a blazing star. It is properly a great quantity of exhalations hot and dry, fat and clammy, hard compact like a great lump of pitch, which by the heat and attractive vertue of the Sun and Stars, is drawn

up from the earth into the highest Region of the Ayr, where being neer the Element of fire, it is enflamed, and appears like a Star with a blazing tayl, and sometime is moved after the motion of the Ayr, which is Circular, but it never goes down out of the Compass of sight, (though it be not seen in the day time for the brightness of the Sun) but still burns till all the matter be consumed. *Goodly Gallery*.

Comical (*comicus*) pertaining to, or which is handled in *Comedies*: also pleasant or merry. The Ancient Grecians and Romans had four sorts of Stage-Plays, viz. *Mimical*, *Satyrical*, *Tragical*, and *Comical*. Of which see more in *Mr. Godwins Anthologie*, chap. de *Ludis*.

A Cominus-pugnator. (Lat.) one that fights neer at hand, or hand to hand. *Lo. Brook*.

Comity (*comitas*) gentleness, courtesie, mildness.

Comitial (*comitalis*) pertaining to an Assembly of people convened for the chusing Officers or making Laws. Among the Ancient Romans, if any of the people assembled were taken with the falling sickness, the whole Assembly or *Comitium* was dissolved; hence the Falling sickness is at this

day called *Morbis Comitialis*, or the Comitial evil. God: win.

Comma (Gr.) the least note of distinction, or a point in the part of a Sentence without perfect sense, and is made thus (.)

Commaculate (*commaculo*) to spot, to defile, or distain.

Commasculate (*commasculo*) to take stomach or hardiness.

Commateral. Of the same or of like matter or substance. *Bac.*

Commeator (Lat.) one that goes to and fro, as a Messenger.

Commemorate (*commemoro*) to rehearse or remember.

Commendaces (Fr.) Funeral Orations, Prayers made for the dead; Verses made in praise of the dead. *Cot.*

Commendam (*commenda*) is, when a Benefice (being void) is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient Clerk, to be supplied, till it may be conveniently provided of a Pastor. In which case we use to say, such a one hath it in *Commendam*. And that this was the true Original of this practise, you may read at large in *Duarenus de Sacris Ecclesie Ministeriis & beneficiis* l. 5. c. 7.

Commensal (*commensalis*) a Table-companion. Doctor Kellison.

Commensurability (*commensurabilitas*) an equal proportion or measure of one thing with another. A joynr measuring.

Comment } (*commen-*
Commentary } (*mentum*)

an abridgement, an Exposition, a Book of Notes and Remembrances. The nature of *Commentaries* is properly to set down a naked continuance of the events and action, without the Motives and Designs, the Councils, Speeches, Occasions and Pretexts, with other passages: so that *Cesar* modestly rather than truly, applyed the name *Commentary* to the best history in the world. *Heyl.* *Comment* sometimes signifies a fiction or lye.

Commigration (*commigratio*) a sitting or going from one place to another.

Commilitone (*commilito, onis*) a fellow souldier, a Camerade.

Commination (*comminatio*) a vehement or extreame threatening.

Comminutable (from *comminuo*) that may be broken in pieces or bruised. *Vul. Er.*

Commissary (*commissarius*) a title of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, ordained to this special end, to supply the Bishops jurisdiction and Office in the cut-places of the Diocess, or else

lie in such Parishes as were peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the jurisdiction of the Arch-Deacon; for where either by prescription or composition, there are Arch-Deacons, that have Jurisdiction within their Arch-Deaconries, as in most places they have, there this Commissary is but superfluous. *Cow.*

Commissary is also an Officer in War, whose Function is to look that the Provision and Victuals provided for the Army and Garrisons be justly distributed and disposed. *Cotg.*

Commissure (*commissura*) a joyn of any thing closed and opened, a conjunction, a joyning, joyning close or couching things together. *Sir Hen. Wotton.*

Committee, is he or they to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court or consent of parties, to whom it belongs. As in Parliament, a Bill being read, is either consented to and passed, or denied, or neither of both, but referred to the consideration of some certain men, appointed by the house, farther to examine it, who thereupon are called Committees. *Cow.*

Commorance } (*commora-*
Commoration } *tio*) an abiding or dwelling in a place together, a lingring: Also a

figure, when one carries long upon a matter.

Commotion (*commotio*) trouble or disquieting.

Commune (*communis*) that which belongs to one as well as another, common, publique.

Communicate (*communico*) to impart with another, to talk together, to mix with.

Community (*communitas*) a participation, fellowship, or society; good correspondency, neer familiarity one with another; a Corporation or Company incorporate.

Communion (*communio*) mutual participation together.

Communitio (*communitio*) a fortifying or making strong on all parts.

Commutatibe (*commutativus*) bartering, trucking or exchanging one with, or for another.

Compaction (*compactio*) a joyning or setting together.

Compage (*compago*) a close joyning or setting together, a joyn. *Br.*

Compaginate (*compagino*) to couple, joyn or knit together.

Commotes, signifies in Wales a part of a Shire, as a Hundred *An 28.H.8.c.3.* It is written *Commoithes An. 1.H.4.c.17.* and is used for a gathering made upon the people (as it seems) of this or that hundred, by the Welsh men. *Min.*

Compartition or **Compartement** (Fr. *Compartiment*) a square Table or piece in building, especially of stone; also a Bed or Border in a Garden; a partition, or equal division. By *Compartition*, Architects understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole ground-plot, both for rooms of Office, and of Reception or entertainment, as far as the capacity thereof and the nature of the Country will comport. Sir H. VVotton.

Sea Compass (*pyxis Nautica*) an Instrument which Mariners use for their direction in Navigation; the Needle whereof (being in manner of a Flower de Luce) always points towards the North. About the year 1300 one *Flavio* of *Melphi* in *Naples*, found out the *Sea-Compass*, consisting of eight winds onely, the four principal, and four collateral; and not long after, the people of *Bruges* and *Antwerp* perfected that excellent invention, adding 24 other subordinate winds or points. *Heyl*.

Compatible (from *compati* or) that can abide, agree, or suffer together; concurrable, that can indure or bear with one another.

Compatriot (*compatriota*) he that is of the same Country.

Compeer (from the Lat. *Compar*) signifies a fellow, an equal, a consort, a fellow in

Peerage. But taken from the Latin *Compater*, it is a word by which the Father of a child calls his Gossips, witnesses or Godfathers of his child, and it may be read in significations somewhat different from these expressed, In the Isle of *Zacynthus* or *Zant* they have a custom at Weddings to invite many young men, whom they call *Compeers*, of which every one gives the Bride a Ring; which done, it is there held an abuse as detestable as Incest, to accompany her in any carnal kind: wherefore they choose such for *Compeers*, as have formerly been suspected of too much familiarity. *Sands*.

Compellation (*compellatio*) a blaming or reproving; a calling by names, or naming with disgrace.

Compendious (*compendiosus*) very profitable, very short or brief.

Compendium (Lat.) a saving or sparing, a gain by sparing, an abridgement, a *Compend*. *Bac*.

Compensable (Fr.) able to recompence or make amends for.

Compensation (*compensatio*) a recompence, satisfaction or reward.

Comperage (Fr.) Gossipping; the affinity or friendship gotten by christening of Children together. *Congr*.

Com-

Comperendinate (*comperendino*) to delay, or prolong from day to day.

Competitor (Lat.) he that sues for the same thing with another.

Competize (*competo*) to ask or sue for the same thing another doth, to stand in competition:

Compital (*compitalis*) belonging to cross streets, or places where many waies meet.

Compitalitious (*compitalitius*) of or belonging to the Feasts of *Compitalia*, which were solemnized in cross ways or streets.

Complaisance (Fr.) delight, pleasure, fulness of, or fellowship in joy.

Complacence } (*complacencia*) as complaisance.

Complacentious } obsequious, ob-
Complaisant } servant, toothing (and thereby) pleasing.

Complement (*complementum*) a furnishing, filling up, or perfecting that which wants: it is usually taken for verbal expressions of respect, of affection, of readiness to serve, and the like. Or, *Complement*, is a performance of affected ceremonies in words, looks, and gestures.

Complexive (*complexivus*) that may be imbraced or contained.

Complices (from *complex*,

ica) companions or partners in evil.

Complicate (*complico*) to fold up, or wrap together.

Complicity (*complicitas*) a consenting or partnership in evil.

Complote (*comploro*) to bewaile or weep together.

Comportment (Fr. *comportement*) behaviour, carriage, bearing of ones self.

Compositor (Lat.) he that sets, joyns or composes things together. At a Printing-house, he is the *Compositor* that placeth the letters in due order for the Press.

Computation (*computatio*) a banquet, or drinking together.

Comptist (*comptista*) a caster of accounts, a Reckoner, or Calculator.

Comprecation (*comprecatio*) a praying, desiring or beseeching.

Comprehensible (*comprehensibilis*) that may be comprehended, contained, and laid hold of.

Compromise (*compromissum*) is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending their controversies to the arbitrement and equity of one or more Arbitrators. *West* in the second part of his *Symbolography* under the title of *Compromise* Sect. I. defines it thus, A *Compromise* is the

faculty or power of pronouncing sentence between persons at variance, given to Arbitrators by the parties mutuall private consent, without publick Authority.

Compreſſion (*compressio*) a preſſing or thruſting together.

Compunction (*compunctio*) a pricking or ſtitch, remorse of conſcience.

Compurgator (*Lar.*) a cleaner, clearer or purger. *Nabath Redivivus.*

Computiſt, the ſame with *Computiſt*.

Comrade. See *Tamerade*.

Comus, the god of Banquetting. *Sive fit compotatio, ſive amatoria laſcivia.*

Concamerate (*concamero*) to vault or arch, as an Oven is.

Concatenate (*concateno*) to chain, or link together.

Concavous (*concavus*)
Concave } hollow, bending, crooked.

A **Concave** (*Concava*) a hollow place, or Cel.

Concavity (*concavitas*) hollowneſs.

Concede (*concedo*) to grant, yeeld, or condeſcend unto.

Concention (*concentio*) a conſort of many voyces or instruments in one, an agreement or concord, ſinging in time.

Concentrick (*concentricus*)

which hath one and the ſame Center.

Conceptacle (*Fr.*) any hollow thing which is apt to receive, hold, or contain. *Cotgr.*

Concertation (*concertatio*) ſtriſe, debate, diſputation, variance.

Conceſſion (*conceſſio*) ſufferance, leave, or pardon; a Grant.

Concidence (*concidentia*) a like falling in the ends of words.

Conciliate (*concilio*) to accord, to make friends together, to reconcile.

Concinnity (*concinnitas*) properneſs, aptneſs, handſomeſs, decency.

Concional (*concionalis*) pertaining to a Sermon or Oration, or to the Aſſembly or Pulpit.

Concionator (*Lar.*) he that preaches or propoſeth an Oration to the people.

Conciſion (*conciſura*) a
Conciſure } cutting or dividing; a rent or ſchiſm. So *St. Paul*; Beware of Conciſion. *Phil. 3. 2.*

Conciſe (*conciſus*) brief, beaten, cut, mangled, or killed.

Concitate (*concito*) to provoke, ſtir up, or prick forward.

Conclamation (*conclamatio*) a ſhout or noiſe of many together.

Conclabe (*conclavium*) an inner Parlour, a Cloſet, or privy

privy Dining Room: especially it is the name of the place in *Rome*, where the election of the Pope is made by the Cardinals. Also the meeting or Assembly of the Cardinals it self for that election, or for any important affair of the Church.

Conclavist (from *conclave*) one of those Cardinals that meet in the *conclave* for the election of the Pope; or he that has the keeping of that room.

Conclusive (*conclusus*) shut up, concluded, full and perfect.

Concoction (*concoctio*) digestion in the stomach, a boiling.

Concomitant (*concomitans*) following or accompanying together; sometimes taken substantively, for a companion.

Concord (*concordia*) agreement or peace: It is in the common Law, by a peculiar signification, defined to be the very agreement between parties that intend the levying a Fine of Lands one to the other, how and in what manner the Land shall pass. See more of it in *Cow*.

Concordg, In Musick, which are Perfect or semi-perfect, between the unison and the Diapason, are, the fifth, which is most perfect, the third next, and the sixth which is more harsh, and the fourth which is called *Diateffaron*. *Bac.*

Concozorate (*concorporo*) to mix or temper into one body, to incorporate.

Concrement (*concrementum*) an increase or growing together.

Concrete (*concretum*) a thing congealed or joyned together: Also a term in Logick, signifying a subject and an accident joyned together, as for example, *Album* is a Concrete, signifying a subject (be it a man or a horse) and the accident *Albedo* or whiteness joyned together, And *Albedo* or whiteness by it self is termed the abstract of that Concrete.

Concreted ? (*concreti-*

Concretible *us*) congealed, joyned or grown together.

Concretion (*concretio*) a congealment, thickning, curding or fastening together.

Concrimination (*concrimination*) a joint accusing.

Concubinage (*concubinitus*) the keeping a whore for his own filthy use, an unlawful use of another woman instead of ones wife: In our common Law, it is an exception against her that sues for her Dowry, whereby it is alleadged, that she was not a Wife lawfully married to the party, in whose lands she seeks to be endowed, but his Concubine. *Britton ca. 107. Bras. l. 4. Traff. 6. ca. 8.*

Concub

Concubinal (*concubinalis*) pertaining to a Concubine.

A **Concubinary**, one that keeps a Concubine, which is as it were a half Wife, as the Hebrew word *Pilges* signifies.

Concubinate (*conculco*) to tread under foot, to suppress or contemn, to wear with often treading or standing upon.

Concumbence (from *con-cumbo*) a lying together.
How:

Concupiscence (*concupiscentia*) a fervent or covetous desire of a thing; also lust, or the pravity of our nature.

Concupiscible (*concupiscibilis*) that which desires earnestly or naturally, that which is desirable.

The **Concupiscible Faculty**, is the unreasonable or sensual part of the soul, which covets meats, drinks, and all sorts of delights beyond measure.

Concussion (*concussio*) a shaking together, a dashing out, a terrifying, publick extortion by threatening.

Concussionary (Fr. *Concussionnaire*) a publick extortioner, one that (counterfeiting an authority) extorts gifts from men by threatening to punish or prosecute their offences.

Condense (*condensare*) thick, or close together, compact.

Condensate (*condensatus*) thickness, closeness, hardness.

Conders (may seem to come of the Latin *conducere*, i. to conduct or lead) are such as stand on high places near the Sea coast, at the time of Herring fishing, to make signs with Boughes, or such like in their hands, to the Fishers, which way the Shole of Herrings passeth; For that may better appear to such as stand upon some high Cliff on the shoar, by a kind of blew colour, that the said Shole makes in the water, then to those that are in the ships: These are otherwise called *Huers* and *Balkers*, as appears by the Stat. An. 1. Jac. ca. 23.

Condict (*condictum*) an accord or agreement, a composition, and appointment.

Condiment (*condimentum*) sawce or seasoning.

Condisciple (*condiscipulus*) a School-fellow, or Fellow-Disciple.

Conditaneous (*conditaneus*) that may be sawced, seasoned, or preserved.

Conditus (*conditus*) sauced, seasoned, tempered, mixed, made savory. Bac.

Conditos (Lat. & *condio*) one that seasoneth, sawceth, or tempereth.

Conditos (Lat. & *condo*) a builder, maker, or founder.

Condolence (*condolentia*) a sympathy.

sympathy, or grief, a fellow-feeling of anothers sorrow.

Condono } (*condono*) to
or } give willingly,
Condonate } ly, to forgive
or pardon.

Conductible (*conducibilis*) profitable, good, which may be hired.

Condilome (*condiloma*) a swelling or excrescent flesh in or about the fundament, proceeding of an inflammation.

Conduct (*conductus*) a Passport, a guiding or leading, a leading of Souldiers, as Commanders do. *Salvus conductus*, a licence of passing without molestation, or with warrant of security, a safe conveyance or conduct.

Cone (*conus*) a Geometrical figure, broad beneath, and sharp above, with a circular bottom: Also any other thing, broad beneath, and smal above.

Confabulate (*confabulo*) to tell tales, to commune or discourse together.

Confarreation (*confarreatio*) a solemnizing of a Marriage, a ceremony used at the solemnization of a marriage, in token of most firm conjunction between man and Wife, with a Cake of Wheat or Barly: This ceremony is still retained in part with us, by that which we call the *Bride-Cake*, used at many Weddings.

Confarreated (*confarreatus*) married with that ceremony.

Confaction (*confectio*) a measuring, mingling, or dispatching.

Confederate (*confedero*) to consent or agree together.

Confertion (*confertio*) a stuffing or filling.

Confessionary (*Fr. Confessionnaire*) belonging to, or treating of auricular Confession.

Conscient (*consciens*) which finisheth, procureth, or worketh.

Confident (from *confido*) a friend to whom one trusts, in whom he hath confidence, on whose assistance he relies, a second in a single Combate; it is also used adjectively.

Configulate (*configulo*) to play the Potter, to work in clay.

Confines (*confinia*) the end, Bounds or Marches of any Country.

Confiscate, from the Lat. *confisco*, and that (with the *Fr. Confisquer*) from *Fiscus*, which originally signifies, a Hamper, Pannier, Basket, or Freil: But metonymically, the Emperors Treasure, because it was anciently kept in such Hampers: And though our Kings kept not their treasure in such things, yet, as the Romans said, that such goods as were forfeited to the Emperors Treasury for any offence, were *bona confiscata*:

confiscata:

fiscata : so we say, those that are forfeited to our Exchequer, are *confiscated*. See more of Goods *confiscate* in *Stawns. Pl. Cor. l. 3. ca. 24.*

Conflagitate (*conflagito*) to request or desire a thing importunately, or earnestly.

Conflagrant (*conflagrans*) most earnestly desiring or burning in love.

Conflagration (*conflagratio*) a general burning or consuming with fire.

Confluatuate (*confluetus*) to flow together, to be uncertain what to do.

Confluence (*confluentia*) an abundance of any thing flowing or running together, a coming thick together.

Conforaneous (*conforaneus*) of the same Court of Market place.

Congenerous (*congener*) of one stock or kindred, of the same sort or kind.

Conge d'estire (*Fr. i. leave to choose*) It is a meer French word, and signifies in our common Law the King's permission royal to a Dean and Chapter in time of vacation to chuse a Bishop, or to an Abbey or Priory to chuse their Abbot or Prior. *Fitz. nat. br. fo. 169. b. 170. b, c, &c.* See *Cowel*.

Congentiality, A likeness of Genius or fancy with another; As Sir Hen. VVotton saies Poets and Painters have alwaies had a kind of congeniality. p. 254.

To *Congeriate* (from *congeries*) to heap or lay together, to pile up. *Felth.*

Congelative (*congelativum*) that hath the faculty to congeal, or dry up.

Congiary (*congiarium*) a dole or liberal gift of a Prince or Nobleman to the people, be it money or Victuals. The *Translator of Livie* uses it, and *Apol.* for learning.

Conglactate (*conglacio*) to be frozen, to be idle.

Conglobate (*conglobo*) to heap, gather together, or make round, or Globe-like.

Conglomerate (*conglomerato*) to wind thread on bottoms, to assemble or gather together.

Conglutinate (*conglutino*) to glew or joyn together.

Conglutinative, that which hath strength to glue together.

Congratulate (*congratulator*) to rejoyce with one for some good fortune.

Congregate (*congrego*) to gather or assemble together, to associate.

Congress (*congressus*) a going with another to fight, an encounter.

Congruity (*congruitas*) agreeableness, conformity.

Congruous (*congruus*) apt, convenient, or fit for the purpose.

Conical (*conicus*) belonging to a *Conus*, or the Crest of an Helmer.

Coniugal (*conjugalis*) belonging to marriage.

Coniug

Conjugates (*conjugata*) that spring from one original; a term in Logick.

Conjugation (*conjugatio*) a joyning together, a derivation of words of one kind.

Conjunction (*conjunctio*) a combination, coupling, or knitting together: Also the part of speech termed a *Conjunction*; a sentence which hath divers parts together.

Conjunctive (*conjunctivus*) which knits or fastens together.

Conjuncture (*conjunctura*) a joyning together.

Conjuration (*conjuratio*) as it is compounded of (*Con* and *juro*) signifies a compact or plot made by persons combining themselves together by Oath or Promise to do some publick harm. But in our common Law it is used especially for such as have personal conference with the Devil or evil spirit, to know any secret, or to effect any purpose. *An. 5. Eliz. ca. 16.* And the difference between *Conjuration* and *Witchcraft* is, that the *Conjurer* seems by prayers and invocation of Gods powerful names, to compel the Devil to say or do what he commands him: The *Witch* deals rather by a friendly and voluntary conference or agreement between him or her, & the Devil or Familiar, to have his or her turn served for soul, blood, or other

gift offered him: So that a *Conjurer* compacts for curiosity to know secrets, and work marvels; and the *Witch* of meer malice to do mischief. And both these differ from *Inchanters*, or *Sorcerers*, because the former two have personal conference with the Devil, and the other meddle but with Medicines, & ceremonial forms of words called *Charmes*, without apparition. *Minsheu, and Daltons J. P. 279.*

Cognitor or **Cognizor** (*Lat. cognitor*) in Law it is used in the passing of Fines for him that acknowledges the Fine; and the *Cogizee*, is he to whom it is acknowledged. *West. par. 1. Symb. l. 2. Sect. 49. & part. 2. tit. Fines Sect. 114.*

Conjure (*conjuro*) to swear or conspire together, to exorcise a spirit. *i.* to swear him or conjure him by the power of another, by the names or spells they use; whereas *Adjare* is to swear one to, as I adjure, *i.* swear thee to it by mine own power, and *conjure* by the power of another.

Connasceency (from *con* and *nascor*) a growing, rising, or springing together, a being born together. *Vul. Er.*

Connexive (*connexivus*) that couples or knits together.

Connubial (*connubialis*) pertaining to wedlock, or marrying together.

Con-

Connutritious (*connutritus*) that hath the same nourishment, or bringing up.

Conquassate (*conquasso*) to shake, dash, or break in peeces.

Conquestion (*conquestio*) a complaining, lamenting, moan-making, or crying.

Consanguinity (*consanguinitas*) kindred by birth or blood, nearness in blood.

Consarcinate (*consarcino*) to patch or peeces together, to add to.

Conscension (*conscensio*) a mounting, or climbing up, a leaping on horse-back.

Conscission (*conscissio*) a cutting or paring.

Conscissure (*conscissura*) a gash or cut, a rent in a place.

Conscious (*consciens*) culpable, that is of Council, or guilty of a thing.

Conscription (*conscriptio*) an enrolling, writing, or registering.

Consecutaneous (*consecutaneus*) which follows others.

Confectary (*confectarium*) a brief argument wherein the conclusion necessarily follows the Antecedent; or a thing that follows out of another already demonstrated.

Consecutor (Lat.) he that follows, or pursues.

Consecutif (*consecutus*)

Consecutive following or succeeding.

Consecution (*consecutio*) a consequent, order or following. Moneth of consecution. See *Moneth*.

Conseminate (*consemino*) to sow divers seeds together.

Consequentious (from *consequentia*) most important, full of consequence, which necessarily followeth.

Conserbatoz of the peace (*Conservator, or Custos Pacis*) was an Officer that had charge to preserve the Kings Peace, before the time of K: Edw. the Third, who first erected Justices of the Peace instead of those Conservators, &c. See *Lamb. Eirenarcha* l. 1. ca. 3.

Conserbatoz of the Truce and safe Con ducts (*Conservator induciarum & saluorum Regis conductuum*) was an Officer appointed in every Port of the Sea, under the Kings Letters Pattents, and had forty pounds for his yearly stipend at the least. His charge was, to enquire of all offences done against the Kings Truce, and safe Con ducts, upon the main Sea out of the Countreies and Franchises of the Kings Cinque Ports, as the Admirals of Custom were wont, and such other things as are declared, *An. 2. H. 3. ca. 6.* Touching this matter you may read another Stat. *An. 4. H. 3. ca. 7.* *Cowel.*

A **Conserbatoz**, a place to preserve, or keep things in. Also used adjectively.

Conserbes (from *conseruo*) the iuyce or substance of any thing

thing boiled with Sugar, and so kept. *Bull.*

Concession (*concessio*) a sitting together, or with others.

Consigne (*consigno*) to present, exhibite or deliver in hand, or into the hands of, to assign over, to gage, or pawn.

Consistory (*consistorium*) signifies as much as *Prætorium* or *Tribunal*. It is commonly used for a Council House of Ecclesiastical persons, or the place of Justice in the Court Christian; A session or assembly of Prelates.

Constiton (*constitutio*) a setting or planting.

Consolidate (*consolido*) to make sound that which was broken, to make whole.

Consolidation in our common Law, is a combining or uniting two Benefices in one. *Min.* Also a strengthening or joyning with.

Consolate (*consolor*) to comfort or ease ones grief.

Consonants (*consonantes literæ*) letters which have no sound of themselves, but as they are joyned with others, b, c, d, &c. with all the rest, (except the Vowels) are called Consonants.

Consort (*consors*) one that partakes of the same lot, a fellow or companion.

Conspersion (*conspersio*) a sprinkling about.

Conspuration (*conspiration*) a defiling or making foul.

Conspirator (*Lat.*) he that spits upon others.

Constellation (*constellatio*) an assembly, or company of Stars together in one sign.

Consternation (*consternatio*) a great fear or astonishment; Also sedition or tumult.

Constitute (*constituo*) to make thick together, to stuff together.

Constrictive (*constrictivus*) that hath vertue to strain or bind together.

Consubstantial (*consubstantialis*) of the same substance, whereof another is made.

Consuetudinal (from *consuetudo*, *in*,) accustomed, wont, used.

Consuetz (*consuetus*) *i-dem.*

Consul (*Lat.* from *consulendo*, of giving counsel) a chief Officer among the Romans, of which two were chosen yearly to govern the City, and command their Armies.

In *Paris*, *Les Consuls*, are five honest and substantial Citizens, who determine all cases of debt (not exceeding 4000 *li. Tournois*) between Merchant and Merchant: their authority continues but a year, and the utmost punishment they can inflict, is but imprisonment. In most Cities of *Aquitain*, the chief Governors are termed *Consuls*, the rest of the good Towns in

in *France* have such Consuls, as *Paris*, by the names of *Les Judges & Consuls des Merchands*. Corgr.

Consummate (*consummo*) to make up or accomplish, to sum up a reckoning.

Contabulate (*contabulo*) to plank or floor with boards, to joyn together.

Contaction (*contactio*) a touching or joyning together, a staining or colouring. *Felth.*

Contaminate (*contamino*) to violate or distain by touching or mixing, to defile or corrupt.

Contemperate (*contemero*) to violate, or defloure.

Contemplation (*contemplatio*) beholding in mind, deep musing of, study, or meditation.

Contemplative (*contemplativus*) that exercises or consists in contemplation, or study.

Contemporantism (from *con* & *tempus*) the being at one and the same time; co-existency.

Contemporaneous } (*con.*

Contemporary } *tempo-*

Contemporaral } *trarius*)

that is in one and the same time or age.

Conterminate (*contermino*) to lye near or border on a place.

Conterraneous (*conterraneus*) that is of the same Country or land.

Contestration (*contestera-*

tio) a league between strangers. *Dr. Taylor.*

Contestate (*contestor*) to bear or prove by witness, to witness together.

Contignation (*contignatio*) the raftering or rearing of a house in Sellars, Stories or Floors, the boarding or planking of a house. *Greg.*

Contexture (*contextura*) a weaving together, a composition, the form and stile of a discourse, a making fit.

Contiguity (from *contiguus*) a touching one another, nearness, the close being of two together.

Contiguous (*contiguus*) that toucheth or is next to, very near.

Continency (*continentia*) a refraining of all desires, or more strictly, a refraining from all things delightful that hinder perfection.

Continent (*continens*, *subst.*) a great quantity of Land, continued without division of Sea, as the *Low Countries*, to *Germany*, that to *Austria*, *Austria* to *Hungary*, &c. It is otherwise called *Terra firma*.

Contingent (*contingens*) which chanceth, or hapneth.

Continuity (*continuitas*) a continuation, wholeness, intireness, or intire conjunction.

Contortion (*contorsio*) a wresting or wreathing.

Continual Claim, is a Claim made from time to time, within every year & day to land or other

other thing, which in some respect we cannot attain without danger: For example, if I be disseized of Land, into which (though I have right) I dare not enter for fear of beating, it behoves me to hold on my right of Entry to the best opportunity of me and my Heirs, by approaching as near it as I can once every year, as long as I live, and so I save the right of Entry to my Heirs. *Terms of Law.*

Contorsion (*contorsio*) a writhing, wrestling, or pulling away.

Contrabanded Goods, prohibited goods, that are forbidden to be imported, by Proclamation, from the Ital. *Bando*, i. a Proclamation.

Contramure (*Promurale*) an out-wall compassing the walls of the City, and placed before them for the more safeguard. *Min.*

Contrasto (*Span. contrasta*) strife, contention, or opposition.

Contratation (*Span.*) a Contract, a Bargain.

A *Contratation house*, is a house where Contracts or Bargains are made.

Contrectation (*contrectatio*) often touching, handling, or treating of.

Contravention (from *contravenio*) a coming against, a speaking against one, an accusing.

Contristate (*contristo*) to

make sorry, heavy, or sad.

Contrition (*contritio*) bruisedness, or wearing with use. In Divinity it is a perfect sorrow and horror that a man hath for having committed sin, and this, for that he loveth God with a sovereign and singular love.

Or *Contrition* (saith an Author) is when the foulness of sin is set off onely by conceiving the goodness of God, without reflexion upon reward or pain.

Contrition (sayes another Author) is the bruising of a sinners heart (as it were) to dust and powder, through unfeigned and deep sorrow conceived at Gods displeasure for sin.

Contrite (*contritus*) worn or bruised; But is most commonly used for penitent or sorrowful for misdeeds, remorseful,

Contrucidate (*contrucido*) to wound, to murder, or kill.

Contumacy (*contumacia*) disobedience, self-will, stubbornness.

Contumelious (*contumeliosus*) reproachful in words, spiteful, disdainful.

Contumulate (*contumulo*) to bury or intomb together.

Contund (*contundo*) to knock or beat in peeces, to strike down: And metaphorically to conquer or subdue.

Contusion (*contusio*) a

L

beating,

beating, pounding, or bruising.

Convalescent (*convalescens*) that waxeth strong, or recovers health.

Convalesce (*convalesco*) to strengthen, to confirm, to recover health.

Convene (*convenio*) to come or assemble together, to summon one to appear before a Judge.

Convent. See *Covent*.

Conventional (*conventionalis*) that is done with agreement, and consent of divers.

Conventicle (*conventiculum*) a little or private Assembly, commonly for ill.

Conventual (from *conventus*) belonging to a Covent or multitude resorting together, as of religious persons.

Conventual=Church. See *Parish*.

Convexity (*convexitas*) crookedness, hollowness, bending down on every side, *Convexity* is the out-side of an hollow body, as *Concavity* the inside. In a painted Globe of the world, the descriptions are upon the convexity thereof, and that face is convex, the rest is belly, or concave. *El. Armory.*

Conviction (*convictio* from *convincio*) a proving guilty, and is in our common Law, either when a man is outlawed, and appears and confesses, or else is found

guilty by the Inquest. *Min.*

Convoke (*convoco*) to call or assemble together.

Cobibial (*convivialis*) pertaining to Feasts or Banquets.

Convocation (*convocatio*) a calling or assembling together.

Convocation house, is that waerein the whole Clergy assembled for consultation upon matters Ecclesiastical in time of Parliament; And as the house of Parliament, so this consisted of two distinct houses; One called the higher Convocation-house, where the Arch-Bishops and Bps. sat severally by themselves; The other the Lower Convocation-house, where all the rest of the Clergy were bestowed. *Cow.* See *Prolocutor*.

Conboy (*Fr.*) is most commonly taken for a company of Souldiers or ships for the waisting, or safe conducting of passengers.

Convulsion (*convulsio*) a drawing together; a plucking or shrinking up of the sinews, as in the Cramp; or when the Mouth, Nose, Eye, Lip, or other part is turned awry out of its due place.

Coollie Broth. See *Cullis*.

Co-operate (*coopero*) to labor or work together.

Co-optate (*coopto*) to elect or chuse.

Copt

Coparceners (*participes*) otherwise called *Parceners*, in our Common Law are such as have equal portion in the Inheritance of their Ancestor. *Parceners* are either by Law or Custom; *Parceners* by Law, are the issue female, which (in case of no heir male) come in equality to the lands of their Ancestors, *Bract. l. 2. ca. 30.* *Parceners* by custom are those, that by custom of the Country challenge equal part in such Lands: As in *Kent* by *Gavel-kind*. See *Littleton l. 3. ca. 1, 2* and *Britton ca. 27.* Intituled, *de Heritage divisable*.

The Crown of England is not subject to Co-parcenary. *An. 25. H 8. ca. 22.*

If Coparceners refuse to divide their common inheritance, and chuse rather to hold it joyntly, they are said to hold in *Parcenary* or *Coparcenary*. *Litt. fol. 56.*

Copal, a kind of white and bright Rosin brought from the West Indies, whereof the people there were wont to make perfumes in their Sacrifices; It is hot in the second degree, and moist in the first, and is used here to be burnt against cold diseases of the brain. *Bull.*

Copte (*copia*) plenty, abundance, riches, eloquence, provision of things.

Copiosity (*copiositas*) plenty, store, abundance, copiousness.

Copulative (*copulativus*) which coupleth or joyneth, or which may couple or joyn.

Coquetterie (*Fr.*) the prattle or twattle of a pert Gossip or Minx.

Coquinate (*coquinor*) to play the Cook, to boyl or dress meat.

Cozaage (*coragium*) is a kind of imposition extraordinary, and growing upon some unusual occasion, and it seems to be of certain measures of Corn. For *Corus tritici*, is a certain measure of Corn, *Bracton. l. 2. ca. 26.*

Coral or **Cozral** (*Corallium*) There are two principal sorts hereof, the one white, the other red, but the red is best. It grows like a tree in the bottom of the Sea, green when under the water, and bearing a white berry; and when out, turns red. It is cold and dry in operation, good to be hanged about Childrens necks, as well to rub their Gums, as to preserve them from the Falling-sickness. *Sands 235.* There is also a black and yellow kind of Coral. See more in *Dr. Browns Vul. Err. fol. 91.*

Copisthe. See **Corrothe**.

A **Cozbel**, **Corbet**, or **Cozbel**. In Masonry is a jutting or shouldering peece cut out in stone, as we may see in walls, to bear up a post, Summer or other weighr, (which in Timber-work, is called a

Bracket or *Braggat.*) This and such like terms of art, for the most part are taken from the similitude of Beasts, Birds or some living thing, which they resemble, whence this is called a *Corbel* (from the French *Corbeau*, a Crow or Raven) because they were wont to make such Jutties out of a wall in form of a Crow. *Min.* See *Bragget*

Cozban } (Hebr.) a Chest
or } or Coffer in the
Cozbon } Temple of Hierusalem, where the Treasure that served for the Priests or Temples use was kept. Also the treasure it self. The word is used in *Eicon Basilica*. Also a gift or offering, *Mark. 7. 11.*

Cozdage (Fr.) Ropes or stuff to make ropes of.

Cozdoban Leather, so called from *Cordova* or *Corduba* a City in Spain. In the Islands of *Corfica*, and *Sardinia*, there is a beast called *Musoli*, not found elsewhere in Europe, horned like a Ram, and skinned like a Stag, his skin carried to *Corduba*, and there dressed makes our true *Cordovan Leather*.

Cozdeiter or **Cozditer** (Fr.) a grey Frier of the Order of *St. Francis*; So called, because he wears a rope or cord about his middle for a Girdle, full of twisted knots.

Cozdiner or **Cozdmatner**

(from the French *Corduanier*) or from the Lat. *corium*, a Skin or Hide) a Shoo-maker, a Tanner, or Leather-dresser, a Currier.

Cozrespond. See *Correspond.*

Corinthian-work, a sort of Pillars in Architecture. See *Tuscan*.

Coznage (from the Lat. *Cornu*, a horn) in our Common Law signifies a kind of *Grand Sergeancy*, the service of which tenure, is to blow a horn, when any invasion of the Northern enemy is perceived, and by this many hold their Land Northward, about the wall commonly called the *Piets wall*. *Cam. Britan.* fo. 609.

Coznelian Law, *L. Cornelius Sylla*, being Dictator, made a Law (among others) that all such as would follow him in the Civil War, should be capable of any Office or Magistracy, before they came to their full years, &c. Those kind of Roman Laws always took denomination from him that proffered them.

Cozneous (*corneus*) of, or like a horn, hard, or white as horn.

Coznicle (*corniculum*) a little horn.

Coznigerous (*corniger*) horned, having or wearing horns: One of the Wine-god *Bacchus* his Epithers, because

because with drinking much wine men grow fierce and furious, as horned beasts, whence that Satyrical.

---*Sumit cornua pauper.*

Cornice, a term of Architecture. See *Frize*.

Cornucopie (Lar.) plenty or abundance of all things.

Cornuted (*cornutus*) that hath horns: also Cuckholded.

Corrody comes of the **Corody** (Lar. *corrodo*), and signifies in our Common Law a sum of money, or allowance of meat and drink, due to the King from an Abbey or other House of Religion, whereof he is founder, towards the reasonable sustenance of such a one of his Servants, being put to his Pension, as he thinks good to bestow it on. And the difference between a *Corody* and a *Pension* seems to be, that a *Corody* is allowed towards the maintenance of any of the Kings servants, that live in the Abbey; a *Pension* is given to one of the Kings Chaplains, for his better maintenance in the Kings service, till he may be provided a Benefice. *Cow.* Of both these read *Fitz. Nat. br. fol. 230, 231 233.*

Corporal (*corporalis*) that hath, or pertains to the body; Also an inferior Officer in war so called.

Coronary (*coronarius*)

belonging to a Crown.

Corollary (*corollarium*) the addition or vantage above measure, an over-plus, or superplusage; Also a smal gift or largels bestowed on the people at publick Feasts.

Coroner (*coronator*) is an ancient Officer of this land, so called because he deals wholly for the King and Crown. There be four of them commonly in every County, and they are chosen by the Free-holders of the same upon Writ, and not made by letters Patents. *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 126.* See *Cow.*

Corporeal (*corporeus*) that hath a body, or pertaining to the body.

Corporature (*corporatura*) the quantity, fashion, or constitution of the body.

Corrade (*corrado*) to scrape together, to take away or spoil.

Corrasive (*corrasivus* from *corrado*) which scrapes together, shaves or spoils: This word is many times mistaken for *Corrosive*, from *Corrodo*.

Correlatives (*correlativa*) *Relatio* (according to the Philosophers) is, *Cujus totum esse est ad aliud esse*, whose whole being is to be to another, whence *Correlatives* are such things as are mutually one to another, and cannot bee, nor bee explicated, but in order to one another.

As Father and Son , superior and inferior , Husband and Wife, &c.

Correption (*correptio*) a correcting in words, a rebuking, a snatching away.

Correspond (*correspondeo*, *i. concorditer respondeo*) to answer concordingly, agreeingly, or in the same proportion, to accord or consent together, to run one and the same course together.

Correspondent, agreeable, proportionable, or answerable to another thing.

Corridor, A curtain in Fortification.

Corrigible (*corrigibilis*) that may be corrected, or amended.

Corribals (*corrivales*) they who have water from, or use the same River: And metaphorically a Competitor in love, or they that love one and the same woman.

Corribality (*corrivalitas*) the love of a Corribal, a corribalship.

Corroborate (*corroboro*) to make strong, to harden or confirm.

Corrode (*corrodo*) to gnaw about, to eat away: Also to back-bite.

Corrodible (*corrodibilis*) that may be gnawn or eaten away. *Vul. Er.*

Corrosive (*corrosivus*) gnawing or eating about, biting, as it were a nipping the very heart: Also a

fretting plaister, or any thing, which being laid to the body, raiseth blisters, and makes it sore. *Bull.*

Corrugation (*corrugatio*) a wrinkling, or furrowing of the skin, a frowning.

Corfary (*Fr. Corfaire*) a Courser.

Corset (from the *Ital. Corfalletto*) armor for the breast, and back.

Corsticated (*corticatus*) that hath a rind or bark.

Corbine (*corvinus*) pertaining to, or like a Raven or Crow; black as a Crow.

Coruscant (*coruscans*) glistering, shining, or lightning.

Coruscation (*coruscatio*) a flash of lightning, or a kind of seeming sparkling fire, which appears in Mines by night.

Tis (saith an Author) a glistering of fire, rather than fire indeed, and a glimmering of lightning rather than lightning itself. *Gal.*

Corbetta (*Ital.*) a prancing, or continual dancing of a Horse of Service. Hence to *corvet*, is to leap or prance, as a Horse of Service doth.

Corybants (*Corybantes*) Cybeles, or Cybells Priests, so called from *Corybantis*, one of her first Attendants.

To play the *Corybant*, is to run madly up and down, playing on a Cymbal, and wag

wagging the head, as those Priests were wont to do; Also to sleep with open eyes.

Coscinomancy (*coscinoman-tia*) a divining by a Sieve.

Co- Ignificative (from *con* and *significo*) of the same signification with another thing.

Cosmos (Gr) *mundus* the world. Hence

Cosmarchy (*cosmarchia*) the power of the Devil, the government of the World.

Cosmical (*cosmicus*) of the world, worldly.

In Astronomy we term that the Cosmical ascension of a Star, when it ariseth together with the Sun, or the same degree of the Eclip-trick, wherein the Sun abides. *Vul Er. 224.*

Cosmodelyte, May be de-rived from *κοσμος* *mundus*, and *δειλ*, *timidus* or *miser*; and so Englished, one fear-ful of the world, or a worldly wretch.

Cosmography (*cosmogra-phia*) the description of the world in general. This art, by the distance of the Cir-cles in Heaven, divides the Earth under them into her Zones and Climats, and by the elevation of the Pole, considers the length of the day and night, with the perfect demonstration of the Suns rising and going down, &c. And is best

handled by *Pliny* in his *Natu-ral History*.

Cosmographer (*cosmo-graphus*) a describer of the world.

Cosmographical, pertain-ing to Cosmography.

Cosmology (Gr.) a speak-ing of the world.

Cosmopolite (from *Cos-mos* and *Polites. i. Cives*) a Citizen of the world; or Cos-mopolitan.

Cosmometry (Gr.) a measuring of the world. It is thus defined, *Cosmometry* shews the reason of the world, by measures of degrees and minutes of the Heavens, and the differences of Cli-mats days and nights, the elevation of the Poles, di-versity of the noon Tides, and shadows in Dyals, and divides it self into *Cosmo-graphy*, and *Geography*, first part *Treasury*.

Costrel or **Castrel**, a kind of bottle to carry wine or such like in.

Couchant (Fr.) couch-ing, or lying on the ground. See *Levant*, and *Couch-ant*.

Convent or **Conbent** (*con-ventus*) a multitude of men assembled together: The whole number of religious persons dwelling in one house together, which ac-cording to *Chaucer* in the *Sompners Tale*, is but thir-teen, *viz.* twelve and the Confessor.

A Cloister or Abby of Monks or Nuns. Hence *Covent-Garden* took denomination, because it belonged to that *Covent* or religious house, which is now called *White-hall*, which (if I mistake not) was a Priory heretofore of *Dominican Friars*.

Coverture, is a French word, and signifies any thing that covers, as Apparel, a Coverlet, &c. In our Common Law, it is particularly applied to the estate and condition of a married woman, who by the Laws of the Realm is in *potestate viri*, under *coverture* or *Covert baron*, and therefore disabled to make any bargain or contract, without her husbands consent or privity, or without his allowance or confirmation. *Brook. hoc titulo, per totum.*

Coulant (Fr.) gliding, slipping, flowing gently along.

Count (Fr. *Comte*) an Earl.

Couldray, is the name of a noble House belonging to the Lord Viscount *Montague* in *Suffex*; In French it signifies a *Hazel wood*, or *Grove*, whence perhaps it took denomination.

Counter-compone, a term in *Herauldry*, as if you say, a *Cross Counter-compone*, this is as much as to say, a *Cross compoun-*

ded of two sundry colours, or three. See *Accidence of Armory*, fol. 54.

The **Counter** or **Contoz**, Is the name of two Prisons in *London*, wherein Debtors and others for misdemeanors are Imprisoned; so called from the French word *Comptér*, which comes from the *Lar. Computare*, because whoever slips in there, must be sure to account and pay well too, ere he get out, *Min.*

Contoz, also in high Dutch, is *locus seclusus*, a Prison.

Counter-mure or **Counter-scarf** in a fortified Town, is a bank of a Ditch or mount opposite against the wall. See *Contramure*.

A **Counterround** (Fr. *contreronde*) when one round goes one way, and another another. Also a certain number of Officers or Commanders, going to visit the Watch of the *Corps de guard*, *Sentinels*, or the *Rounds*, to see if they be diligent in performing their duty.

Countertaille } (Fr.)
or } *Contre-taille*
Countertaille } *taille*) a Tally to confirme or confute another Tally. It is a peece of wood which the one party keeps, that is cut off from another peece kept by the other party; And so when both meet with their *Tallies*, they score up the number of what is delivered and

and received, by cutting a notch with a knife. *Min.*

Coupant (Fr.) cutting, cleaving, lopping, mowing, carving.

Court-Baron (*Curia Baronis*) is a Court that every Lord of a Mannor (which in ancient times were called Barons) hath within his own Precincts; Of this, and Court Leet, read *Kitchin*.

Courtisan (Fr. *Courtisane*) a Lady, Gentlewoman, or waiting woman of the Court; Also (but less properly) a professed Strumper, famous (or infamous) Whore.

Courtesy of England (*Lex Angliæ*) is used with us for a Tenure. For if a man marry an Inheretrix seized of Land in Fee-simple, or in Fee-tail general, or as Heir in Taile special, and gets a child of her, that comes alive into the world, though both it and his Wife die forthwith, yet if she were in possession, he shall keep the land during his life, and is called Tennant by the Courtesy of England. *Glanvil. l. 7 ca. 18. Littleton. l. 1. ca. 4. Cow.*

Courtllage alias **Curtllage** (*curtilegium*) signifies a Garden, Yard, Field or peece of void ground lying near, and belonging to a Messuage. *West. par. 2. Symbol. Titul. Fines. Sect. 26.*

Couthentlaugh, is he that wittingly receives a man out-

lawed, and cherishes or hides him. In which case, he was in ancient times subject to the same punishment, that the Out-law himself was. *Bracton. l. 3. tract. 2. ca. 13. nu. 2.* It is compounded of the old Saxon word (**Cottthe**) i. known, and (**Utlough**) an out-law, as we now call him. *Cow.*

Crabbat (Fr.) is properly an Adjective, and signifies comely, handsome, gracious; But it is often used Substantively for a new fashioned Gorget which women wear.

Cranage (*cranagium*) is a liberty to use a Crane, for the drawing up Wares from Vessels at any Creek of the Sea or Wharf unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. *New book of Entries. fol. 3. col. 3.*

Cranp (*cranium*) the bone of the head, the skul or brainpan.

Crapulent (*crapulentus*) surfeiting or oppressed with surfeit.

Crass (Gr.) a complexion, temperature or mixture of natural humors.

Crasse (*crassus*) gross, thick, fleshy, dull.

Crassitude (*crassitudo*) farness, thickness, or grossness.

Crassity *Idem.*

Crassulent (*crassulentus*)

full of grossness, very fat.

Crassinate (*crassino*) to delay from day to day, to prolong.

Creance (Fr.) trust, faith, belief, confidence; also credit, &c. *Chaucer.*

Creansour signifies a Creditor, viz. him that trusts another with any debt, be it in money or wares. *Old Nat. br. fol. 67.*

Crebrous (*creber*) frequent, often, accustomed, usual.

Crebrity (*crebritas*) a multitude, oftentimes, manifoldness.

Credulity (*credulitas*) lightness or rashness to believe any thing

Creek (*crepido*) seems to be part of a Haven, where any thing is landed or disburthened from the Sea. So that when you are out of the main Sea, within the Haven, look how many landing places you have, so many *Creeks* may be said to belong to that Haven. See *Crompt. Jurisdictions fol. 110. a.*

Crepitation (*crepitatio*) a creaking, crashing or rattling noise.

Crepusculous (from *crepusculum*) pertaining to twilight in the evening or morning. *Br.*

Crescent (*crescens*) growing, increasing, waxing bigger.

Cressant (Fr. *Croissant*) in Heraldry it signifies the New-

Moon, or the Moon in time of waxing or increasing, sometimes taken for a half-Moon.

Cresset. An old word used for a Lanthorn or burning beacon. *Min.*

Cretan (*Cretensis*) an inhabitant of the Island of *Candy* or *Creet*, also a lyer, because those of that Island are especially noted to be tainted with that vice, as *St. Paul* observed of them out of *Epimenides*: Κρητες ἀει ψεύσαι, ἡγὰρ θεία, γαστέρες ἀγῶν.

Cretical (from *Creta*) belonging to a Cretan or lyer.

Creticism or **Cretism**, the Art of coyning or inventing lyes. *Raw. l. 5. fol. 650.*

Criminous (*criminosus*) ready to accuse, blame-worthy, full of crime.

Crible (*cribrum*) a Sieve to sift Corn.

Crinal (*crinalis*) belonging to the hair.

Crined (from *crinis*) in Heraldry it signifies hayred.

Crinigerous (*criniger*) that hath or weareth hair,

Crinosity (*crinositas*) hairiness.

Criptick. See *Cryptick.*

Crisis (Gr.) judgement: In Physick it signifies a sudden change in a disease, or the conflict between nature and sickness; that is, the time when either the Patient becomes suddenly well, or suddenly dyes, or waxeth better or worse, according to the strength

strength of his body and violence of the disease.

Crism. See *Chrism*.

Crispin or **Crespin** a proper name for a man, and the name of a certain Saint, who is Patron to Shoo-makers. *Cotg.*

Crispitude (*crispitudo*) curledness.

Crist (*crista*) a Crest, a Tuft, a Plume.

Cristal (*crystallus*) a Mineral substance like cleer glass or ice. There are two kinds hereof; one which grows upon extreame cold Mountains, being there congealed like Ice, by the Mineral virtue of the place, As *Albertus* writes. Another that grows in the earth in some places of Germany. See more of the nature and properties of it in *Dr. Browns Vulgar Errors*. l. 2. cap. 1.

Cristalline (*crystallinus*) white and transparent as crystal, or of or belonging to crystal. The Crystalline humor is seated in the midst of the eye, and of a round figure, somewhat flattened both before and behinde; it is the first instrument of sight, and a glass wherein the spirit imagines and judges of the forms represented to it. *Cot.*

Crithology (*crithologia*) the office of gathering the first fruits of Corn.

Critical or Judicial days (*dies critici*) are when the disease comes to the Crisis or judgement of amending or im-

pairing, and they are the fourth and seventh days; because in them the Physicians use to judge of the danger of a disease: But the seventh is accounted the chief Critical day, and the fourth a token or sign, what the seventh day will be, if the Patient live so long. This account must be made according to the number of weeks thus; in the first week the fourth day is the token or Critical of the seventh day. In the second week the eleventh is the Critical of the fourteenth. In the third, the seventeenth is the Critical of the twentieth, (for *Hippocrates* reckons the twentieth day for the last of the third week) In the fourth, the twentyfourth is the Critical of the twenty seventh; and so forth to an hundred. *Bull.*

Criticke. Taken Adjectively is the same with *Critical*. But Substantively it signifies one that takes upon him to censure or judge of other mens acts or works written.

Criticisme. The Art of judging or censuring mens words, writings, or actions: also a quill or nicety in judgement.

Crozier. A Bishops staffe, so called either from the French *Croce*, *Crosse*, of the figure of the Cross which it hath, or from *Croce*, which in our old English signifies a shepherds Crook, because

Bishops

Bishops are spiritual Pastors or shepherds.

Crocation (*crocatio*) the kawing of Crows, Rooks, or Ravens.

Crocitation. *Idem.*

Croises (*cruce signati*) Pilgrims. See *Croisado*.

Cronical. See *Chronical*.

Cronographie. See *Chronographie*.

Crotaphites (*Chrotaphite*) the two muscles of the Temples.

Crotchet (*Fr. Crochet*) a measure of time in Musick, containing in quantity a quarter of a *Sembrief*, or two quarters. It is sometimes used for a whimsey or idle fancy of the brain : as we say, *his head is full of Crotchets*.

Croisado (*Fr. Croisade*) an expedition of Christians, assembled out of divers Countries (by preachings and the Popes Bulls) against the Turks or other Infidels ; termed so, because every one of them, when he undertakes the journey, accepts of, and wears on his Cassock or coat Armor, the badge of the Cross. *Cot.*

Cruciferous (*crucifer*) he that bears the Cross.

Crouched (*Sax.*) crossed or marked with a Cross, blessed ; hence the name of *Crouched Fryers*, because they wear the sign or picture of a Cross or *Crouch*.

Cruciate (*crucio*) to torment, to afflict or vex.

Crudity (*cruditas*) rawness of stomach, indigestion.

Crude (*crudus*) raw, fresh, not ripe, not digested.

Crucor (*Lat.*) blood dropping out of a wound.

Crural (*cruralis*) belonging to the legs, knees, or thighs.

Crusible or **Cruzet** (*Fr. Creuset*) a Cruet ; or little earthen pot wherein Goldsmiths melt their silver.

Crustaceous (from *crusta*) pertaining to the crust, hard shell or pill of any thing. Doctor Brown in his *Vulgar Errors*, calls Lobsters, Shrimps, crevisses, &c. *Crustaceous animals*.

Cryptical } (*crypticus*) hid.

Cryptick } den or secret.

Cryptography (*Gr.*) a description of secrecy, or secret things.

Cryptology (*Gr.*) whispering, or secret speech or communication.

Crystal. See *Cristal*.

Cubebes (*Fr.*) a certain fruit sold by Apothecaries like pepper. It comes out of *India*, and is hot and dry in operation. *Bul.*

Cubicular (*cubicularis*) pertaining to the Chamber.

Cube (*cubus*) a Geometrical body or figure, four square like a Dye.

Cubick (*cubicus*) square like a Dye.

Cubiculary (*cubicularis*) pertaining to the Chamber.

Cubite (*cubitum*) the length of the Arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, which is usually about a foot and half length. **Cubiture**

Cubiture (*cubitura*) a lying down.

Cuchanel or **Cutchoneale** (Fr. *Coachenil*. Lat. *Coccus*) a kind of grain of great value, wherewith our Dyers dye Scarlet or Crimson colour in grain, as we call it. Some say it is a little worm bred in the fruit of a certain tree.

Cue. The last word of an Actor, which gives the hint to him that is to enter next; also an item when any one shall begin to speak.

Cucullated (*cucullatus*) hooded, wearing a hood. Br.

Cucubate (*cucubo*) to make a noise like an Owl, to howl or whoop.

Cuerpo (Sp.) a body; *en Cuerpo*, without a Cloak.

Cuinage, is a word used for the making up of Tin, into such fashion as it is commonly framed into for its carriage into other places. An. 11. H. 7. C. 4. Com.

Cuirassier (Fr.) one armed with *Cuirats*, most commonly spoken of horsemen.

Cuirats, **Curets** or **Cozlets**, (Fr. *Cuirace*) armor for the breast and back.

Culdeys (a corruption from *Cultores Dei*. i. worshipers of God) an ancient Religious people in Scotland, so called. Broughton, fol. 588. *Giraldus Cambrensis Topograph. Hibernia Distinct* 2. cap. 4. testifies, that in Ireland there was *Capella, cui pauci coelibes, quos*

Cœlicolas, vel Colideos vocant, devotę deserviebant.

Culinary (*culinarius*) belonging to the Kitchen. Vul. Er.

Cullis (Fr. *culis*) a broth of boyled meat strained, fit for a sick or weak body.

Culetage (Fr.) buttock-stirring, rayl-wagging, Lechery.

Culminate (*culmino*) to come to the top or highest.

Cullion-head. See *Bastian*.

Culpable (*culpabilis*) worthy of blame.

Cultivate (*culto*) to plow or Till.

Culture (*cultura*) husbandry, tillage, dressing or trimming.

Cumini-Sector (Lat.) a niggard, close-fist, pinch-peny, or miser. Bac.

Culbertail A strong kind of building, by fastning boards or timber with artificial joynts, so firmly together, that they cannot fall asunder. Bul.

Cumulate (*cumulo*) to make a heap, to gather together, to increase.

Cumble (from the Fr. *Comble* i. *Cumulus*, or from the Sp. *Cumbre*) the top-fulness, height or overplus of any thing. Mr. Howel.

Cunctation (*cunctatio*) delaying, lingring or deferring.

Cuniculous (*cuniculosus*) full of holes or mines under the ground, full of Conies.

Cupidity

Cupidity (*cupiditas*) covetousness, lust, desire, wanton affection.

Cupidinotig } (*cupidus*) co-
Cupidous } vetous, desirous, greedy.

Cupglass } A hollow
 or } round
Cuppingglass } glasse
 with a hole in the bottom, used by Physicians sometimes, to draw blood or wind out of the body, for it sucks with great strength, by reason of a little flame of fire made in it. *Bu.*

Cupulo (*Ir. cupala*) a high Arch or round vault of any Church house or steeple; some have abusively used it for a spire or pinnacle of a steeple. *Sands.*

Curfew. Comes of the French *Coverir*, i. to cover and *feu*, (the fire) we use it for the eight o'clock Bell, or an evening Peal, by which the Conquerour in the first year of his reign, willed every man to take warning for the raking up his fire, and putting out his light. So that in many places at this day, where a Bell is customably rung towards Bed-time, it is said to ring *Curfew*. *Stow's Annals.* and *Sir Rich. Baker. fol. 34.*

Curranco (*ab hac & illuc Currando, Fr. Courante*) a running dance, a French dance, different from what we call a Country dance.

Curricurre or **Curricurro**,

a kind of Boat (almost like our Barges) in the East-India's. *Herb.*

Current (*currens*) running. It is also used Substantively, for a swift running stream of water, and sometimes taken for a strait of the Sea.

Curtizan. See *Courtisan*.

Curtilage. See *Courtilage*.

Curtely of Engl. See *Courtesy*.

Curbity (*carvitas*) crookedness, deformity.

Curules (*Lat. from Currus* a Chariot) were those Roman Senators, who, being of higher dignity then the rest, were wont for greater honor sake, to be carryed to Court in Chariots.

Cuspe (*cuspis*) the point of any thing, as of a weapon; a sting.

Cuspitate (*cuspidato*) to point or make sharp at the end.

Cuticular (*cuticularis*) full of pores or little holes, for sweat to come out at.

Cybele, the mother of the Gods, &c. See the many names and particuliar Fables of her, in *Rider*.

Cycle (*cyclos*) a round or circle. In Astronomy it is thus defined. The division of the year into 52 weeks, because it sets off one day supernumerary, makes an alteration in all the rest; so that the days of the week (which use to be assigned by the letters of the Alphabet) fall not

not alike in several yeers; but Sunday this yeer, must fall out on the next yeers Munday, and so forward till seven yeers and (because the Bissextile superads another day every fourth yeer) till four times seven, that is, 28 yeers be gone about. This revolution is called the *Cycle* of the Sun, taking name from *Sunday*, the letter whereof (called therefore *Dominical*) it appoints for every yeer. It is found by adding nine (for so far the Circle was then gone about) to the yeer of our Lord, and dividing the whole by 28, so to the yeer following 1639, if nine be added, the *numerus factus* will be 1648, which, divided by 28, leaves 24 for the *Cycle* of the Sun.

The *Cycle* of the Moon is the revolution of 19 yeers, in which space (though not precisely) the Lunations recur. For because of the Sun and Moons unequal motions, the changes falling out incessantly; the time of conjunction could not be still the same. This variety the Ancients perceiving to be periodical, endeavoured to comprehend what Circle it made in going about. The learned *Meton*, finding the Revolution was not completed in less time, then the space of 19 yeers, set forth his *Ennedecatrias*, within the Circle whereof the Lunations (though not exactly) do indeed recur,

so that if the quadrature of the Moon shall fall out as this day of this yeer, the like shall return again, the same day of the 19 yeer succeeding. This Cycle is therefore called *Cyclus decennovennalis*, and from the Author *Anax Metonicus*; from whose Athenians the Egyptians may seem to have received it, as the Romans from them, in Letters of gold; from whence (if not from the more precious use of it) it obtained to be called, as it still is, the *numerus aureus* or *Golden number*. It was made Christian by the Fathers of the *Nicene-Council*, as being altogether necessary to the finding out the *Neomenia Paschalis*, upon which the Feast of Easter, and all the moveable rest depended. It self is found by adding an unite to the yeer of our Lord, and dividing the whole by 19, the remainder shall be the *Cycle* of the Moon; or if nothing remain, the *Cycle* is out, that is nineteen. Mr. Gregory, de *Aris & Epochis* p. 133.

Cyclometry (*cyclometria*) a measuring of Circles.

Cyclopedy (*cyclopedia*) the universal knowledge of all Sciences.

Cyclops (*cyclopes*) an ancient and big bon'd sort of people, which had but one eye, and that in the midst of the forehead, inhabiting the Island of Sicily: the Poets called them Gyants, because they

they were people of a mighty stature, of which rank was the so much famous Polyphemus, that with such humanity entertained *Ulysses* and his Companions. *Rider*. Hence

Cyclopick } belonging to
Cyclopean } those Gyants
 or *Cyclops*; Monstrous, one-eyed, furious. *Eicon Basil*.

Cylinder (*cylindrus*) a Geometrical figure round and long, consisting from top to toe, of two equal parallel Circles: also it is taken for that part of the bore of a Gun, which remains empty, when the Gun is loaden, a roller to beat Clods.

Cylindrical, pertaining to or like a *Cylinder*. *Vul. Er*.

Cymace (*cymatium*) a kind of Pillar so graven, that the carved work resembles the waves; or a ledge or outward member in Architecture, fashioned somewhat like a Roman S, and termed a *Wave* or *Ogee*.

Cymbal (*cymbalum*) was a kind of instrument, composed of thin plates of brass, with certain small bars of Iron, fastened and cros billeted in the plates, wherewith they made a great noise. Others think *Cymbals* are bells, which according to the opinion of some, were consecrated to the service of the Church by Pope *Sabinian*. *Caussin*.

Cymraecus (from the Br. *Cymraeg* i. Welsh) Cam-

brian, Welsh or British: Mr. *How*.

Cymbalist (*cymbalistes*) he that plays on the Cymbals.

Cynanthrope (Gr.) a frenzy which makes a man haunt unfrequented places, with a conceit, that he is turned into a dog. *Cotgr*.

Cynical } (*cynicus*) dogged,
Cynick } currish or charlish like a dog. There was in Greece an old Sect of Philosophers called *Cynicks*, first instituted by *Antisthenes*; and were so called, because they did ever bark at, and rebuke mens vices, and were not so respective in their behavior as civility required. *Diogenes* was so famous in this kind of Philosophy, that he was surnamed the *Cynick*.

Cynegeticks (*cynegetica*) books treating of hunting: whereof *Oppianus* wrote four.

Cynocephalist (*cynocephalis*) a beast like an Ape, but having the face of a dog: a *Babion*.

Cynosure (*cynosura*) a figure of stars in Heaven. Mr. *Broughton* in his *Eccles. history*.

Cynthus. A hill in *Delos*, where *Latona* brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana*, whence *Apollo* and the Sun are called *Cynthius*; *Diana* and the Moon *Cynthia*.

Cypriue (*cyprinus*) of or belonging to the Cypress-Tree, which tree is destinated to the dead; in that, being once cut, it never re-flourisheth.

Cystique

Cystique Vein. See in *Veine*.

D.

Dabuze, a weapon like a Mace, carryed before the grand Turk.

Dactyle (*dactylus*) a foot in a Verse consisting of three syllables, the first long, and the two last short, as, *Carmina*. Also a Date, the fruit of the Palm-Tree.

Dactylogie (*dactylogia*) finger-talk, speech made with the fingers.

A **Daglmatt** (*gaufape*) a rough Mantle or hairy Garment. *Rid.*

Dagon. The Idol of the Philistines, mentioned in the Old-Testament. It had a mans face and a fishes body.

Dalmatick (*Dalmatica vestis*) the Vestment of a Deacon or sub-Deacon, properly belonging to his Order; so called because they were first made in *Dalmatia*.

Dammage-fesant (a term in our Common Law) is when a strangers beasts are in another mans ground, without licence of the Tenant of the ground, and there feed or otherwise spoil the Corn, grass, woods, &c. In which case the Tenant whom they hurt, may therefore distrain and impound them as well in the night as in the day. But in other cases, as for Rent, and services and such like, none may distrain in the night. *New Terms of the Law.*

Dandruff } (*furfur*) scurf
or } or kind of smal
Dandrass } scales, that stick

to the skin of the head, & often hang about the hairs. They are caused by salt flegm or some other corrupted humors, piercing insensibly the pores, and then sleightly congealed by the ayr, and may be taken away by washing the head with salt water, or Vineger warm. *Bull.*

Danegelt, **Daneguilt** or **Danegold** (compounded of *Dane* and *gelt*, i. *pecunia*) was a tribute laid upon our Ancestors of twelve pence for every Hide of Land through the Realm by the Danes. *Stow* in his *Annals*, p. 118. saith, this Tribute came to 48000.l. per an. and that it was released by *Edw. the Confessor*, *Heylin* saith, by King *Steven*.

Danilm (*danisma*) usury.

Danist. An usurer.

Danistick (*danisticus*) pertaining to usury.

Dapatical (*dapaticus*) sumptuous, costly, magnificent.

Daphnomancy (from the Gr. *δαφν* i. *laurus* and *μαντεία* i. *Divinatio*) divination by a Lawrel Tree.

Dapifer (*Lar.*) he that serves at a banquet, a Sewer. See *Arch Dapifer*. The great Master or Steward of the Kings house was so termed in old time. *Cotg.*

Dardanean Art (*ars dardania*) witch-craft, or Magick; so called from *Dardanus*, a wicked Magician.

*At si nulla valet medicina repellere pestem,
Dardania veniant artes, &c. ---*

Darick (*Daricus*) a kind of ancient coyn bearing the image of *Darius* King of *Persia*, and valuing about two shillings.

Datary (*datarius*) that is, freely given: taken Substantively, it is an Office in *Rome* for collation of Church Benefices. Also a dater of Writings.

Date (*datylus*) a kind of sweet fruit brought from *Numidia* and other far Countries. The Date Trees are some male, some female: the first brings forth onely flowers, the other fruit, yet herein is the male beneficial to the increase of the Dates; for, unless a flowred bough of the male be ingrafted into the female, the Dates never prove good. *Heyl.*

Dation (*datio*) a giving, a gift, a dole.

Datim (*datismus*) is, when by a heap of Synonyma's, we rehearse the same things. *Min.*

Datibe (*dativus*) that giveth, or is of power to give.

Dauphtn. See *Dolphin*.

St. Davids-day. The first of *March* kept solemnly by the Britains in honor of their Patron *St. David*, whom their Records and Tradition testify to have been a person of eminent sanctity and au-

terity of life, excellently learned; a most eloquent preacher of Gods word, and Archbishop of *Mene-y* now from him called *St. Davids* in *Pembrook shire*. He flourished in the fifth & sixth age after the coming of Christ, and dyed in the 140 year of his own, as *Dr Pitts* witnesseth in his book *de illustribus Britannia Scriptoribus*. The Britains always wear a Leek on that day in memory of a famous victory obtained by them against the Saxons; the said Britains for the time of the battail, wearing Leeks in their hats for their military colours by *St. Davids* perswasion.

Days (according to the division of Authors) are either *Astronomical* or *Political*: of *Astronomical*, some be natural, and some again Artificial. An Artificial day consists of twelve houres, *Joh. 11:19.* There be twelve hours in the day, *Gen. 1. 4, 5.* and *47. 9* A natural day consists of twenty four hours. The beginning of politique days, is divers: for the *Athenians* began their day from *Sun-set*, but the *Jews*, *Chaldeans*, and *Babylonians* from *Sun-rise*, the *Egyptians* and the *Romans* from *midnight*, of whom we take our pattern to count the hours from *midnight*, one,

two, three, &c. The Umbrians from noon. The parts of Politique or Civil days (according to Macrobius) are these. The first time of day is after midnight: The second in Lat. *Gallicinium*, Cockscrow. The third *Conticinium*, the space between the first Cock and break of day. The fourth *Diluculum*, the break or dawn of the day. The fifth *Mane* the morning. The sixth *Meridies*, noon or mid-day. The seventh *Pomeridies*, the afternoon. The eighth *Secundici*, Sun-set. The ninth, *suprema tempestas*, twy-light. The tenth *Vesper*, the evening or even tide. The eleventh *prima fax*, Candle-time. The twelfth *Nox Concubria*, bed time. The thirteenth, *Nox intempesta*, the dead time of the night. Vide *Agellum*, *Macrobius*, & *Fangerum*.

Mundy Thursday (the last Thursday in Lent, and next before Easter) so called as it were, *Mandati Thursday*, from a Ceremony used by the Bishops and Prelates in Cathedral Churches and Religious houses, of washing their subjects feet; which Ceremony is termed *the fulfilling the Mandate*; and is in imitation of our Saviour Christ, who on that day at night after his last supper, and before his institution of the Blessed Sacrament, washed his

Disciples feet, telling them afterwards that they must do the like to one another: this is the *Mandate*, whence the day is denominated. At the beginning of the aforesaid Ceremony, these words of Christ (uttered by him anon after his washing their feet) *Joan. 13. 34.* are sung for an Antiphon. *Mandatum novum do vobis, ut diligatis invicem, sicut dilexi vos.* I give you a new Mandate, &c.

Debauchery (from the Fr. *Desbanche*) incontinency, riot, disorder, unruliness.

Declaron (*declaro*) a finishing or perfecting.

Dealbate (*dealbō*) to whiteryme, parget or make white.

Denrek (*dearchus*) a Captain or Governor of ten.

Debellate (*debello*) to vanquish or overcome by war.

Debellatton (*debellatio*) a vanquishing or overcoming by war. Sir Tho. More uses it.

Debilitate (*debilito*) to weaken or make feeble, to make faint.

Debility (*debilitas*) weakness, feebleness.

Deaurate (*deauro*) to gild or lay over with gold.

De bene esse are three common Latine words, the meaning I conceive to be this; to take or do a thing *de bene esse*, is to accept or allow it for present, but when it comes to

be more fully examined or tryed; it is to stand or fall, according to the merit or well-being of the thing in its own nature; or as we say, *valeat quantum valere potest*. So in Chancery, upon Motion to have one of the Defendants in a Cause, as a witness, the Court (not then precisely examining the Justice of it, or not hearing what may be objected on the other side) often orders that Defendant to be examined *De bene esse*, i. that his depositions are to be allowed or suppressed at the hearing, as the Judge shall see cause, upon the full debate of the matter.

Debonnaire (Fr.) gentle, milde, courteous, affable.

Debolche } (from the Fr.
Debauche } *desbaucher*)
to corrupt, make lewd, or put out of order, to vitiate.

Debulliate (*debullio*) to bubble or seeth over.

Deca (Gr.) *decem*, ten.

Decachord (*decachordium*) an instrument with ten strings.

Decacuminate (*decacumino*) to take off the top of any thing.

Decarch. The same with *Dearck*.

Decade (*decas, adis*) a term or number of ten, be it of yeers, months, books, &c. as *Titus Livius* divided his books into *Decads*; also a tenth.

Decadency (from *de* and *cado*) a falling down or from, a declining, decay, ruine.

December. One of the twelve months so called from *decem*, ten, because it was the tenth month from *March*, which was the first among the Romans.

Decalogue (*decalogus*) the ten Commandments or words of God.

Decameron (Gr.) that is, of ten parts. *Boccacius* gives his book of Fables (being divided into ten parts) the title *Decameron*. *Min.*

Decapitate (*decapito*) to behead or to pull off the head.

Decempedal (*decempedalis*) of ten foot, or ten foot long.

Decemvirate (*decemviratus*) the Office or Authority of those ten Noblemen or Governors among the Romans, who were called *Decemviri*, they were appointed to govern the Commonwealth in stead of the two Consuls, and had the highest Authority, from whom none could appeal. The Roman Laws were divided into ten Tables wherto these *Decemviri* added other two, and called them the Laws of the twelve Tables, whereof you may read *Pomponius Latus*.

Decennial (*decennalis*) belonging to or containing ten yeers.

Deception (*deceptio*) deceit, fallacy, craft, cosenage.

Deceptive (*deceptivus*) deceitful, deceiving, wily, crafty, full of subtilty.

Decerp (*decerpo*) to pluck off or away, to gather, to diminish.

Decertation (*decertatio*) a contending or striving.

Deceffion (*deceffio*) a departing or diminishing.

Dectma. See *Nona*.

Dectmate (*decimo*) to take the tenth, to gather the Tyth.

Decimation (*decimatio*) the punishing every tenth fouldier by Lot, was termed *Decimatio legionis*.

Decircinate (*decircino*) to bring out of compals or roundness, to unbind.

Deciffion (*decifio*) a determining or deciding, a cutting off or lessening.

Deciffibe (*decifus*) deciding, determining, fit or able to end a controverfie. And *Decifforie*. *Idem*.

Declamation (*declamatio*) an Oration made of a feigned fubject, or onely for exercise; alfo a crying out aloud.

Declaratibe (*declarativus*) which doth declare or fhew forth.

Declibity (*declivitas*) a fteep bending downwards, as on the fide of a hill.

Decoftible (*decoftibilis*) eafie to be foddén or boyled.

Decollation (*decollatio*) a beheading, as the Decollation of St. John Baptift, a Holy day infitured of old in memory of the beheading

St. John Baptift, on the twenty ninth of *August* yeerly.

Decoction (*decoctio*) a boyling or fecching. In Phyfick it fignifies commonly any liquor in which medicinable roots, herbs, feeds, flowers, or any other thing has been boyled.

Decoz (*Lat.*) comelinefs or beaury.

Decozate (*decoro*) to beaurifie, to make decent.

Decozation (*decoratio*) a beaurifying or adorning. *Bacon*.

Decoztication (*decortication*) a pilling or plucking off the bark.

Decozticate (*decortico*) to pill or pluck off the bark: *Apol. for learning hath it*.

Decozum (*Lat.*) comelinefs, honefty, good grace.

Decrement (*decrementum*) a decreafing. *Feltham*.

Decrepite (*decrepitus*) very old, at deaths dore, whole Candle is almoft burnt out.

Decreffant (from *de-refco*) the Moon decreafing or in the laft quarter, the wayning of the Moon.

Decretift (*decretifta*) a Student, or one that ftudies the Decretals.

Decretals (*decretales*) a volumn of the Canon Law, fo called; or books conraining the Decrees of fundry Popes. Or a digeffion of the Canons of all the Councils, that pertain to one matter, under one head.

Decretal taken Adjective-ly, belonging to a Decree.

Decretalarch (Gr.) an absolute Commander, one that commands by Decree, or whose Command is, and is obeyed, as a Decree. *Cotgr.*

Decrustation (*decrustatio*) an uncrusting, a paring away of the uppermost part, or uttermost rind.

Deculcate (*deculco*) to tread or trample upon.

Decumbence (from *decumbo*) a lying or sitting down.

Decumbent (*decumbens*) that lyes or sits down; or dyes.

Decuple (*decuplus*) ten times so much.

Decury (*decuria*) a band of ten souldiers. Also it signified four or five bands of souldiers, each consisting of ten hundred horsemen, appointed to be assistant to the Judges sitting upon life and death: also the Senators and Judges were divided into Bands, called *decuria*, and the chief of them was called *Decurion*. *Rider.*

Decurion (*decurio*) a Captain over ten horse; and sometimes it is used for an Alderman or chief Burgess in a Roman Colonie.

Decursion (*decurio*) a hasty running, a running down or onto.

Decussation (*decussatio*) a division, cut, sawen or carved, after the form of four lines

drawn a cross by one Center star-wise, so it maketh eight even portions.

Decutient (*decutiens*) that shakes or beats down.

Dedalean (*dadaleus*) intricate or perplexed, also expert or cunning. A derivative from *Dadalus* an expert Artificer, who first invented the Saw, Axe, Sayle, and Sayleyards for a ship, which gave occasion for the Fable of *Dadalus* his wings. *Gr.*

Dedecorate (*dedecoro*) to dishonest, to dishonor or defame.

Dedentition (*dedentitio*) the falling or losing of teeth. *Dr. Brown* uses it.

Deignation (*dedignatio*) a disdain or contemning.

Deditio (*deditio*) a yielding or rendring up a place besieged.

Defatllance (Fr.) a failing, languor, faintness, defect, also a fainting.

Defalcation (*defalcatio*) a pruning or cutting, a deducting.

Defecation (*defecatio*) a purging from dregs, a refining.

Defatigable (*defatigabilis*) easily to be wearyed.

Default (Fr. *defalquer*) to deduct, deduce, abate, take out of.

Defatigate (*defatigo*) to make weary, to tire.

Defecate (*defeco*) to purge from dregs, to refine, to scum. *Mr. How.*

Defection (*defectio*) a falling

ling away, a revolting back, an infirmity.

Defetzance (from the Fr. *Des faire i. to undo*) and signifies in our Common Law, nothing but a condition annexed to an Act, as to an Obligation, Recognizance or Statute, which performed by the Obligee or Recognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it never had been done, Whereof you may see at large West. part. 1: Sym. l. 2. sect. 156.

Defender of the Faith (*Defensor Fidei*) is a peculiar title given to the Kings of England by the Pope, as *Catholicus* to the King of Spain, and *Christianissimus* to the French King. It was first given by *Leo decimus* to King Henry the eight, for writing against Martin Luther, in behalf of the Church of Rome. The Bull for this Title bears date quinto Idus Octobr. 1521. and may be seen at length in the Lord Herberts Henry the eighth fol. 105. Stows Annals pag. 863.

A **Defensatibe** is a medicine that keeps humors from coming to a sore or place affected, or hinders the inflammation thereof. *Cot.*

Deficient (*deficiens*) fainting or failing.

Definition (*definitio*) est oratio explicans essentiam rei per genus & differentiam; a declaring what a thing is by a Gender or something that is common to the thing declared,

and to other things also, and by a difference onely agreeing to the thing explicated, and distinguishing it from all things else: *Definition* also is a Decree or Determination, as the definition of a Council.

Definitive (*definitivus*) which limits or determines.

Deflagration (*deflagratio*) a burning or inflammation.

Deflection (*deflectio*) a bewayling or bemoaning.

Deflexure (*deflexura*) a bowing or bending.

Defloration (*defloratio*) a deflowring or dishonouring.

Defluxion (*defluxio*) a flowing or falling down of humors, a looseness.

Defeneration (*defeneration*) a taking money upon usury.

Desolour (comes of the Fr. *forceur. i. expugnator*) It is used in our Common Law for one that overcomes and casts out by force, &c. See the difference between a desolour and a disseisor, in Cowel on this Word.

Defunct (*defunctus*) dead, ended.

Degenerate (*degenero*) to grow out of kind, to grow base.

Deglutinate (*deglutino*) to unglue or loosen.

Deglutition (*deglutitio*) a devouring or swallowing down; also the passage or descending of the mear and drink from the mouth into the stomach. M 4 **Degrade**

Degrade (*degrado*) to put out of Office, to put from his degree, estate, or dignity. In *Sleidans Comment* you may read the manner of degrading Priests to be thus. The party to be degraded is attired in his Priestly Vestments, and holds in the one hand a Chalice filled with wine mixed with water, and in the other a gilt patent with a Wafer or bread. Then kneeling down, the Bishops Deputy first takes from him all these things, commanding him to say no more Masses. Secondly, scraping his fingers ends with a piece of glass, he enjoyns him never to hallow any thing: And thirdly, stripping him of his Priestly Vestments, he is cloathed in a Lay habit, and so delivered into the Power of the Secular Magistrate, if his offence so require it.

Degrandinate (*degrandino*) to hail much.

Degree, A term often used in Astronomy and Physick. In Astronomy it signifies the thirtieth part of a sign (*viz.*) of Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c. for into so many parts or degrees are all the signs divided. In Physick it signifies a proportion of heat, a cold, moisture or dryness, in the nature of simples; and there are four such proportions or Degrees. The first degree is so small, that it can scarce be perceived. The

second, that which may be manifestly perceived without hurting the sense. The third that which somewhat offends the sense. The fourth, which so much offends, that it may destroy the body. For example, sweet Almonds, Rice, Bugloss, ripe Grapes, are hot in the first degree: Parsley, Saffron, Honey, in the second degree: Cummin, Galingal, Pepper, in the third degree: And Garlick, Spurge, Euphorbium in the fourth degree. So Barley is cold in the first degree, Cucumbers in the second, Sengreen in the third, and Hemlock in the fourth degree. Where note, that in heat, cold, and dryness, there may be four degrees, and in moisture but two. *Bul.*

Deicide (*deicida*) he that kills God.

Deieration (*dejeratio*) a solemn swearing.

Deiformity. The form or shape of God.

Deify (*deifico*) to make a God.

Deipnosophists (Gr. *Deipnosophista*) *Athenaus* his great learned books carry that title, importing a Conference, Discourse or inter-speech among wise men at a supper. *El. Ar.*

Deity (*Deitas*) the Godhead or nature of God, the Divinity.

Delator (Lat.) he that secretly accuseth.

A Delegate (*delegatus*) one

to whom Authority is committed from another, to handle and determine matters, a Deputy or Surrogate.

To **Delegate** (*delego*) to assign or appoint to an Office or charge, to send on a Message.

Delensical (*delensicus*) that mitigates or makes gentle.

Deletion (*deletio*) a racing or blotting out, a destroying.

Deleted (*deletus*) scraped or put out, defaced, destroyed. *Scotch papers.*

Delictious (*deletorius*) that blottereth or raceth out.

Delian-thing. *Apollo* and *Diana*; the Sun and Moon: so called from the famous Island *Delos*, where *Latona* at one birth brought forth *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Delibate (*delibo*) to tast, to touch; to sacrifice or diminish.

Delibrate (*delibro*) to pill or pull off the bark.

Delict (*delictum*) a fault, a small offence: delict (taken adjectively) that is left undone, or forsaken.

Delimate (*delimo*) to file, or shave off.

Delineate (*delineo*) to draw the form or portraiture of a thing.

Delinquent (*delinquens*) that hath offended, failed, or left undone.

Delictum (*Lat.*) dorage, a going crooked or out of the right way, madness, *Rel. Med.*

Delphick sword, in the City *Delphos* was the Temple of *Apollo*, where was a sword that served for all purposes in Sacrifices.

Deitoton (*Gr.*) a constellation of stars like the *Gr.* letter Δ .

Delusion (*delusio*) a mocking, abusing or deceiving.

A **Deluge** (from the *Lat.* *Diluvium*) an universal overflowing of the waters; *Noe's flood.*

Demaine or Demeasne (from the *Lat.* *Dominicum*, or *Fr.* *Demain* or *Domain*) signifies as much as *Patrimonium Domini*. *Hotoman in verbis feudalibus*, verbo *Dominicum*, by divers Authorities, proves those lands to be *Dominicum*, which a man holds originally of himself; and those to be *feodum*, which he holds by the benefit of a superior Lord. But this word is now most commonly used for a distinction between those Lands that the Lord of a Mannor hath in his own hands, or in the hands of his Lessee; and such other Lands appertaining to the said Mannor, which belong to free or Copy-holders; howbeit the Copyholder belonging to any Mannor, is also in the opinion of many good Lawyers, accounted *Demeasne*. *Cowel.*

Dementation (*dementatio*) a making or being mad.

Demi (Fr. from the Lat. *dimidium*) half.

Demigrate (*demigro*) to sit or remove.

Demission (*demissio*) an abatement, faintness, abating.

Demit (*demitto*) to put or lay down, to abate in courage, to humble ones self.

Democracy (*democratia*) a kind of Government of a Common-weal, wherein the people have the chief rule without any Superior or Magistrate over them, save onely such as themselves choose.

Democratical (*democraticus*) pertaining to such a Government.

Democritus. A Philosopher of Abdera a City of Thracia, who was wont to laugh at what chance or fortune soever. Hence

Democriticke. Mocking, jeering, laughing at every thing.

Demolition (*demolitio*) a demolishment, the ruine, subversion or pulling down of buildings, &c.

Demon (*demon*) a devil, a spirit, a hobgoblin or hag.

Demonachation (Fr.) an abandoning or depriving of Monkish profession. *Contr.*

Demoniac } (*demoniacus*)
or } possessed
Demoniacal } with a
devil, divellish, furious.

Demonstratie. The Government of divels.

Demonologie (*demonologia*) a speaking of, or consulting with the divel.

Demonstrative (*demonstrativus*) that which declareth any thing evidently.

Denary (*denarius*) of or containing ten.

Denier (Fr. *Denier*) a small copper coyn about the tenth part of an English penny, also a penny weight.

Denigrate (*denigro*) to make black.

Denizen (from the Fr. *Donaison*, i. *Donatio*, aut quasi *Daneg-son*. i. *Dani filius*) is in our Common-Law an alien enfranchised here in England by the Princes Charter, and inabled almost in all respects, to do as native subjects do, namely to purchase and possess Lands, to be capable of any Office or dignity. Yet it is short of Naturalization, because a stranger naturalized, may inherit Lands by descent, which a man, made onely a Denisen, cannot &c. See more in *Cowel*.

Denomination (*denominatio*) a naming or denouncing.

Density (*densitas*) thicknes.

Dental (from *dens*, *ntis*) pertaining to the Teeth. *Bac.*

Dentifrice (*dentifricium*) powder, or any thing to rub the teeth with.

Dentilo-

Dentiloquent (*Dentiloquus*) one that speaks through the teeth, or lisps.

Dentiscalp (*dentiscalpium*) an instrument to scrape the teeth, a tooth-picker.

Dentition (*dentitio*) a breeding of teeth.

Denudation (*denudatio*) a laying or leaving bare, a denuding.

Denumerate (*denumero*) to pay ready money, to pay money down.

Denunciate (*denuncio*) to denounce or give warning, to proclaim.

Deobturate (*deobturatus*) shut or stopped from. Dr. Charl. in his *Physiologia*.

Deodand (*deodandum*) is a thing given or forfeited (as it were) to God, for the pacification of his wrath in a case of misadventure, whereby any Christian soul comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature. For example, If a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man in driving a Cart, and seeking to redress any thing about it, should so fall, as the Cart wheel running over him, should press him to death; If one should be felling of a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should be slain nevertheless by the fall of the Tree. In the first of these cases, the

Horse; In the second, the Cart wheel, Cart and Horses; and in the third, the Tree is to be given to God, that is to be sold and distributed to the poor for an expiation of this dreadful event, though effected by unreasonable creatures. *Stamf. pl. Cor. l. 1. ca. 2.* And though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the King by Law, as sustaining Gods person, and an Executioner in this case to see the price of these distributed to the poor, &c. *Fleta* saith, that this is sold, and the price distributed to the poor, for the soul of the King, his Ancestors, and all faithful people departed this life. *l. 1. ca. 25. de submersis.*

Depauperate (*depaupero*) to impoverish, to make or become poor.

Depeculation (*depeculatio*) a robbing the Commonwealth, or a Prince; a publick robbing.

Dependent (*dependens*) that hangs down, or depends upon.

Depensio (*depensio*) a weighing, a paying of money.

Depilate (*depilo*) to pull off, or take away hair.

Depilatory (*depilatorius*) that makes the hair fall; It is also used substantively, for any ointment, salve, water, &c. which takes away hair.

Depilous (*depilis*) that is made bare, without wooll, fur, or hair. De=

Deplantation (*deplantatio*)
a taking up Plants.

Depletion (*depletio*) an
emptying.

Deplication (*deplicatio*) an
unfolding.

Deplozation (*deploratio*) a
lamenting or bewailing.

Deplore (*deploro*) to be-
waile, lament or mourn.

Deplume (*deplumo*) to
pluck off the feathers, to un-
feather.

Depolittion (*depolitio*) a po-
lishing, perfecting or finish-
ing.

Deponent (*deponens*) lay-
ing down or aside: A Verb
Deponent in Grammar is so
called, because it *deposeth*
or laies aside some of the
quality of a common Verb
that is the passive significati-
on, and the Participle in *dus*;
all of which kind end in *r*. as
loquor, &c.

In Chancery, and other
Courts of Justice we call
those Deponents that are sworn
to an Affidavit, or sworn
and examined upon Interro-
gatories, and the Deponents
answers to such Interro-
gatories are called *Depositi-
ons*.

Depopulate (*depopulo*) to
dispeuple, to spoil, waste, or
destroy.

Deportation (*deportatio*) a
conveying, a carrying away,
an utter banishing.

Deportment (*Fr.*) beha-
viour, demeanor, carriage.

Depositary (*depositarius*) a

Keeper of that which is com-
mitted to keep in trust, a
Guardian or Feoffee in
trust.

Deposited (*depositus*) laid
down, put away, left in ano-
thers hand or keeping.

Depositum (*Lat.*) a pledge
or gage, that which is com-
mitted of trust to be kept,
also a wager or stake.

Depredation (*depradatio*)
a robbing or spoiling, a prey-
ing upon.

Deprave (*depravo*) to cor-
rupt, make crooked, to
wrest.

Deprecation (*deprecatio*) a
praying for pardon, and put-
ting away by prayer.

Depredable (*depredabilis*)
that may be robbed or spoil-
ed. *Bac.*

Deprehend (*deprehendo*) to
take at unawares, to take in
the very act.

Depression (*depressio*) a
pretting or weighing down.

Depretiate (*depretio*) to
make the price less, to make
cheaper.

Depromption (*depromptio*)
a drawing or bringing
forth.

Depudicate (*depudico*) to
deslowre, to violate.

Depulsion (*depulsi*) a put-
ting off, a driving away.

Dequantitate, to lessen
or diminish the quantity. *Vul.
Err.*

Dereliction (*derelictio*) a
leaving or forsaking.

Deric (a corruption from
the

the Sax. **Detoghtic**, *i. riches and vertue*) a proper name, which in Latin they call *Theodericus*; It is with us abusively used for a Hang-man; because one of that name was not long since a famed executioner at *Tiburn*.

Deride (*derideo*) to mock or laugh at.

Derision (*derisio*) a laughing or deriding.

Derivative (*derivativus*) that is derived, or taken from another. As *humanus*, from *homo*; *manly* from *man*, &c.

Derogate (*derogo*) to diminish, abolish or disable, to disparage.

Derogatory (*derogatorius*) disparaged or derogated from, disabled, diminished.

Deruncinate (*deruncino*) to cut off or pill away that which is superfluous.

Derbises, or **Derbeeshes**, a kind of Monks, or falsely termed religious persons among the Turks, that turn round with Musick in their divine Service.

Desartinate (*desartino*) to unload, or unburthen, to unfraught.

Descant (*discanto*) to run division, or variety with the voyce, upon a musical ground, in true measure; to sing off of a ground. Transferred by metaphor to paraphrasing ingeniously, upon any affective subject.

Descabel. See *Disshel*.

Desecate (*deseco*) to cut in sunder, to cut off, to reap down. *Sir H. Vott.*

Defection (*defectio*) a cutting down.

Deficcitate (from *desicc*) that dries up.

Desertion (*desertio*) a leaving or forsaking.

To Desiderate (*desidero*) to desire, wish, or long for.

Desidious (*desidiosus*) sloathful, lazy, sluggish.

Despiencie (*despiencia*) is when the sick person speaks and doth idly; dorage.

Despexion (*despectio*) a looking downwards.

Despoliate (*despolio*) to spoil, rob, or pil.

Despicable (*despicabilis*) worthy to be despised.

Despon (*despondeo*) to betroth or promise in marriage; also to fail in courage, or despair. *Lord Protectors Speech.*

Despondency (from *despondeo*) a promising in marriage, also a failing in courage, a despairing.

Despondingly (from *despondeo*) desperately, out of hope.

Desponsation (*desponsatio*) an affiance or betrothing.

Despot (*despota*) a Lord or Ruler of a Country, as the *despot* of *Servia*.

Among the ancient Greeks, he that was next to the Emperor, either by nearness of blood, or by institution, was by a general name called *Despotes*. *Seld.*

Despottical, of, or belonging to a Lord, or Master; Lordly.

Destinate (*destino*) to ordain, to purpose, or design.

Destitution (*destitutio*) a leaving or forsaking.

Desuetude (*desuetudo*) disuse, or lack of custom.

Desultory (*desultorius*) vanishing, or leaping; also unconstant, mutable.

Detraction (*detrahitio*) a chusing, or taking out.

Detraction (*detrahitio*) an opening, discovering, or revealing.

Detenebrate (*detenebro*) to dispel or drive away darkness, to bring light. *Br.*

Detention (*detentio*) a withholding or keeping back, a detaining.

Deteriorated (*deterioratus*) made worse, impaired, spoiled.

Deterse (*deterfus*) scoured, wiped, put away. *Montague.*

Detorsion (*detorsio*) a turning or bending aside.

Detraction (*detrahitio*) a plucking away, a back-biting, a slander.

Detrimental (from *detrimētum*) hurtful, dangerous, full of loss.

Detrite (*detritus*) worn out, bruised, or consumed.

Detrude (*detrudo*) to thrust down or out.

Detrusion (*detrusio*) a thrusting down or out.

Detruncation (*detruncatio*) a cutting short, or lopping off.

Devastation (*devastatio*) a wasting or spoiling.

Debetton (*debellio*) a carrying away, or down.

Developed (*Fr. Developé*) unwrapped, unfolded, undone, displayed, opened.

Deversy (*deversus*) the hollowness of a valley, a bending down.

Deviante (*devio*) to go out of the way, to go astray.

Devirginate (*devirgino*) to deflower a Virgin, to corrupt.

Devise (*Fr.*) is an invention or conceit in picture, with his *Motto*, or *Word*, born as well by Noble, and Learned Personages, as by Commanders in war, to notify some particular conceit, or design of their own. And is the same which the *Italians* (and we also from them) call an *Imprese*, wherein there is required a correspondency of the *Picture*, which is as the body, and the *Motto*, which (as the soul) gives it life. That is, the body must be of fair representation, and the *Motto* in some different language, witty, short, and answerable thereto, neither too obscure, nor too plain, and most commended, when it is an *Hemistich*, or parcel of a verse; for example, one, who, as triumphing over the force of *Venus*, depainted her

her Son, winged Cupid, in a net, with this Motto, *Qui capit, Capitur*. Likewise the needle in the Sea compass still moving, but to the North-point only, with *Moveor immotus*, notified the respective constancy of the bearer to one only.

Who desires further knowledge in this ingenious Art, may read *The Art of making Devises*, lately translated out of French, and *Cond. Remaines*, tit. *Impreses*.

Devmo, the Devil, or a devilish Idol, most superstitiously adored by the *Paintins* of *Calicut* in the East India's. *Herb.* 188.

Devoite (Fr. from the Lat. *debere*) duty, that which every one ought to do according to the rule of Law and Reason.

Devolbe (*devolvere*) to tumble or roule down. And by translation, to fall, come, or happen from one to another.

Devolution (*devolutio*) a tumbling or rolling down, a falling into lapse.

Deuterogamy (*deutero-gamia*) second Marriage, or a repetition of it.

Deuteronomy (*Deuteronomium*) the fifth Book of *Moses*, so called, because the greatest part of it is a repetition of the Laws contained in the former books, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, and *Numbers*.

Devlap of Beasts, is the hollow part, or Gorge in the throat.

Detuteral (from *deutera*) pertaining to a weak or second sort of Wine, or to the second of any kind. *Dr. Br.*

Deuteroscopy (Gr.) the second end, aim or intention; a second consideration, or thought.

Dexterity (*dexteritas*) aptness, promptness, readiness.

Dia, a term set before medicinal confections or *Electuaries* that were devised by the Greeks. *Cotgr.*

Diabetical (from the Gr. *diabetes*) pertaining to that disease, when one cannot make water.

Diabolical (*diabolicus*) pertaining to the Devil, Devilish.

Diacholicon (Gr.) an *Electuary* much used in Physick, so called, because it serves as a gentle purge for all humors. *Bul.*

Diathesis (Gr.) a composition made of *Simples* fit to dissolve windiness in the stomach.

Diagonal (*diagonalis*) of or belonging to a Deacon.

Diadem (*diadema*) a Kings Crown, or Wreath for the head; it properly signifies a wreathed Head-band, with which the ancient Kings were contented, as thinking the Crown belonged only to the Gods. *Cotgr.*

Diagon } (*diagonalis*)
or } a line which
Diagonal } passeth from
one corner, or one angle of a
Geome-

Geometrical body, to another corner or angle of the same.

Diagram (*diagramma*) a Title of a Book, a sentence, or decree: Also a figure in Geometry; And in Musick it is called a proportion of measures distinguished by certain notes. *Rider.*

Diagraphick-Art (*diagraphice*) the art of painting or graving.

Dialectick-Art (*dialectica*) the art of Logick, which teacheth to reason or discourse in an artificial form by Enthymems, and Syllogisms in mood and figure.

Dialect (*dialectus*) is a manner of speech peculiar to some part of a Country or people, and differing from the manner used by other parts or people, yet all using the same Radical Language, for the main or substance of it. In England, the Dialect, or manner of speech in the North, is different from that in the South; and the Western differs from both. As in this example; At London we say, *I would eat more cheese if I had it*, the Northern man saith, *Ay Jud eat mare cheese lin ay hader*, and the Western man saith, *Chud ee'at more chiese on and cbad it: Chud ee'at more cheese an ich bad it.*

The Grecians had five especial Dialects. As 1. The property of speech in Athens,

called the *Attick Dialect*, which was most copious and fittest for eloquence. 2. The *Ionick*, which the ancient Writers most used. 3. The *Dorick*. 4. The *Æolick*, or *Butolic*, fittest for Poets. 5. The common. *Heyl.* So every Country commonly hath in divers parts of it some difference of language, which is called the *Dialect* or *Sub-dialect* of the place.

In Italy, there are above eight several Dialects or Sub-dialects, as the *Roman*, the *Toscan*, the *Venetian*, the *Milanex*, the *Neapolitan*, the *Calabresse*, the *Genoevian*, the *Piomontez*, besides the *Corficcan*, *Sicilian*, and other neighboring Islands, &c. *Mr. Hew.*

Diale (*dialis*) pertaining to the day.

Diallel, As parallels are lines running one by the other without meeting: So *Diallels* are lines which run one through the other, that is, do cross, intersecate, or cut. *El. Ar.*

Dialogue (*dialogus*) a communication, reasoning or disputation between two parties or more, or a written Discourse, where such a Conference is set down.

Dialogical (*dialogicus*) of or pertaining to a Dialogue.

Dialogism (*dialogismus*) a figure or discourse, when one discusseth a thing by himself,

self, as it were talking with another, does move the question and make the answer.

Diameter (Lat.) is a certain streight line drawn through the center of a figure and of both sides bounded in the compass of it, which cuts or divides the figure into two equal parts. *Euclid.*

Diametrical (*diametricus*) pertaining to such a Diameter.

Diana, The Moon; Also a goddess of hunting, much honored for her chastity, having had many Temples dedicated to her; whereof the chief was that at *Ephesus*, called the Temple of *Diana*, which for the spaciousness, furniture and workmanship, was accounted one of the worlds wonders; It was 200 years in building, contrived by *Ctesiphon*, being 425 foot long, and 220 broad, sustained with 127 pillars of marble 70 foot high, whereof 27 were most curiously graven, and all the rest of marble polished. It was fired seven times, and lastly by *Herostratus* (that night in which *Alexander* was born) to get himself a name. *Heyl.*

Diapasm (*diapasma*) a perfume, a pomander, a medicine of dry powders, that is either cast among Apparel to make them smell sweet, or into a wound, or superfluously into drink. *Rid.*

Diapase or **Diapason** (Gr.) a concord of all in musick: An eighth. See a further explanation of this in *Lord Bacon's Natural Hist.* fo. 30.

Diaper or **Diapre** (Fr: *diapre*) diversified with flourishes or sundry figures, whence we call Cloth that is so diversified, *Diaper. Min.*

Diaphanety (from *diaphanum*) clearness, transparency. *Vul. Err.*

Diaphanous (*diaphanus*) clear as christal, transparent. *Bac.*

Diaphony (*diaphonia*) a divers sound, a discord.

Diaphonist (*diaphonista*) he that makes divers sounds.

Diaphoretick (*diaphoreticus*) that dissolveth or sends forth humors.

Diaphragm (*diaphragma*) a long and round Muscle lying overthwart the lower part of the breast, separating the Heart and Lungs from the Stomack, and the vital parts from the natural, the Midriff.

Diatessaron (Gr.) of four; a fourth in musick.

Diary (*diarium*) that contains the particular actions of every day, a Journal book, or a book of remembrance. See *Anna's.*

Diarrhoetick (from *diarrhoea*) that hath a Lax or looseness in the belly without inflammation.

Diatribes (*diatriba*) an auditory.

ditory, or a place where disputations, or exercises are held.

Dibble, An instrument to set hearbs in a Garden.

Dicacity (*dicacitas*) scoffing, taunting, or bounding, much speaking.

Dication (*dicatio*) a vow-ing, submitting, promising, or dedicating.

Dicarchy (*dicaarchia*) just government.

Dicarch (*dicaarchus*) a just Prince.

Diceology (*dicaologia*) justification by, or in talk.

Dichotomy (*dichotomia*) a dividing or cutting into two parts; or a division made by two and two.

Dicker of Leather, is ten Hides.

Dictamen (Lat.) a thing written by another mans instruction.

Dictate (*dicto*) to appoint or tell another what, and how he shall write, which is also used substantively, as *Dictates*, or Lessons which the Master indites for the Scholars to write.

Dictator (Lat.) he that indites a thing to be written: Also a chief Ruler sometimes among the Romans, who for half a year, had a Kings power, never chosen but when the Commonwealth was in some great danger or trouble, and at half years end, under pain of Treason yeelded up his Office, &c.

Dictitate (*dictito*) to speak or tell often, or in divers places, to plead. *Felth.*

Dictature (*dictatura*) a pronouncing a thing to be written; The Dictatorship.

Didram (*didrachmum*) an ancient coyn consisting of two drams; of our money, it values 15 d.

Didymus (from the Gr. *ἰδύμω* . i. *geminus*) the name of St. Thomas one of the Apostles, and signifies a Twin. He was called *Didymus*, for being a twin, born with some other, or for some such cause. *Tr. of Mass.*

Diennial (*diennis*) of or pertaining to two years.

Diet (*dieta*) in Germany it is the same thing, as a Parliament in England, a great Assembly or Council of the States and Princes of the Empire.

Dieretick (from *Diarefis*) pertaining to a division, or the figure *Diarefis*, whereby one syllable is divided into two parts, as *Evoluisse* for *Evoluisse*. *Bac.*

Dietary, that treateth of, or pertaineth to Diet.

Dietetical (*diateticus*) pertaining to (moderate) Diet, such as Physicians prescribe.

Dietical (*dieticus*) keeping from day to day, regular.

Dieu et mon Droit (Fr.) God and my Right. The Motto of the Kings Arms, first used

used (as some affirm) by Henry the Eighth.

Disfarreation (*disfarreatio*) a sacrifice done between a man and his wife at a Divorcement: As *confarreation* was at the marriage. *Rider.*

Diffibulate (*diffibulo*) to unbutton, open or ungird.

Difficacity (*difficacitas*) hardness or difficulty.

Difficillitate (from *difficilitas*) to make difficult, or hard.

Diffident (*diffidens*) distrustful, desperate, doubtful.

Diffluence (*diffluentia*) a loosness, a flowing forth or abroad.

Diffusion (*diffusio*) a scattering abroad, a spilling, or spreading.

Digamist (*digamus*) one that hath had two Wives together, also one that marries after his first wives death.

Digested (*digestus*) disposed, ordered, divided.

The **Digests** (*digestus*) a volume of the Civil Law, so called, because the legal precepts therein, are so excellently ordered, disposed and digested.

A **Digestive** in Chyrurgie is taken for that which prepares the matter to mundification or cleansing.

Digit (Fr. *digite*) a Character which expresseth a figure in Arithmetick, as a V. the figure of five, an X. ten, &c.

Digitation (*digitatio*) the form of the fingers of both hands joyned together, or the manner of their so joyning. *Corgr.*

Digital (*digitalis*) pertaining to a finger, or fingers breadth.

To **Digitte**, to point with the finger. *Felth.*

Digladiation (*digladiatio*) a debate, a fight, a strife.

Dignozate (*dignore*) to mark, as men do beasts, to know them.

To **Dignosce** (*dignosco*) to discern, to know by divers parts. *Scotch Papers.*

Digression (*digressio*) a departing, a changing of purpose, a straying from the matter, a swerving from.

Dijudicate (*dijudico*) to judge between two, to determine.

Dike-grabe, An Officer in the Low Countries, who hath the over-sight and command of the *Dikes* and *Banks*, that preserve the Country from the inundation of the Sea.

Dickins, a corruption of **Devilking**. i. little Devils; as tis usually said, the *Dickens* take you.

Dilacrate (*dilacero*) to tear or rent in peeces.

Dilentate (*dilantio*) the same with *Dilacerate*.

Dilapidatz (*dilapido*) to rid a place of Stones, to consume and spend wastefully.

Dilatable (from *dilato*) that may be enlarged, or made bigger, extendable.

Dilatation (*dilatatio*) an enlarging or making bigger.

To **Dilate** (*dilato*) to extend, or enlarge, to delay.

Dilatatory (from *dilato*) an enlarger; an instrument wherewith Chyrurgeons open those parts that by sickness or other accidents are too much closed.

Dilatory (*dilatorius*) that delays or prolongs time.

Dilection (*dilectio*) love or charity.

Dilemma (Gr.) a kind of Argument called by Logicians *Cornutum Argumentum*, which convinceth ones adversary both wayes, as in saying; If he be a good man, why do you speak evil of him? if naught, why do you keep him company?

There is a Tradition of a **Dilemma**, that Bishop Morton (Chancellor to H. 7.) used, to raise up the Benevolence to higher rates, and some called it his *Fork*, & some his *Crotch*; for he had concluded an Article in the Instructions to the Commissioners, who were to levy the Benevolence; That if they met with any that were *Sparing*, they should tell them, they must needs have, because they laid up; And if they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living. L. Bac. Hen: 7. p. 101.

Dilling (*proculus*) a child born when the Father is old, or the last child that Parents have; in some places called a **Swil-pough**.

Dilogy (*dialogia*) a doubtful speech which may signifie or be construed two ways.

Diloriccate (*dilorico*) to undo, cut or rip a coat that is sewed:

Dilucid (*dilucidus*) clear, light, manifest, easie to be discerned.

Dilucidate (*dilucido*) to declare or make plain.

Dilution (*dilutio*) a washing, or cleansing, a purging or clearing.

Diluvial (*diluvialis*) of or belonging to the Deluge or great Flood.

Dimension (*dimensio*) a measuring or compassing.

Dimetient (*dimetiens*) measuring.

Dimicattion (*dimicatio*) battle, fight, contention.

Dimidiate (*dimidio*) to divide into halves or two parts.

Diminution (*diminutio*) a diminishing, abating or lessening.

Diminutive (*diminutivum*) that which is diminished or made lesse; or the lesser of that whereof there is a bigger. As *Libellus*, a little book, and *Femella* a little woman, are the Diminutives of *Liber* and *Femina*. So is *Rivolet*, of a River.

Dinarchy (Gr.) the joynt Rule or Government of two Princes. Dioces

Dioces (*diæcesis*) is a Greek word compounded of *διὰ* and *οἰκονομῶς*, and signifies with us the Circuit of every Bishops Jurisdiction. For this Nation hath two sorts of divisions: one into Shires or Counties, in respect of temporal Policy; another into Diocesses, in respect of jurisdiction Ecclesiastical. *Cow.*

Diocesan (*diæcesanus*) he that hath the Jurisdiction of a Diocess; or hee that Inhabites within a Diocess.

Diogenes, a Philosopher, who for his dogged disposition, was Sir-named the Cynick. Hence it is wee call this or that man, who is of a churlish or harsh disposition, a *Diogenes*.

Dionymal (*dionymus*) that hath two names.

The **Dioptrick Art** (*dioptrice*) the Perspective Art, or that part of Astronomy, which by Quadrants and hollow instruments pierces the Heavens, and measures the distance, length, bigness, and breadth of the Coelestial bodies. *Min.*

Dioptrical, pertaining to *Dioptra*, which is a measure to weigh water; a Quadrat, or Geometrical Instrument, wherewith the distance and height of a place is known as far off, by looking through certain little holes therein; The looking-hole or

light of any instrument. *Dr. Charl.*

Diple, a note or mark in the Margent to signifie that there is somewhat to be amended. *Rider.*

Dipondtary (*dipondarius*) that is of two pound weight.

Dipsades (*dipsas, adis*) a kind of Snakes, whose biting (consuming the humors of mans body) causeth a mortal thirst in the party bitten.

Diphthong (*diphthongus*) two vowels contracted into one body or form, whereof in the Latin tongue there are five, *e, au, æ, eu, ei.*

Diptote (*diptoton*) a Noun that hath but two Cases.

Diptych (*diptychus*) having two leaves when it is opened, any thing like two leaves.

Dire (*dirus*) cruel, terrible, vigorous.

Dirge (a corruption from the Latin word *dirige*) signifies the office of the dead, used to be said by Roman Catholicks for the souls in Purgatory, and is so called from the first word of the first Antiphon of the office, which is *Dirige*.

Directorie (from the Lat. *Dirigo*) is the name of a book introduced by the late long Parliament in the stead of the Common Prayer Book, which was voted down on the 26 of November, 1644.

and is called a *Directory*, because it directs the *Ministers* and people in a different way of praying, preaching and administering the Sacraments.

A *Diribitory* (*diribitorium*) a place wherein *Souldiers* are numbered, mustered, and receive their pay; A place where the Romans gave their voyces.

Direption (*direptio*) a robbing, spoiling, or ransacking of places and persons for goods and riches, and taking it away; properly in the winning a place by assault when all things lye open to the lust of the Conqueror. See *Repudiate*.

Dirity (*diritas*) cruelty, terribleness.

Diruption (*diruptio*) a bursting, or breaking asunder.

Dirutor (Lat.) he that destroys or pulls down.

Dis, a preposition used only in composition; Sometimes it is a note of privation, sometimes of diversity, sometimes of separation; and sometimes *Dis* joyned with another word, keeps still the same signification with the simple word.

Discalceate (*discalceo*) to pull off ones shooes.

Disceptation (*disceptatio*) disputation, debating, or arguing.

Disceptator (Lat.) a Judge, Arbitrator, or Daies-man; Also he that argues or disputes.

Discerption (*discerptio*) a renting in sunder.

Discession (*discessio*) a departing, a leaving, or going away.

Discind (*discindo*) to cut off or in peeces, to separate, How.

Discinct (*discinctus*) ungirded, dissolute, negligent.

Disciplinable (*disciplinabilis*) that is capable of learning or instruction.

Disclusion (*disclusio*) a shutting out, a separation.

Discomfiture (from the Fr. *Desconfiture*) a defeature, overthrow, or vanquishing.

Discolor (*discoloro*) to make of divers colours.

Discontinuity, discontinuance; a dis-joyning or separation.

Discordant (*discordans*) disagreeing, out of tune.

Discrepant (*discrepans*) differing, jarring, disagreeing, repugnant unto.

Discreted (*discretus*) levered, parted, discerned.

Discriminate (*discrimino*) to divide, or put a difference betwixt.

Discumbence (from *discumbo*) a sitting upon a bed, a lying down to sleep, a sitting down at Table.

Discurrent (*discurrens*) that wanders or runs hither and thither.

Discussion (*discussio*) a strict examining of a matter: Also a striking or dashing into divers parts.

Dissem-

Disembogue (from the Spanish *Des-embocar*) to cast out of the mouth, to vomit.

Disgregate (*disgrego*) to set apart, to sever.

Disertitude (*disertitudo*) eloquence.

To **Disimbelish** (from the Fr. *Desembellir*) to dis-figure, or impair the beauty of.

Dis-jugate (*dis-jugo*) to dis-joyn, part, or sever.

Disjunctive (*disjunctivus*) that disjoyns, or separates.

Dislocate (*disloco*) to remove out of his due place, to put out of joyn, to displace.

Disme (Fr.) a Tithe or tenth of.

Dispand (*dispando*) to stretch out or spread abroad.

Disparates (*disparata*) separate things, divers, unlike. It is also a term of Logick applied to such things as have no connexion.

Disparility (*disparilitas*) inequality, unlikeness, difference

Dispensator (Lat.) a Steward, or Officer that laies out money for an household, a dispenser or disposer.

A **Dispensatory**, a book that teacheth how to make all Physical compositions.

Dismes (*decimæ*) Tythe, or the tenth part of all the fruits, either of the earth or beasts, or our labor due to God, and consequently to him that is of the Lords lor,

and hath his share, (*viz.*) our Pastor. It signifies also the tenths of all spiritual livings, yearly given to the Prince, called a perpetual *Disme*. A.2. and 3. *Edw.6. ca.35.* which in ancient times were paid to the Pope, till Pope Urban gave them to Richard the second, to aid him against Charles the French King, and those other that upheld Clement the seventh against him. *Pol.Virg.li.20.* Lastly, it signifieth a tribute levied of the temporality. *Holinsbed fol. III.*

Dispauper, is a word most used in the Court of Chancery, as when one is admitted to sue in *forma pauperis*, if that privilege be taken from him, he is said to be *Dispaupered*.

Dispicience (*dispicientia*) circumspection, advisement, diligent consideration.

Disperpelled, a term in Herauldry when any thing of soft substance, doth, by falling from high, shoot it self out into divers corners or ends. *Bull.*

Displience (from *displiceo*) displeasure, dislike. *Mont.*

Displosion (*displosio*) a breaking asunder as a bladder.

Dispoliate (*dispolio*) to rob or spoil.

Disquamation (*disquamation*) a scaling of fish, a taking off the shell or bark.

Disquisition (*disquisitio*) a dili

diligent search or inquiry.

Disseisin (from the Fr. *Disseisin*) signifies in our Common Law, an unlawful dispossessing of a man of his Land, Tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal Right, &c. *Instit. of the com. Law ca. 15.*

Dissection (*dissectio*) a cleaving in pieces, a cutting off or asunder.

Disseminate (*dissemino*) to sow here and there, to spread abroad.

Dissentaneous (*dissentaneus*) not agreeing, disagreeing.

Dysenteries. See dysentery.

Dissidence (*dissidentia*) discord, or displacing.

Dissilient (*dissiliens*) leaping down off a place, or hither and thither.

Dissimilar } parts; (*dissimilares* parts;

Dissimilarity } *tes*) are those parts of a mans body, which are unlike in nature one to another, as the head, Hands, Feet, Heart, Liver, &c. And the similiary parts are those which are of like nature, as the skin, nerves, fat, &c.

Dissipate (*dissipo*) to scatter or spread abroad, to disperse.

Dishebbled, or **Dischebeled** (from the French *deschevelé*) an old word used by Chaucer, and yet still in use, and signifies as much as bare-headed, bare-haired, or the

hair hanging down disorderly about the ears. *Min.*

To Dischebel (Fr. *descheveler*) to loose, disorder, scatter or pull the hair about the ears. *Cotgr.*

Dissology (*dissologia*) the speech of two.

Dissoluble (*dissolubilis*) easie to be loosed or dissolved.

Dissonance (*dissonantia*) a discord in tunes and voyces.

Dissyllable (*dissyllabus*) a word of two syllables.

Distantial (*distans, antis*) differing or distant, far asunder, divers.

Distend (*distendo*) to stretch or reach out; to enlarge.

Distention (*distentio*) a stretching out, an enlarging.

Distich (*distichon*) a double meeter, a couple of verses, a sentence contained in two verses.

Distil (*distillo*) to drop down by little and little.

Distortion (*distortio*) a wrestling, writhing or crookedness. *Feltham* uses the word *Distorquement* in the same sence.

Distress (*distressio*) signifies most commonly in the Common Law, a compulsion in certain real actions whereby to bring a man to apparence in Court, or to pay debt, or duty denied. The effect whereof most commonly is, to drive the party distrained to Replieue the distress, and so to take his action of trespass against the distreiner, or else to compound neighborly with him

him for the debt or duty for which he distrains; In what cases a distress is lawful. See *The new terms of Law. Verbo distresse*. Sometimes it signifies great affliction or misery.

Districate (from the Ital. *districare*) to rid out of trouble or incumbrance.

Dstringent (*dstringens*) that rubs or wipes off, or that troubleth greatly.

Disbeloped (from the Fr. *Desvelope*) unwrapped, unfolded, opened, or displayed.

Dithyrambick (*dithyrambus*) a kind of verse or song in honor of *Bacchus*.

Dition (*ditio*) dominion, power, authority, mastership.

Ditty (from the Ital. *detto*, i. *dictum*) a rime expressed in words, and sung to a musical tune. *Min.*

Divagation (*divagatio*) a straying or wandering abroad.

Dival (*divalis*) divine, belonging to the Gods.

Divan } a Judgment-hal,

Divano } a great Court of Law or Justice among the Turks and Persians, not much unlike or inferior to our Parliament, of which there is one held in every Province; But the chief *Divan* or Tribunal of Justice is held in the Great Turks Palace at Constantinople, the four first days of every week. *Hist. of Fran.*

Divaricate (*divarico*) to stride or spread wide one from another.

Dibelled (from *Divello*) pulled away, or asunder, undone, ravished. *Felth.*

Dibentilate (*diventilo*) to fan or winnow Corn with a Wind-fan, also to turn out of one hand into another.

Diberberate (*diverbero*) to strike, beat or cut.

Diversity (*diversifico*) to vary, or make divers.

Diversiloquent (*diversiloquens*) that varieth or speaks diversly.

Diberticle (*diverticulum*) a by-way: a crafty shift.

Dividend, in the Exchequer seems to be one part of an Indenture. *An. 10. Ed 1. ca. 11. and 28. ejusdem, Stat. 3. ca. 2.*

Divident (from *divido*) in the University is that share which every one of the Fellows does equally and justly divide, either by an Arithmetical or Geometrical proportion of their annual stipend. *Min.*

Dividual (*dividuus*) that may be severed or divided.

Dividuity (*dividuitas*) a division, also an aptness to divide.

Divination (*divinatio*) a presage or foretelling of things to come; which may be divided into three different kinds (*viz.*) supernatural, natural and superstitious. *Supernatural Divination* (onely revealed to man by God) is not properly

properly called Divination, but Prophecy, with which all the holy Prophets have in former times been inspired. *Natural Divination*, may be divided into two branches; whereof the first is that which hath in former times been practised by wicked spirits in Oracles and Answers given by them in Idols, and is at this day sometime seen in possessed persons, who by suggestion of the Devil may foretel things to come, and this is but a *Natural Divination*: For though to us it seem miraculous, because of our ignorance in the causes and courses of things, yet in those spirits it is but natural, who by their long experience and great observation, besides the knowledge of secrets in nature, and their quick intelligence from all places, are able to fore-see much more, then we by nature can. The second Branch of *Natural Divination* is that, which a wise man may foretel by probable conjecture, being no way offensive, so long as it is onely guided by reason, and overruled by submitting it self to the Almighty power of God. And to this second kind of Divination, Astrology may also be referred which (by the motion and influence of Stars and Planets) promises to foretel many things, so long as it keeps it self in due limits and arrogates not too much

to the certainty thereof; into which excess of vanity, it it once break forth, it is then no longer called natural Divination, but superstitious and wicked. For the Stars may incline, but not impose a necessity in particular things. The third and last manner of Divination is that which we call *Superstitious*, whereof there has been among the Gentiles divers different kinds. As namely, *Augury*, by the flying, feeding, and chirping of Birds. *Alphitomancy*, by Barly meal. *A-ruspicy*, by opening and viewing the bowels of Beasts. *Necromancy*, by calling up Devils, or dead mens Ghosts, *Geomancy*, by making certain circles and lines in the earth. *Hydromancy*, by some apparition in water. *Pyromancy*, by the fire, or by spirits appearing in the fire. *Palmistry* or *Chiromancy*, by looking on the lines of the fingers and hands. *Coscinomancy*, by a Sieve. *Aeromancy*, by the Air. *Capnomancy*, by the flying of smoak. *Catoptromancy*, by visions in a glass. *Sorcery* or *Cleromancy*, by lots. *Ar-momancy*, by the shoulders of beasts. *Axiomancy*, by Harchers. *Daphnomancy*, by a Lawrel or Bay tree. *Aleetryomancy*, by a Cock. *Alebromancy*, by Barly meal mixed with Wheat. *Batanomancy*, by vertue of hearbs. *Cephaleonomancy*, by an Asses head broiled on coals.

coals. *Ceromantie*, by wax put into water. *Lithomancy*, by a stone. *Belomancy*, by arrows. *Libanomancy*, by Incense or Frankincense. *Metopomancy*, by the face. *Necromancy* by conference with dead bodies raised, &c.

All which being by the Pagans themselves accounted deceitful and vain, it remains that of Christians they be utterly rejected and abhorred.

Of the nature and definition of Divination, see more in my Lord *Bacons advan. of learning* p. 209.

Divintze, To make divine or heavenly.

Divinipotent (*divinipotens*) that hath power in divine things.

Divittiate (*divito*) to enrich, or make rich. *Felth*.

Divittosity (*divittositas*) abundance of riches.

Divorce (*divortium*) the dissolution of marriage, a separation of man and Wife, which was (as our Saviour witnesseth, *Matth. 19. 8.*) first permitted by *Moses* to the *Israelites*, *Deut. 24. 1.* for the hardness of their hearts, that men might rather put their Wives away, whom they grew weary of, then use them with too great extremity to shorten their lives, as many did; The woman so divorced was to have of her Husband a writing (as *St. Hierom* and *Joseph*. witness in *l. de ant.*

4. c 8.) to this effect, I promise that hereafter I will lay no claim to thee, and this writing was called a *Bill of Divorce*. But with Christians this custom is abrogated, saving onely in case of Adultery. The ancient Romans also had a custom of Divorce, among whom it was as lawful for the Wife to put away her Husband, as for the Husband to dismiss his Wife; But among the *Israelites* this prerogative was onely permitted to the Husband. *Bull. See Repudiate.*

In our Common Law, Divorce is accounted that separation between two *de facto* married together, which is *à vinculo Matrimonii, non solum à mensa & thoro*. And therefore the woman, so divorced received all again that she brought with her. This is not but onely upon a nullity of the marriage through some essential impediment, as consanguinity or affinity within the degrees forbidden, precontract, impotency, or such like. See the new terms of Law.

Diuretical (*diureticus*) that provokes one to piss, that hath the power or property to make one piss, or to provoke Urine.

Diurnal (*diurnalis*) belonging to the day, or to a Pamphlet so called.

Diurnal (*diurnum*) taken substantively is a Day-book, or Register of every days business

business, news, or action.

Diuturnity (*diuturnitas*) long space of time, long continuance.

Divulgate (*divulgo*) to publish or make common.

Divulsion (*divulsio*) a pulling in peeces, or asunder.

Dizain (Fr.) the number of ten, the tenth: Also a ditty of ten *Stanzaes*, or *Stanza* of ten verses: Also a French penny. And sometimes it is taken for a pair of beads of ten courses.

Docket, is a Brief in writing. *An. 2. and 3. P. & Ma. ca. 6.* West writes it *Dogget*, by whom it seems to be some smal peece of paper or parchment containing the effect of a larger writing. *Sym. part. 2. tit. Fines. Sect. 106.*

Docible (*docibilis*) apt to be taught.

Docibility (*docibilitas*) easiness to be taught, aptness to learn, quickness of apprehension.

Docilize (from *dceo*) to make docible, tractable, teachable.

Doctiloquent (*doctiloquus*) that speaks learnedly.

Document (*documentum*) a lesson, admonition or example.

Dodecatamerie (Gr.) a term in Astrology, signifying a twelfth part, and is most commonly applied to the division of the *Zodiack* into 12 signs.

Dodechedron (Gr.) a figure of 12 angles or corners, a twelve-cornered proportion.

Dodona, a City of *Epirus*

near which stood a Grove of Oaks onely dedicated to *Jupiter*, called *Dodona's Grove*, the Oaks were said to speak, and were wont to give oraculous answers to those that came to consult them.

Dodrantal (*dodrantalis*) of nine ounces or nine inches in length or weight.

Dog-days, or *Canicular days* (*dies caniculares*) certain days in *July* and *August*, so called of the Star *Canis*, or the *Dog-star*, which then (rising with the Sun) is predominant and greatly increaseth the heat thereof. During the time this *Dog-star* reigns, the River *Nilus* in *Aegypt* overflows his banks, as though the waters were led by that star. *Min. See Vul. Err.* upon this subject, fo. 221. And the first part of the *Treasury of times*. fo. 72.

Doge, is the title of dignity belonging to the supream Magistrate among *Venetians*, who is also called a Duke.

Dogdrato, is a manifest deprehension of an offender against Venison in the Forrest. There be four of these noted by Mr. *Manw.* part. 2. of his *Forrest Laws*, c. 18. viz *Stable-stand*, *Dog-draw*, *Back-bear*, and *Bloody-hand*. *Dog-draw* is when one is found drawing after a Deer by the scent of a Hound that he leads in his hand, &c.

Dogmatical (*dogmaticus*) prudent, wise, learned, belonging to points of learning or doctrine.

Dog=

Dogmatist (*dogmatistes*) he that induceth any new Sect or Opinion, one that makes or would try conclusions, a forger of new Sects.

Dogmatize (*dogmatizo*) to instruct or teach.

Dolation (*delatio*) a smoothing or making even.

Dole (*dolus*) deceit, treachery, guile. If from (*dolor*) then grief or sorrow. We also call Alms distributed to the poor at a Funeral, *Dole*, quasi *Deal*.

Dollar, a Dutch coyn worth about 4 s. or 4 s. 4 d. of our money.

Dolorous (*dolorosus*) full of grief, sorrow, or pain.

Dolphin (Fr. *Dauphin*,) the eldest Son of France, called so of *Daulphine*, a Province given, or (as some report) sold in the year 1349 by *Humbert* Earl thereof to *Philip de Valois*, partly on condition, that for ever the French K. eldest Son should hold it (during his Fathers life) of the Empire. *Cot.*

Domable (*domabilis*) easie to be tamed.

Domestical (*domesticus*)

Domestick, pertaining to the household, tame, familiar.

A **Dome** (from *domus*) a Town-house, Guild-Hall, State-house, Meeting-house in a City, from that of *Florence*, which is so called. Also a flat round Loover, or open roof to a Steeple, Banqueting-house, &c. Somewhat re-

sembling the bell of a great Watch. *Merc. Ital.*

Dolyman, a Turkish Gown, long coat, or upper Garment, closed with long buttons down to the girdle-lead.

Domicell (*domicilium*) a mansion-house, or dwelling place.

Domination (*dominatio*) Dominion, Rule, or Authority over others.

Dominations, are one of the nine Quiers of Angels mentioned by *St. Paul*, *Col.* 1.16.

Domini or **Anno Domini**, is the computation of time from the Incarnation of our Saviour Jesus Christ. As the Romans made their computation of time from the building the City of *Rome*; and the Grecians numbered their years by the *Olympiads* or Games called *Olympick*. So Christians, in remembrance of the happy incarnation, and blessed birth of our Savior, reckon the time from his Nativity. *Min.* See *Epoch*.

Domitical (*dominicus*) pertaining to the Lord and Master. The *Dominical* Letter in Calendars is so called from a kind of preheminnence it hath above the rest of the Letters, in token whereof it is of red colour, representing the purple, which is a robe of dignity: or rather, because it shews the *Domical* or *Lords* day throughout the year. *Min.*

Domit

Dominicans, otherwise called preaching or Black Fryers, a religious Order instituted by St. Dominick a Spaniard, about the year 1206, he then sent his associates to preach the Gospel even to the furthest parts of the world then known, which they did with great success, and their Successors since have done, and do still even in India and America: this Order was confirmed by Pope Honorius the third about the year 1216.

Domino, a kind of hood or habit for the head, worn by Canons; and hence also a fashion of vail used by some women that mourn.

Dominicide (*dominica*) he that kills his Master.

Domition } (*domitura*) a
or } taming or
Domiture } breaking.

Donatists, a Sect of Heretics, so called from Donatus Bishop of Carthage, the first broacher of that Heresie, who lived about the year 358. in the time of Pope Liberius, and the Emperor Constantine. Their prime tenet was, that the true Church was onely in Africk, and that out of Africk there was no true Baptism; they held also that the Son in the mystery of the Blessed Trinity, was less then the Father, and the Holy Ghost less then the Son, with other damnable points, &c. See Circumcellians.

Donatibe (*donativum*) a Princes benevolence or gift. A *Donative Benefice*, is that which is meerly given and collated by the Patron to a man, without either presentation to, or institution by the Ordinary, or Induction by his commandement. Fitzh. nat. br. fo. 35. E. See the Statute A. 8. R. 2. ca. 4.

Donatibe (*donativus* adjectively) that is able or apt to give.

Doniferous (*donifer*) that carries a gift.

Donor (in our Common Law) signifies the giver, and Donee he or she to whom a gift is given.

Dooms-day-book, an old Book made in the time of Will. the Conqueror. and kept in the Tower of London, wherein all the ancient Demean Lands of this Nation are registred; It is so called, because upon any difference, the parties received their doom. Others (less probably) say tis called *Dooms-day Book*, *Quasi domus Dei Book*; But to confirm the former Etymology, it is called in Latin, *Liber Judicarius*.

Dorado (Spa.) a thing guilded or guilt. It is used (in *Religio medici* fo. 135.) for a man that hath a fair outside, but no qualities or good parts within.

Dorick Dialect (*dialectus Dorica*) one of the 5 Dialects of the Gr. tongue. Vid. *Dialect.*

Dorick

Doricke-work, is a term in Architecture, and signifies one of the five orders of Pillars, mentioned by *Vitruvius*. See *Tuscan*.

Doricke Musick (*Dorica musica*) a kind of grave and solemn Musick, and therefore assigned to great Personages.

Dormant (Fr.) a term in Heraldry, as a *Lion dormant*, i. a Lion sleeping, or lying in a sleeping posture.

Dormitibe (from *dormio*) that causeth sleep.

Dorp (Belg.) a Village or Country Town. See *Thorp*.

A **Dorter**, **Dortoir** or **Dormitory** (*dormitorium*) a place where many sleep together, so was the place anciently and still is called, where religious persons are wont to take their nights rest in their Covents, many in the same room.

Dose (Fr.) the quantity of Porion or Medicine which a Physician appoints his patient shall take at once. *Cotgr.*

Dothin, a thing of small value, a kind of coyn (*stamf. pl. cor. fo. 37.*) it seems to come of the Dutch word **Duytken**, that is, the eighth part of a *Styfer* or French shilling, of which *Styfers* ten in the Low Countries or ten *Sols* in France, are of the same value with an English shilling, viz. twelve pence. *Min.*

Dobetaild, is a term a-

mong Joyners, and signifies that particular sort of joyning bords together; so called, when one peece of the one goes into, or mingles with the other, and is much better, and is more costly then a common, plain, joyning boards together.

Doublet (Fr.) a counterfeit Jewel or stone of two peeces, joyned or glewed together.

Dotal (*dotalis*) pertaining to a Dowry or Joynture.

Dobane (Fr. *Doñane*) the name of the Custom-house of Lyons; hence also any Custom or Impost.

Dowager (*dotata*) a Widow indowed, or that hath a Joynture; a Title applied to the Widows of Princes, and great Personages onely.

Downes, With us hath two significations; the one, certain hilly Plains in the West Country, so called; and this **Down** comes from the old Sax. **Dune** i. a hill, commonly that stretcheth it self out in length: The other a certain part of the Sea lying near the Sands upon the coast of Kent, where commonly our English Navy rides; and this we borrow from the Hollanders, who call the Sand banks, which lye on the sea-side, the **Dunes**; And the Town of **Dunkirk**, rightly in English, **Dun-Church**, took denomination from its being situate in the **Dunes** or Sand.

Sand-banks of the Sea.
Verst.

Dower *(dos)* signifies
Dowry *(dos)* in our Common
Law two things, First, That
which the Wife brings to her
Husband in marriage, other-
wise called *Maritagium*, Mar-
riage good. Next, and more
commonly, That which she
bath of her Husband, after
the Marriage determined, if
she out live him. *Glanvile l.*
7. ca. 2. Bracton l. 2. ca. 38. See
more in *Cowel*.

Dowsets, The stones of a
Stag or Buck, so called by
Hunts-men.

Doxology (*Gr.*) a song
of praise, a speaking or giving
glory; As when we say, *Glory*
be to the Father, &c. that is
properly *Doxology*, and is said
to be composed by the first
Council of *Nice*, and *St. Je-*
rome, to be the Author of
adding the other Versicle,
As it was in the beginning, &c.
View of Directory, fo. 32.
33.

Doxie, a she Rogue, a
woman Beggar, a lowzie
Quean.

Draco's Laws, Laws,
which for being extream se-
vere and cruel, are therefore
said to be written rather with
blood then inke, such are
those that punish trivial of-
fences with death, or some
other excessive torment. So
called from *Draco* an anti-
ent and severe Law-maker
in *Athens*.

Dram (*drachma*) the
eighth part of an ounce, it
contains in it three Scruples,
every scruple being of the
weight of twenty wheat
corns: So that a Dram is the
just weight of 60 corns of
wheat.

Dramaticks (*dramaticum*) a
kind of Poetry, when the
persons are every one adorned
and brought upon the Thea-
ter, to speak and act their
own parts. *Hobbs.* See
Poesie.

Drap-de-Berrie, a thick
kind of cloth so called, for
that it was first made in
the Country of *Berrie* in
France.

Drapery (so called of the
French word *Drap* i. cloth)
a term which Painters use,
consisting principally in the
true making and folding a
Garment in drawing or limn-
ing, giving to every fold his
proper natural doubling and
shadow. *Peacham.* See *Si-*
lerie.

Drift or a-**Drift**, a term
among Water-men, and sig-
nifies the floating of a Boat
alone without any person in
it, to row or steer it, but is
carried to and fro with the
Tyde.

Drill, a Stone-cutters tool,
wherewith he bores little
holes in Marble, &c. Also a
large over-grown Ape, or Ba-
boon, so called.

Drögoman (or *Draguman*)
an Interpreter or Truch-
man,

man, the word is used by the Turks from the Gr. *ῥοῦμεν*. The Fr. write it *Drogueman*. See *Truchman*.

Dromedary (*dromas, adis*) a kind of Camel with two bunches on his back, very swift, being able to carry a man 100 miles a day, and may abide three days journey without drink.

A **Dzole** (Fr.) a good-fellow, boon companion, merry grig; one that cares not how the world goes.

Dzolerie (Fr.) is with us taken for a kinde of facetious way of speaking or writing, full of merry knavish wits.

Dropacist (*dropacista*) one that pulls off hair and makes the body bare.

Druids (*Druides*) certain Prophets or learned Pagan

Priests that lived naked in woods, giving themselves to the study of Philosophy, and avoiding all company as much as they might: they were of such estimation among the people, that all controversies were referred to their determination, and a great penalty laid on such as disobeyed their sentence. They believed the immortality of the Soul, but supposed (with *Pythagoras*) that they still passed by death, from one body to another. *Cesar lib. 6. de bello Gal.* They took their name from *Δρυς*, an *Oake*, because they held nothing more holy then an *Oak*, which was also sacred to *Jupiter*, or because they were wont to exercise their superstition in *Oaken groves*, whence *Lucan lib. 7.*

----- *Nemora alta remotis*
Incolitis lucis, -----

Antiqu. Hiber. pag. 27.

Dryads (*dryades*) nymphs of the woods, or wood-fairies.

Dual (*dualis*) pertaining to the number two.

Duality (*dualitas*) the number two, duplicity.

Duana. See *Divano*.

Duarchy (*Duarchia*) a government wherein two govern jointly.

Dubiosity (from *dubiosus*) doubtfulness.

Dubious (*dubius*) doubtful, uncertain.

Ducal (*ducalis*) that hath the conduct or leading; Duke-like, of or belonging to a Duke.

Ducket (*ducalis aureus*) a certain gold coyn, which was first coyned in *Rome*, in the year of the City 547. and afterwards it began to be used in other places. So called, because it bore the image of a Duke, and is worth about six shillings and eight pence. *Pol. Virg.*

O

Dutenas

Ducenarious (*ducenarius*) pertaining to two hundred.

Ductarious (*duclarius*) that draweth, leadeth, or guideth.

Ductible (*ductibilis*) that may be lead.

Ductile (*ductilis*) easie to be drawn or led.

Duction (*ductio*) a leading or bringing down.

Duel (*duellum*) a fight between two.

Dulcify (from *dulcis* and *facio*) to make sweet. *Vulgar Er.*

Dulcacio (*dulcacidus*) quasi *dulcis* and *acidus*) that which hath a mingled taste with sweet and sower.

Dulciloquent (*dulciloquus*) that speaks sweetly.

Dulcimer or **Dulcimel** (*sambuca*) so called quasi, *dulce melos* i. sweet melody) a musical instrument.

Dulcarnon is a proportion in *Euclid* (*lib. 1. Theorem. 33. Propos. 47.*) which was found out by *Pythagoras* after a whole yeers study, and much beating of his brain; in thankfulness whereof, he sacrificed an Oxe to the Gods; which Sacrifice he called **Dulcarnon**. *Alex. Neckam* an ancient writer in his book *de naturis rerum*, compounds this word of *Dulia* and *caro*, and will have **Dulcarnon** to be quasi *Sacrificium carnis*. *Chaucer* aptly applies it to *Creseide*; shewing, that she was as much amazed how to answer *Troilus*, as *Py-*

thagoras was wearied in bringing his desire to effect.

Dulcisonant (*dulcisonus*) that sounds sweetly.

Dulcoration (from *dulcor, oris*) a making sweet. *Bac.*

Dulocracy (*dulocratia*) a kind of Government, when slaves have so much Licence, that they rule and domineer.

Dulocratical. Pertaining to that kinde of Government.

Dumal (*dumalis*) pertaining to Bryers.

Dumosity (*dumositas*) that hath many, or is full of Brambles or Bryers.

To **Dun**, is a word lately taken up by fancy, and signifies to demand earnestly, or press a man to pay for commodities taken up on trust, or other debt.

Duodecennial (*duodecennis*) of twelve yeers.

Duple (*duplex*) double, two, twice so much.

Duplicity (*duplicitus*) doubleness, twice so much.

Duplicate (*duplico*) to double, increase or make twice so much. A **Duplicat** is used by *Crompton* for a second Letters Parent, granted by the Lord Chancellor in a case wherein he had formerly done the same; and was therefore thought void. *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 215.*

So a second letter written and sent to the same purpose, as the former, and to the same party

party for fear of miscarriage of the first, or for other reason, is called a *Duplicat*: and when such a second letter is written, to be sent, the custom is to write the word *Duplicat* in the head of the letter, to signifie that it is a second letter. A third letter may also after the same manner be called a *Triplicate*.

Durable (*durabilis*) that which will last or continue long.

Dura-mater (*Lat.*) the outward hard skin that enwraps the brains, as *Pia-mater* is the inner skin next the brains.

Dures (*duritia*) is in our Common Law a Plea used in way of exception, by him that being cast in prison at a mans suit, or otherwise by bearing or threats, hardly used, seals any Bond to him during his restraint. For the Law holds this not good, but rather supposeth it to be constrained. Brook in his Abridgement joyns *Dures* and *Manasse* together, i. *Duritiā* and *Minas*, hardness and threatening. See the new book of *Entries*, verbo *Dures*, and the new *Terms of Law*.

Durty (*duritas*) hardness, rudeness, cruelty.

Duumvirate (*duumviratus*) the Office of the *Duumvir* in Rome, or of two in equal Authority, and may be taken for the Sheriff ship of the City of London, or of any

other place, where two are in joynt Authority.

Dyna a Coyn among the East-Indians valuing thirty shillings of our mony. *Herb.*

Dynarchy. See *dinarchy*.

Dynasty (*dynastia*) government, rule or power.

Dys (*Gr.*) in composition signifieth evil, difficil or impossible.

Dyscracy (*dyscrasia*) when some humour or quality abounds in the body. *D. Taylor.*

Dysentery (*dysenteria*) a perillous flux with excoriation and painful wringing of the bowels, and some blood issuing: the bloody flux.

Dysnomy (*dysnomia*) evil constitution or ordering of the Law.

Dyspathy (*Gr.*) ill affection, passion or vexation of mind.

Dyspepsie (*Gr.*) ill concoction or digestion, rawness of the stomach.

Dysopsie (*Gr.*) dimness, ill sight.

E.

E Alderman among the Saxons was as much as Earl among the Danes. *Cam. Brit.* 107. And at this day we call them *Aldermen* that are associates to the chief Officer of a Town. 24. H. 8. c. 13.

Easement (*esamentum*) is a service that one neighbour hath of another by Char-

ter or prescription without profit, as a way through his ground, a Sink, or such like. *Kitchin* fo. 105. which in the Civil Law is called *Servitus pradii*. *Cow.*

Easter. See *Pasche*.

Easterling. See *Sterling*.

Ebene (*ebenus*) a tree that grows in *Aethiopia*, bearing neither leaves nor fruit; it is black, and has no grain like other wood, and is sharp biting in taste, being burnt it yeelds a pleasant smel, neither is its smoak offensive, but the green wood is so full of sap, that it will flame like a candle. It is good against many diseases of the eyes. That which grows in *India* is spotted with white and yellow, being of less estimation then that of *Aethiopia*. *Bulk*

Ebionites (so called from *Ebion* their first founder, who lived in the time of Pope *Anaclet*, and the Emperor *Titus* about the year of Christ 71.) were certain Hereticks that denied the Divinity of our Saviour Christ, and held he was onely man, conceived and born from man and woman, as the rest of mankind. Against which Heresie *St. John* wrote his Gospel; which they impugned and rejected, as they did also the Gospels of *St. Mark* and *St. Luke*, and onely admitted that of *St. Matthew*.

Ebriety (*ebrietas*) drunkenness.

Ebriosity (*ebriositas*) continual drunkenness.

Ebrious (*ebrius*) drunken, or that causerh drunkenness.

Ebullate (*ebullo*) to bubble or burst out.

Ebullition (*ebullitio*) a boiling, bubbling, or seething, a rising up in bubbles.

Eburnean (*eburneus*) of Ivory, or white like Ivory.

Eccentrick (*eccentricus*) that hath not all one centre, or that hath no centre, or is out of the centre.

Eccho or **Echo** (*Gr.*) a resounding, or giving again of any noyse, or voyce in a Wood, Valley, or Hollow place. Poets feign, that this *Eccho* was a Nymph so called, who being rejected by one whom shee loved, pined away for sorrow in the Woods, where her voyce still remains, answering the outcries of all complaints.

Ecclesiastical (*ecclesiasticus*) belonging to the Church or Church-men.

Ecclesiastick (*ecclesiastes*) a Preacher, a Church-man.

Eclipse (*eclipsis*) a defect or failing. Commonly it signifies a want of light: and there be two such Eclipses, namely of the Moon, and of the Sun.

Eclipse of the Moon never

ver happens but at her full, nor then always, but when she is in such a point that the interposition of the earth deprives her of the Sun beams, from whence she taketh her light. Eclipse of the Sun is not so usual, and happens onely at the change of the Moon, as when the Moon, being between the Sun and us, doth, with her dark body, hide part of his light from us: Which was the cause that *Dionysius Areopagita* (seeing the Sun so admirably eclipsed at our Saviours Passion, contrary to all reason, when the Moon was not in any nearness to hinder his light) cried out in amazement *Aut Deus natura patitur, aut machina mundi dissolvetur.* Either the God of Nature suffers, or else the frame of the world will be destroyed. *Bull.*

Ecliptick line (*linea Ecliptica*) an imagined line running through the midst of the twelve Signs, in which the Sun alwayes keeps his course, and is so termed, because the Eclipses happen, when the Moon is either in conjunction or opposition under this line. *Min.*

Eclogue or Eglogue (*ecloga*) is commonly taken for a Pastoral speech, or a Poem containing a communication of Shepherds,

such are *Virgils Eclogues*. But the word in Greek signifies properly an election or choyce gathering of things together, or an abridgement of Authors.

Ecstasy (*ecstasis*) a trance, swooning or astonishment, a ravishment or transportation of the spirit, by passion, &c.

Ecstatick } (*ecstaticus*)

Ecstatical } taken with an Ecstasy or trance.

Ectype (*ectypum*) a thing made according to the example and copy; a counterfeit. *Mr. Ross.*

Edacity (*edacitas*) unsatiable eating, greediness, *Bac.*

Eddie, the whirling or round turning in a stream. *Sands.*

Eden (*Hebr.*) delectation, or a place of pleasure and delight. The Garden of *Eden* stood near the River *Euphrates* in *Syria*, and abounded with all manner of pleasures and delights, and therefore *Eden* is used for *Paradise*.

Edentate (*edento*) to strike out, or draw out ones teeth.

Edict (*edictum*) a Commandement, Ordinance or Proclamation.

Edification (*edificatio*) a building: But most commonly it is taken for instruction, so plainly deli-

delivered, that the hearer profiteth by it.

Edifice (*edificium*) from the Hebr. **עֲדִינָה** *Edhen. i. ades*) a building or frame of a building, also the art of building.

Edil or **A**edil (*edilis*) an Officer among the ancient Romans whose charge was to oversee the building of Temples, as also of private houses, such as our Church-wardens, or Surveyors are, &c. And of these *Ædiles* there were two other sorts, as you may read in *Godwins Anthology*, chap. de *Ædilibus*.

Edifierator (*Lat.*) a shewer or declarer.

Edition (*editio*) a setting forth, a publishing, an impression. As of books, we call it a first, second, third, fourth, &c. Edition, when a book has been so many several times imprinted.

Edituate (*edituor*) to defend the house, or rule over the Temple or house. *Grey.*

Edmand (*Sax.*) for **E**admund. i. happy or blessed peace. Our Lawyers do yet acknowledge **M**und for peace, in their word *Mundbrech*, for breach of Peace, *Cam.*

Educate (*educio*) to bring up or nourish.

Edward in *Sax. Coines Eadward. i. Happy keeper.* The Christian humility of King *Edward* the Confessor brought such credit to this name, that

since that time it hath been most usual in all Estates. That **W**ard signifies a keeper is apparent by *Wood-ward*, *Milward*, &c. *Cam.*

Effable (*effabilis*) that may be spoken, uttered or expressed.

Effascinate (*effascino*) to bewitch or charm.

Effemination (*effemination*) a making womanish, weak or wanton, a womanizing.

Efficacy (*efficacia*) force, strength, verue or ability.

Efficacy (saith *Peacham*) is a power of speech, which represents a thing after an excellent manner, neither by bare words onely, but by presenting to our minds the lively *Idea's* or forms of things so truly, as if we saw them with our eyes; As the places in Hell, the fiery arrow of *Acesta*, the description of *Fame*, the flame about the Temples of *Ascanius*, &c.

Efficient (*efficiens*) that brings to pass, causing or effecting.

Effigies (*Lat.*) an image made after the similitude of a thing, likeness, representation.

Effiction (*effusio*) an expressing or representing.

Efflated (*efflatus*) breathed or blown away, yeilded, or given up. *Herb. Travels.*

Efflagitate (*efflagito*) to desire earnestly, or require

quire importunately.

Efflorescence (from *Effloresco*) the outward face, or superficies, the upmost rind or skin of any thing, also a desflouring. *Bac.*

Effluence (*effluentia*) a running or flowing out, a flux.

Effluent } (*effluus*) that
Effluous } runs or flows out.

Efflubitum (*Lat.*) a running out or flowing over. Often used in *Vul. Er.*

Effocate (*effoco*) to choak, or strangle.

Effeminate (*effeminatus*) woman-like, nice, wanton.

Effort (*Fr.*) endeavor, labor, travel, pains-taking, a striving for a matter with whole force and power.

Effracture (*effractura*) a breaking open.

Effrenation (*effrenatio*) head-long rashness, unbridled rashness, unruly headiness.

Effronterie (*Fr.*) impudence, malepertness, shamelessness. *Eicon Basil.*

Effund (*effundo*) to pour out, to consume riotously.

Effusion (*effusio*) a pouring out, prodigality.

Egbert, or rather *Ecbert* (*Sax.*) i. alwaies bright, or famous for ever.

King *Egbert*, who was the seventeenth King of the West Saxons, having subdued the

Principal Kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, stiled himself the first English Monarch, commanding South Britain to be called *England*, from the English Saxons, from whose blood he was extracted and over whom he reigned. *Cam.*

Egean Sea (*mare Aegeum*) part of the Mediterranean Sea near Greece, dividing Europe from Asia. A Sea dangerous & troublesom to sail through, in regard of the multitude of rocks and Islands every where dispersed; Insomuch that a man is proverbially said to sail in the *Egean Sea*, that is incumbred with difficulties, or attempts a business of much hazard.

Egestion (*egestio*) a distributing abroad, a carrying or casting forth of ordure or dung, a voiding, or evacuation.

Egestuosity (*egestuositas*) extreme poverty.

Egestuous (*egestus*) very poor or needy.

Egientine, Sweet-briar, or Dog-briar.

Eglopicul (*egilopicus*) that hath or pertaineth to the disease *Egilopa*, which is a kind of *Fistula* or *Imposthume* in the corner of the eye, growing to be a Canker, eating to the nose, and is called the *Lachrymale Fistule*. *Rid.*

Eglogue. vid. *Ecloge*.

Eglomerace (*eglomerio*) to unwind.

Egregious (*egregius*) excellent, singular, passing good.

Egresse } (*egressus*) a
Egression } passage or going forth.

Egritude (*egritudo*) sickness, griefe, discontentment.

Egrimony (*egrimonia*) *idem*.

Egurgitate (*egurgito*) to draw out, to empty, to disgorge.

Eirenarchy (*Eirenarchia*) the Office or Government of a Constable, or a Justice of Peace. Mr. Lamberd wrote a book called *Eirenarchie*, or the Office of a Justice of Peace.

Eirenarch (*eirenarches*) a Justice of Peace.

Ejaculate (*ejaculo*) to shoot or cast out, to hurle forth.

Ejaculatory (*ejaculatorius*) that hath the property or power to dart, shoot, or spout forth.

Ejection (*ejectio*) a throwing or casting forth.

Ejulation (*ejulatio*) wailing or crying out with pittifull lamentation.

Ejuration (*ejuratio*) a renouncing or resignation.

Ela, the highest note in the Gamut.

Elaborate (*elaboratus*) cunningly wrought, exactly done, laboured, painfully.

Elaboratory, a Workhouse.

Elacerate (*elacero*) to tear or rend in peeces.

Elamites, the people of Persia, so called from *Elam*, son of Sem, son of Noah. *Herb. tr.*

Elapidate (*elapido*) to rid a place of stones.

Elapsson (*elapso*) a sliding forth or away.

Elasquate (*elaqueo*) to un-snare or dis-intangle.

Elate (*elatus*) carried up, advanced, proud, lofty.

Elapate (*elaxo*) to unloose or make wider.

Eleanor, a womans name deduced from *Helena*. i. pittifull.

Electorat, an Electorship, a chusing or electing, or the right or power of election; such as the Electors of the Empire have.

Electibe (*electivum*) pertaining to election or chusing, subject to choyce.

Electriferous (*electrifer*) that yeelds Amber.

Electrum (Lat.) a kind of Amber distilling out of the Poplar tree, as some report: the Poets saign it to have been the tears of the *Phaetontides* (which were turned into Poplar trees) bewailing their brother *Phaeton*. See *Amber*.

Electricity (*electricitas*) the power to attract strawes or light bodies, as *Amber* doth. *Vul. Er.*

Electrine (*electrinus*) pertaining to, or that is made of *Amber*.

Electu-

Electuary (*electuarium*) a medicine or confection to be taken inwardly, and is made two wayes, either liquid, as in *Forma opiata*; or whole, as in *Tables* or *Lozenges*, or in fashion four square and long, which is called *Manus Christi. Min.*

Or it is a medicinable composition, made of choyce Drugs, and of substance between a Syrup, and a Conserve; but more inclinable to this, then that. *Cot.*

Eleemosynary (*eleemosynarius*) an *Almner*, or one that gives almes.

Eleemosynate (*eleemosyno*) to give almes.

Elegancy (*elegantia*) eloquence of words, fineness, neatness.

Elegy (*elegia*) a mournful song or verse, commonly used at Funerals, or upon the death of any person.

Elegiacal (*elegiacus*) belonging to an Elegy or lamentation.

Elegiographer (*elegiographus*) a writer of Elegies, or lamentable verses.

Elements (*elementa*) are the most simple bodies extant in nature; from the several participation of whose qualities all mixt bodies have their several beings, and different constitutions, they are four in number, to wit, *Fire, Air, Water & Earth.* Element in the singular number stands for one of those: sometimes also it

signifies a Letter, as A, B, C, somerimes the first foundation or principle of a thing.

Elementary (*elementarius*) pertaining to, or which consists of Letters, Principles or Elements.

Elench (*elenchus*) an argument subtilly reproving. Hence

Elenchical, that reproves by argument.

Elenctick } (*elencticus*)
Elenctical } which serves for reprehension.

Elephantine (*elephantinus*) pertaining to an Elephant.

Elevate (*elevo*) to lift or hold up, to lighten.

Elevatory (from the *Lar. elevo* to lift up) the instrument wherewith Chyrurgeous lift up the broken and sunk-in parts of the skul, and draw out Bullers or hail shot that is entered but a little way into the flesh or bones.

Elibation (*elibatio*) a taking or offering Sacrifices.

Elicitation (*elicitatio*) a drawing out, or, alluring.

Elide (*elido*) to hit against a thing, to dash, to break, to squeeze, to strangle. *Cabal.*

Elicite (*elicitus*) drawn out or allured.

Eligible (*eligibilis*) to be elected; fit or like to be chosen.

Eliminate (*elimino*) to put out or cast forth of doors, to publish abroad. *Mont.*

Ultimate (*elimino*) to cut off with a File, to polish, or purge. *Elit-*

Elingued (*elinguis*) dumb, speechless. *Felth.*

Elisquament (*eliquamentum*) fatness, or juyce coming out of fish or flesh.

Eluxation (*elixatio*) a seething or boiling.

Elision (from *elido*) a cutting off.

Elixer or **Elixir** (*vox Arabica*) quintessence, or the Philosophers stone, or one of the names thereof: some take it for the Chymical powder of production: the word originally signifies force or strength. *Min.*

Ellis (*Hebr.*) corruptly for *Elias*, i. Lord God.

Elizabeth (*Hebr.*) the God of oath, or (as some will) Peace of God, or quiet rest of the Lord. *Mantuan* playing with it makes it *Eliza-bella*: *Min.* ridiculously compounds it of the Hebrew word *El*. i. Deus, and the Greek words *Isa* and *Beta*.

Elocution (*elocutio*) a fit and proper order of words

and sentences.

Elocution (saith Judge *Doddridge*) consists of three things. 1. Of the voyce, as the instrument. 2. The words, that are the subject. 3. The manner of doing, which is the form of delivery, &c. *English Lawyer.* fo. 25.

Elohim (*Hebr.*) *Nomen divinum, à Judicio, quasi Deus Judex.* In any process of Justice and Judgement, God always styles himself *Eloah* or *Elohim*. *Greg.*

Elogy (*elogium*) a report or testimonial of ones praise or dispraise.

Elongate (*elongo*) to remove afar off, to defer or prolong. *Vul. Err.*

Elopement (a Law term) is when a married woman leaves her Husband, and dwells with the Adulterer; by which, without voluntary submission, and reconciliation to him, she shall lose her Dower; *Stat. Westm.* 2. ca. 34.

Sponte virum mulier fugiens, & adultera facta, Dote sua careat; nisi sponso sponte retracta.

Eloquence (*eloquentia*) a gift or good grāce of speaking. That is properly said to be Eloquence, (as *Tully* saith) where there is a judicious fitting of choyce words, apt and grave sentences to matter well disposed, the same being utter-

ed with a comely moderation of the voyce, countenance and gesture. *Cic. in Prol. Rhetor.*

Elucidate (*elucido*) to make bright, to shine outward, to manifest, to expound or express.

Elucubrate (*elucubro*) to warch

watch and write by candle light.

Elutherta, Feasts dedicated to *Jupiter*, from whence he is called the *Eleutherian* God.

Elychnion (from *E*, and *lychnus*) that hath no match or light, without a weik.

*Devenere locos tantos, & amena vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesq; beatas.*

Emaceration (*emaceratio*) a pulling down, or making lean.

Emacity (*emacitas*) a desire to be always buying.

Emaciate (*emacio*) to make lean, or pull down in flesh. *Br.*

Emaciating diseases, Consumptions, or such like.

Emaculate (*emaculo*) to make clean, to take away spots.

Emanation (*emanatio*) a flowing or proceeding from.

Emancipate (*emancipo*) to make free, or set at liberty, to enfranchise, to sell his title to another. By the Roman Law every Son was in such subjection to his Father, that before he could be released of his subjection, and made free, he should by an imaginary sale, be sold three times by his natural Father, to another man, who was called by the Lawyers *Pater Fiduciarius*, i. a Father in trust; yea and be brought again by the natural Father, and so manumitted by him, and then he became free. This i-

Elysium or **E**lysian fields (*Campus Elysus*) a Paradise, into which the Heathens beleaved the Souls of the just went after their departure hence. This *Elyzium* is meant by *Virgil*, when he says,

imaginary sale was called *Mancipatio*; the children thus alienated from the Father, were termed *Emancipati*; this form of setting free was termed *Emancipatio*. *Godw.*

Emanuel. See *Emmanuel*.

Emarginate (*emargino*) to take away the scurf about the brims of wounds and soars.

Emasculate (*emasculo*) to geld, to take away that by which one is male.

Embargo (*Span:*) a stop or stay. *Bac.*

EMBER week (so called from the Gr. *ἡμέρα* i. *die*; of which there are four in the year set down in most Almanacks. They are of great antiquity in the Church, called the *Quatuor tempora* in the Latin Fathers; And beside the first institution of them for quarterly seasons of devotion, proportioned to each part of the year, as the first fruits of every season, that the whole and each division of it might be blest by it, and again

again beside their answerableness to those four times of solemn fast, mentioned among the Jews, that we Christians may not be inferior to them in that duty) an admirable use is assigned to them in the Church in imitation of the Apostles, *Act. 13. 3.* *View of DireStory*, fol. 56. They are called *Ember-days*, or *days of ashes* (says another Author) from the no less ancient then Religious custom of using *haircloth and ashes* in times of publike piety and Penance, or from the old custom of eating nothing on those days till night, and then onely a Cake baked under the *Embers* or ashes, which was called *panem subcineritium*, or *Ember-bread*. *Turb. Cat.* But Sir Hen. Spelman de Concil. says the true word is *Imber* from the old Saxon *Imbzen*.

Embellish (Fr. *Embellir*) to beautifie, garnish, adorn, bedeck, trim up, or set out unto the eye.

To Embezel (*forte ab Ital. Invaligiare. i. in sacco ponere*) to steal or pilfer. *Min.*

Emblem (*emblema*) is properly any fine work cunningly set in wood or other substance, as we see in Chelshboards and Tables, notwithstanding it is commonly taken for a sweet moral symbol, consisting of picture and words, by which some weighty matter is declared. See *Art of making devises.* p. 7.

Emblematical (*emblematicus*) pertaining to an Emblem.

Emblematist, he that makes Emblems.

Emblements is a Law-term, signifying strictly the profits of Land which hath been sowed; but the word is sometimes used more largely, for any profits that arise and accrew naturally from the ground, as grass, fruit of trees, hemp, flax, &c. *Mr. Shep.*

Embolism (*embolismus*) the adding a day, or more, to a year, Leap-year.

Embossment (Fr. *Embouchement*) a mouthing or putting into the mouth of; a subornation or fore-Instruction; a lesson given or conned before-hand. *Malvezzies translator.*

Emboist. A term used by hunters when a Deer is so hard chased that he foams at the mouth, and hangs out the tongue, it comes from the Span. *des-Embocar.* i. to cast out of the mouth.

Embracer. A Law-term, and is he that, when a matter is in tryal, comes for reward to the Bar, being no Lawyer nor witness, and speaks in favor of one of the parties: or who labours the Jury, or useth any unlawful practice, to make them give their Verdict as he would have them.

Embrocation (Ital. *Embrocacione*) a fomenting, besprinkling or gentle bathing the

the head or any other part, with a liquor falling from aloft upon it; in the manner of rain. *Cotg.*

Embryon (*embryo*) a child in the mothers womb, before it has perfect shape And by a Metaphor, any thing before it hath perfection.

Embryous. Pertaining to an *Embryon*.

Embuschment (from the *Fr. Embouscher*) a falling into the Sea, as a River doth, *Mer. Ital.*

Emendation (*emendatio*) an amending, mending, Reformation or correction.

Ementition (*ementitio*) a lying or forging.

Emergency (from *emerge*) an issuing or coming out, a rising up out of the water.

Emergent (*emergens*) issuing or running out: this word is often used when we speak of an *Emergent* occasion, which is, when it riseth out of somewhat done before.

Emerald (from the *Span. Esmeralda*, *Lat. Smaragdus*) a pretious stone, the greenest of all other, and is therefore very comfortable to the sight. The best of this sort are brought out of *Scythia*, and some affirm them to be taken out of the *Griffins* nest. It is found by experience (as *Albertus* writes) that if the *Emerald* be good, it inclines the bearer to chastity

and cannot endure the action of lust. There is also a disease sounding near this word, for which see *Hemorroide*.

Emigration (*emigratio*) a departing, a going from one place to live at another.

Emication (*emicatio*) a shining or appearing aloft.

Eminence (*eminentia*) excellency passing or standing above others. Also a particular title of honor given to all Cardinals, and is held to be above Excellency.

Emissary (*emissarius*) a suborned accuser, a spy, a tale-bearer, one sent out, a scout.

Emerison (from *emerge*) a rising or appearing out, a coming out.

Emission (*emissio*) a shooting, sending or casting forth.

Emit (*emitto*) to send forth, to publish abroad, to cast out.

Emanuel (*Hebr.*) God with us, one of the names under which our Saviour Christ was foretold by the Prophets. *Isa. 7. 14. Matt. 1. 23.* The union of two natures in one person of our Redeemer is noted in this word, *John 1. 14.*

Emollid (*emollidus*) soft, tender, nice, effeminate.

Emollient (*emolliens*) a making soft, pliant, or loose. *Emollient medicines*, i. mollifying or asswaging, such are milk, hony, &c.

Emolument (*emolumentum*) profit gotten by labour and cost.

Emotion

Emotion (*emotio*) a stirring or moving forth.

Empale. See *Impale*.

Empanel. A Law term, and signifies the writing or entering the names of a Jury into a Parchment, Schedule, Roll or paper by the Sheriff, which he hath summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as Jurors are employed in.

Emparance (from the French *Parler* to speak) signifies in our Common Law a desire or Petition in Court, of a day to pause what is best to do, or of a day of respite. The Civilians call it, *Petitio-nem induciarum*. See more of this in *Cowel*.

Emphatic (*emphaticus*) earnestness, or an express signification of ones intention, a stronger or vigorous pronunciation of a word, a significant force in either.

Emphatical (*emphaticus*) that which is uttered with most express signification, in such sort, that it sets forth to the full the intent of the Speaker, forcible, vigorous, earnest, or done with an Emphatic.

Emphyteuticary (*Emphyteuticarius*) he that maketh a thing better then it was when he received it, that raiseth his rents, or improves. *Seld.*

Emphyteutick (*emphyteuticus*) let out to farm, hire, or rent.

Empirick (*empiricus*) a young and unskilful Physician, who without regard either of the cause of the disease, or the constitution of the Patient, applies those Medicines, whereof either by observation of other mens receipts, or by his own practise, he has had experience in some other work they how they will.

Empirically (*empirice*) done like an Empirick, unskilfully, done by practice onely, without Theory.

Emplastration (*emplastratio*) a plastering or dawbing, a grafting by inoculation; And in physick, the applying a salve or plaister.

Empory (*emporium*) a Mart-Town, a place wherein a general Fair or Market is kept.

Emporetical (*emporeticus*) pertaining to Merchants or Markets.

Empzimed, A term used by Hunters when a Hart first forsakes the Herd.

Emption (*emptio*) buying or purchasing.

Emptional (*emptionalis*) that may be bought or purchased.

Emptozy. See *Empory*.

Empyreal (*empyraus*) fiery or burning. The Empyrial Heaven is the highest Heaven above the Firmament; so called, because of the bright shining or fiery splendor of it; the Mansion or dwelling

ling place of God, and his Elect.

Emucid (*emucidus*) very filthy, mouldy, or unclean.

Emulate (*emu'le*) to strive to exceed, also to envy or disdain.

Emulgent (*emulgens*, from *emulgeo*) milking or stroaking. The *Emulgent vein*, is one of the two main branches of the hollow vein, which goes to the reins and there is divided into divers others; some call it the *Pumping vein*.

Emulsion (*emulso*) any kind of seed, &c. brayed in water, and then strained to the consistence of an Almond milk; also any kind of Cream, or Milky humor.

Emunctories (*emunctoria*) certain kernelly places in the body, by which principal parts void their superfluities; as under the Arm-pits for the Heart, under the Ears for the Brain, and the Groin for the

Indoethsq; pile, disciue, trochiue, quiescit.

Encomium (Lat.) a praise or song in commendation of any person.

Encomiastick (*encomiasticus*) belonging to (or one that writes) an Encomium; praising, commending, extolling.

Encroachment, a Law term, as when two mens grounds

Liver. Also a pair of Snuffers.

Enargy (*enargia*) evidence, clearness, or a plain representing of a thing.

Encaustick (*encausticus*) enameled, wrought with fire, varnished.

Enchelon (*A. 50. E. 3. ca. 3.*) is a Law French word, signifying as much as occasion, cause, or reason, wherefore any thing is done. See *Skene de verb. sig. verb.* **Enchelon.**

Enchirption (*Gr.*) a small Manual book that one may clasp or carry in ones hand, a handful of a thing.

Enclitic 2 (*encliticus*)

Enclitical That inclines or gives back, Enclitical Conjunctions in Grammar are so called, because they incline or cast back the accent to the Syllable going before, of which sort are these three, *què, nè, vè*, which are joyned to the end of other words. As in this verse of *Horace*.

lye together, the one presseth so far upon the other, or when a Landlord takes more rent or services of his Tenant than of right is due; they are called *Encroachments*, &c.

Encyclopedy (*encyclopedia*) that learning which comprehends all Liberal Sciences;

an Art that comprehends all others, the perfection of all knowledge.

Enditement (*indictamentum*) comes of the French word *Inditer*, i. to accuse, or appeach, and is a Bill or Declaration made in form of Law (for the benefit of the Commonwealth) of an accusation for some offence, either criminal or penal, exhibited unto Jurors, and by their verdict found and presented to be true, before an Officer having power to punish the same offence, &c. See more of this in Cowel.

Endorsed, a term in Heraldry, when two beasts are painted with their backs turned to each other. Also we call that endorsing, when we write the title on the outside of a Letter.

Energy (*energia*) efficacy, effectual operation or strength.

Energetical, very forcible, or effectual.)

Enerbate (*enervoy*) to weaken, to cut off sinews ; to enfeeble.

Enerbity (*enervitas*) weakness, feebleness.

Enfranchise (from the Fr. *Enfranchir*) to make free, to incorporate a man into any Society or Body Politick, to make one a free Denizen.

Engastrimuchos (*engastrimuchi*) were those, that being possessed, seemed to speak out of their belly. *Musarum delic.*

Enigma (*Enigma*) a Riddle, a dark speech, or intricate sentence.

Enigmatical (*enigmaticus*) obscure, hard to understand, full of Riddles.

Enigmatist (*enigmatistes*) he that makes, or propounds Riddles or hard questions.

Engonast or **Engonnast**, (the name of one of the Constellations commonly taken for *Hercules*, who in the Globe is figured with his right knee bent, in the manner of kneeling, and with his left foot treading part of the head of the Dragon. *Min.*

Enoch or **Enos** Pillars. The story runs shortly thus, *Enos* (the son of *Seth*, the son of *Adam*, who is held to be the first Author of Astrology) having heard his Grandfather *Adam* say, all things should be destroyed by the universal Flood) was desirous that Science should not perish, before it came to the knowledge of men, did therefore erect two Pillars, one of stone, the other of brick, to the intent, if the brick wasted with water or storms, yet the stone should preserve the Letters whole and perfect: and in these Pillars were graved all that concerned the observation of the stars, &c. *Pol. Virg.* one of which *Josephus* affirms remained even in his time. See *Astronomy*.

Ennead (*enneas,adis*) nine, the

the number of nine.

Enodate (*enodo*) to unknot, to cut away the knot, to declare or make manifest, to untie.

Enormity (*enormitas*) want of measure or rule, unevenness, hugeness.

Eniferous (*ensifer*) that bears or carries a sword.

Enquest (*inquisitio*) is in our Common Law especially taken for that Inquisition or Enquest of Jurors or by Jury, which is the most usual trial of all causes, both criminal and civil in our Land.

Entaille (*feudum talliatum*) comes of the Fr. *entaille*. And, in our Common Law, is a substantive abstract, signifying Fee tayl, or Fee entailed. See Fee and Tail.

Entelechie (*entelechia*) a soul or form that hath power or motion within herself: Bac.

Entendment (Fr.) wit, or understanding. It signifies in our Common Law so much as the true meaning or signification of a word or sentence. Of which see Kitch. fo. 224.

To **Enterfetre** (from the Lat. *inter* and *ferire*) to rub or dash one heele against the other, to exchange some blowes.

Enthalatize (from *Thalamus*) to bring the Bride-

groom and Bride to their bed-chamber.

Entheated (*entheatus*) inspired with God.

Enthusiasm or **Enthusiasts**, a S. & of people that thought themselves inspired, with a Divine spirit, and to have a clear sight of all things they beleaved, &c.

Spondanus sayes, they sprung from the Anabaptistical Sect of *Nicholas Stork* of *Silesia* in the year 1522.

Enthiasm (*enthusiasmus*) an inspiration, a ravishment of the spirit, divine motion, Poetical fury.

Enthiasmical, pertaining to an inspiration.

Enthymeme (*enthymema*) is a term of Logick, and signifies an imperfect Syllogism, which wants either the major or minor Proposition; As for example,

Every sin deserveth correction.

Every theft is a sin.

Therefore every theft deserves correction.

Now if we leave out the first part (called the major) and say thus, Every theft is a sin: Therefore every theft deserves correction. Or omit the second part (called the minor) and say Every sin deserves correction; therefore every theft deserves correction. Then it is called an **Enthymeme**.

meme, to wit, a keeping in the mind (for so the word properly signifieth) because one of these parts is concealed in the mind, and not uttered: and in that regard it is called *truncatus syllogismus*, a lame or maimed Syllogism.

Enthymematical, pertaining to an *Enthymeme*. Dr. Bramh.

Entitle (*entitas*) a being or subsistence.

Enucleate (*enucleo*) to take out the kernel, to declare or explicate a difficulty, to interpret or expound.

To Envelope (*Sp. Envelopér*) to wrap, unfold, involve or inclose; also to pester or incumber.

Enumerate (*enumero*) to reckon up, to declare, to number.

Enunciative (*enunciatum*, Subst.) any thing pronounced or spoken, a proposition or speech, which simply affirms or denies any thing, as to say, *Peter is a Scholar*, *Peter is no Scholar*.

To Enunciate (*enuncio*) to pronounce, utter, or reveal.

Enure. See *Inure*.

Eolian, pertaining to *Aeolus*, the God of the winds, also inconstant as the wind.

Epact (*epacta*) is nothing else but a number of eleven days, which the common Solar year, exceeds the common Lunar year, the one consisting of 365 dayes, the

other of 354 days, and therefore they add the excess unto the Lunar year to coequal them; For *Epacta* comes from *ἐπάγειν*, which signifies *intercalare* or *addere*; by the addition of which excess in every four years; there is gotten a number more then 30, which is greater then the *Epact* can be, because from Change to Change there can be but Thirty daies; therefore Thirty must be taken from that excess, and the remainder is the *Epact* for the next year, as 1656, the *Epact* is Fourteen, to which Eleven, which makes Twenty five, which is the *Epact* for the next year.

To get the *Epact* for ever, do thus; Multiply the Prime by Eleven, parting the Product by Thirty; and the Remainder is the *Epact*; Or see the age of the Moon, the Eleven Kalends of April, for that is the number of the *Epact*. *Hop. Concord*.

Epatriæ, were Noble men among the *Athenians*, and held the like dignity with them as the *Patricii* did at *Rome*.

Eparch (*eparchus*) the President of a Province, or the chief of all the Provincial Presidents.

An **Epheby** (*ephebus*) a Stripling of fourteen years of age and upwards.

An **Ephemeran** (*ephemeris, idu*)
or
Ephemerides } a book where

wherein daily Acts are registred, a Journal or Diary: commonly it is taken for a book of Astronomy (in use among such as erect figures to cast mens nativities) by which shewn how all the Planets are placed, every day and hour of the year.

Ephemeridian, belonging to such a Register or Days book.

Ephemerist, One that registreth daily actions, or one that casteth Nativities, with the help of an *Ephemerides*; a maker of an *Ephemerides*.

Ephesian Temple. i. The Temple of Diana at *Ephesus*. See *Diana*.

Ephesian Moan, may be taken for a sad and continual lamentation, and is deduced from *Heraclitus*, a Philosopher of *Ephesus*, who always wept at the miseries of the world, and mortal men. The phrase is used by *Du Bartas*.

Ephi or **Epha**, an Hebrew measure, containing nine Gallons of ours.

Ephialtes (Gr.) the night Mare, it is a kind of disease commonly called the *Else*, or *Night-Mare*, with which whoever is affected, he supposes himself to be invaded by some spirit, which leaning hard upon him, stops the passage of breath. *Min* See *Incubus*.

Ephippiated (*ephippiatus*)

saddled, or that hath a saddle on his back.

Ephod (Hebr.) a Priestly Garment, used anciently to be worn by the Priests among the Jewes, whereof there were two kinds, The first was made of gold and twisted silk of purple, Scarlet, and violet colour, and five linnen with broi-dered work, and this onely belonged to the High Priest, and was onely used by him, when he executed his function, it covered the back, and the breast, and on the shoulders there were set two great precious Onyx stones, and in them graven the names of the twelve Sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs, in the right shoulder the six eldest, and in the left the six youngest; that the High Priest going into the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, to officiate, might among other things be put in mind he was to pray to God for the posterity of those twelve Patriarchs.

The other was of white linnen, used by the other inferior Priests, Levites, and also by Laicks. *Bull.* and *Min.*

Epiccedum (Lat.) a Funeral Song, or verses in praise of the dead, which were wont to be sung before the Corps were buried.

Epicene (*epicanus*) common, of both Sexes or kinds. The *Epicene Gender*, is

that which concludes both Sexes under one Article, as *Aquila* being declinable onely with the feminine Article, signifies both the male and female of Eagles.

Epicurean (*epicurus*) one or that gives
Epicure } himself wholly to pleasure, especially to gluttony; Heretofore it signified one that followed the Sect of a Philosopher named *Epicurus*, who taught, that the greatest happiness was, to be without pain, and to enjoy pleasure of body, and mind, and that death was nothing, nor any thing after death.

Epicurean (*epicureus*) voluptuous, given to nothing but pleasure and gluttony.

Epicurism (*epicurismus*) the manner or custom of an Epicure, a living wholly according to sense and pleasure in eating, drinking, &c.

Epicycle (*epicyclus*) a term used in Astronomy, and signifies a lesser circle, whose center or middle part is in the circumference of a greater circle. In the upper part of this *Epicycle*, the five Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, and *Mercury* go forward according to the course of the Signs, as *Aries* to *Taurus*, &c. in the lower part they are retrograde, that is,

go backward, as from *Gemini* to *Taurus*, from *Taurus* to *Aries* again. Between these two Motions are said to be two Stations, viz. When a Planet ceaseth going foreward, and begins to retrograde, or coming to the furthest point of his retrogradation, goes forward againe. So that in the *Epicycle* these Planets wheele about sometimes according, sometimes contrary to the order of the Signs, *Bull.*

Epick } (*epicus*) a
 or } sort of Poesie
Epique } which is made in Heroical and lofty Verses, most commonly spoken of *Hexameters*, See *Poesie*.

Epidemy (*epidemia*) an universal sickness, and general infection, a most catching or contagious disease.

Epidemical (*epidemicus*) publick, universal; infectious, contagious.

Epigamy (*epigamia*) affinity by marriage with other Nations.

Epigastrick (*epigastricus*) pertaining to the outward part of the belly, from the bulke, to the privities.

Epigram (*epigramma*) signifies properly, a superscription or writing set upon any thing; now it is commonly taken for a short witty Poem, which under a feigned

feigned name does covertly praise or tax some particular person or thing.

Epigrammatist (*epigrammatista*) a maker of Epigrams.

Epigrammatographer (*epigrammatographus*) a writer of Epigrams.

Epigraph (*epigraphe*) an inscription or title.

Epilepsie (*epilepsia*) the Falling-sickness, whereto most commonly children and young folks are most subject. This disease is caused by some humor or vapour, suddenly stopping the passage of spirits in the brain, which the brain striving to expel, causeth the patient to fall down and commonly foam at the mouth. *Bull.*

Epileptick (*epilepticus*) that hath the Falling-sickness.

Epilogism (*Gr.*) a computation, or a numbring by way of repetition. *Mr. Greg.*

Epilogue (*epilogus*) the conclusion or knitting up of a matter; a Speech made after an Interlude or Play ended.

Epilogize (*epilogizo*) to conclude or deliver an Epilogue.

Epiphany (*epiphania*) an appearing of light, or a manifestation. The feast of Twelfth day after Christmas, is so called in memo-

ry and honor of Christs manifestation or apparition made to the Gentiles by a miraculous Blazing Star, by vertue whereof he drew and conducted the three *Magi* or *Sages*, commonly called the three Kings, who upon sight of that star came out of the East into the Country of *Palestine* or *Jewry* to adore Him in the Manger, where they presented him, as on this day with Mirrh, Gold, and Frankincense, in testimony of his Regality, Humanity, and Divinity. The Vigil of this Feast was of old called *Vigilia Luminum*; And the Ancients were then wont to send lights one to another. *Greg.*

Arthur the Brittish King is said to have begun the custom of solemnizing the Twelve daies in Christmas with such Feasts, and Sports, as are yet or lately were used, by the Lords of misrule, in some Gentlemens houses. *Heyl. See Balthazar.*

Episcopal (*episcopalis*) of or like a Bishop.

Episcopate (*episcopo*) to play the Bishop, to oversee diligently.

Epistyle (*epistylum*) an architrave; also a little Pillar set upon a greater.

Epistolary (*epistolaris*) serving for letters or Epistles.

Epitaph (*epitaphium*) an inscription.

scription or writing, set up on a Tomb, most commonly in lamentation or praise of the party there buried: The invention whereof is referred to the Scholars of *Linus*, who first bewailed their Master when hee was slain, in doleful verses, then called of him *Ælina*, afterwards *Epitaphia*, for that they were first sung at burials, after engraved upon the Sepulchers. According to *Plato's* Lawes an Epitaph should be comprised in four Verses. The *Lacedemonians* reserved this honor onely to Martial men, and chaste women, *Cain*.

Epitasis (Gr.) the second and busiest part of a Comedy, which signifies the intention or exaggeration of matters. See *Catastasis*.

Epithalamy (*epithalamium*) a Bridal, Song, or Poem, or a Song at a Wedding, in commendation of the parties married; Such was that of *Solomon*, *Psal.* 45 wherein the praise of the Church and her spiritual Marriage and Union with Christ is set down. Such also is that of *Stella* in *Statius*, and of *Julia* in *Catullus*, &c. It is so called from the Greek word *epi*. i. apud, and *Tbalamus*, which signifies a Bed-Chamber, but more properly a Bride-Chamber, because this Song was used to

be sung at the door of the Bride-Chamber, when the Bride bedded. There are two kinds of *Epithalamies*, the one used to be sung at night, when the married couple entred Bed; the other in the morning, to raise them up. *Min*.

Epithalamize, to make or sing an Epithalamy or Bridal song.

Epitheme (*epithema*) a kind of liquid medicine applied to an outward part of the body, by a peece of thin linen, or cotton dipped in it; thereby to supple the place, or cool and comfort the inward (Heart, Stomack, or Liver) that's under it.

Epithemetical, belonging to such a kind of medicine.

Epithet (*epitheton*) a word added to a Noun Substantive to express some quality of it. As to say, a Noble Person, unbridled lust, &c. here Noble and Unbridled are the Epithets expressing the quality of a Person and Lust.

Epitoge (*epitogium*) a Cassock, or long Garment worn loose over other Apparel, the habit of a Graduate in the University.

Epitomator (Lar.) he that abridgeth, or abbreviates any matter in writing, an Epitomist.

Epitomy (*epitome*) an abridgement, abbreviation, or short gathering of any matter in writing. My Lord Bacon says, *Epitomes* are the corruptions and moathes of Histories.

Epitomize (*epitomizo*) to abbreviate or make an abridgement.

Epoch (*epocha*) a term of time, or as it were a certain retention or cohibition of it in a Chronological History, taken from the beginning of some Empire, Kingdom, or notable event. The Jews had several *Epochs* peculiar to themselves alone, and one in common with their Neighbors; those which they had among themselves were, First, From the Creation of the World, or the beginning of time. 2. From the universal Deluge, which happened *An. Mun.* 1656. 3. From the confusion of Tongues, *A.M.* 1786 4. From *Abrahams* Journey out of *Chaldea* into *Canaan*, *A. M.* 2021. 5. From their deliverance out of *Egypt*; *A.M.* 2453. 6. From the first year of Jubilee, *A.M.* 2499. 7. From the building of *Salomons* Temple, *An.* 2932. And lastly, From the Captivity of *Babylon*, *A.* 3357.

That which they had common with other Nations, was the *Epoch* of the Victory of the Greeks, which took beginning on the first

Victory which *Seleucus* had against *Antigons*, in *An. Mun.* 3637. an account much used by the *Jews*, *Chaldeans*, *Syrians*, and other Nations of the East. But the *Chaldeans* also had their own *Epoch*, or account apart, reckoning their time from the first year of *Nabonassar* (*Salmanassar* he is called in Scripture) which being 438 years before this of *Seleucus*, must fall in *An. Mund.* 3201.

Next for the *Grecians*, they reckoned a long while by *Olympiads*, the first of which is placed in the year of the World 3174. But this account perishing under the *Constantinopolitans*, they reckoned after by *Indictions* (an account devised by *Justinian*) every *Indiction* containing fifteen years, the first beginning *Ann. Christ.* 513. Which among Chronologers is still used: The Romans reckoning first from the foundation of their City, which was, *An. Mund.* 3213. And afterwards from the Sixteenth year of *Augustus* his Empire (being that which is properly called the *Roman Era*) *An. Mun.* 3936. An Account used by the *Spanyards* (where it first began) till the reign of *Pedro* the Fourth of *Aragon*, who abrogated it in his Dominions, *An. Christ.* 1350. followed therein by

St. John the first of Castile, An. Ch. 1383, and at last by the King of Portugal also 1415.

The Christians generally reckon from the birth of Christ, but this they did not use till the year 600. following in the mean time the account of the Empire.

And finally, The Mahometans begin their Hegira (for so they call the time of their computation) from the flight of their Prophet Mahomet from Mecha, when he was driven thence by

the Philarcha; which happened 16 July, An. 617, (or as some will have it) 622. As the word Epoch is used by the Grecians, so in the same sense is *Æra* by the Latins; It is called *Epoche*, *ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπέχῃ*, *ab intendo, quod illinc sistantur & terminentur mensura temporum.* Scalig de emend. Temp. lib. 5. p. 358. Greg.

Epod (*epodus*) a kind of Lyrick Verse wherein the first is alwayes longer then the second. As those of Horace.

*Beatus ille qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium, &c.*

Epulary (*epularis*) belonging to Feasts or Banquets.

Epulosity (*epulositas*) great banquetting.

Epulous (*epulosus*) liberal in Feasts, full of banquetting..

Equator (*Æquator*) is a great Circle going round the terrestrial Globe from East to West. It passeth through *Habassia*, *Sumatra*, and *Guiana*. The use of it is to shew the latitude of any Town, Promontory, &c. And is so called, either, because it is equally distant from the Poles, or because when the Sun is in it, the day and night are equal. *Heyl. and Min.*

Equanimity (*æquanimi-*

tas) uprightness of heart or mind, quietness, patience, indifferency.

Equation (*æquatio*) making equal, even or plain.

Eques auratus, a Knight so called in Latin, because it was lawful for Knights onely to beautifie their Armor and Caparisons for their horses with gold. *Fern. 102:*

Equestrian (*equestris*) pertaining to a Horse-man, Knight, or Gent. or to an Horse. *S.H.W.*

Equilateral, even-legged, that hath his legs even or like.

Equidial (*æquidialis*) when the daies and nights are both of a length.

Equidistant. See *Parallels*.

Equisor

Equiformity evenness or likeness in form or fashion.

Equilateral (*equilatus*) that hath even sides, or that hath both sides of an equal bigness.

Equibzity (*equilibras*) equality of weight.

Equinoctial (*equinoctium*) is an imagined line passing just in the midst between the two Poles of Heaven, to which line the Sun coming twice a year (namely about the eleventh of *March*, and the eleventh of *September*) makes the days and nights of equal length in all the world (unless with such as inhabit just under the Poles;) for which cause it is called *Equinoctial*: The Signes, *Aries* and *Libra* both begin at this time. *Bull.*

Equipage (*Fr.*) a dighting or setting forth of man, horse, or ship-furniture; good Armor, fit attire, sufficient array.

Equiparate (*equiparo*) to make equal, to be like, to make comparison.

Equiparable (*equiparabilis*) fit to be compared or equalled unto.

Equipensate (*equipenso*) to esteem alike.

Equipollent (*equipollens*) valuing equally, or being of like force or worth.

Equiponderous. Of equal weight.

Equipped (*Fr.*) accoutred, furnished, set forth.

Equibalent (*equivalens*) of equal might, value or worth.

Equibocal (*equivocus*) that hath a double or doubtful signification. An Equivocal word is that which contains more significations then one, or that which in its sense or meaning equally extends it self, as well to one as to another. As the word (*Arms*) in our vulgar use, equally signifies those parts of our body so called, or weapons or tokens of honor, and with an aspiration (which is an Elench or deceit in the Accent) *harmes*. *El. Ar.*

Equibocation (*equivocatio*) a double, divers and doubtful signification of a word or speech.

Equorean (*equoreus*) pertaining to the Sea.

Eradicate (*eradico*) to pul up by the roots, to destroy utterly.

Eraled. A term of Heraldry, when any member of a beast seems torn from the body.

Erasmus. (*Gr.*) amiable or to be beloved; a mans name.

Erastianism, The Tenets or Opinions of the Erastians.

Erastians A sort of modern Heretiques, so called from one *T. Erasmus* a Doctor in Physick, their first Author.

Erato. One of the nine Muses, who (as *Ovid* saith) *Nomen amoris habet.*

Erebus

Erebus. Hell, or a River in hell.

Eremittical (*eremiticus*) pertaining to an Hermite, or one that dwells in the wilderness.

Ereption (*ereptio*) a violent taking away.

Erean (*ereus*) made of Brass or copper, brassen.

Ergotism, Arguing, quarrelling, sophistry, quiddities; from the Lat. (*Ergo*) a word much used in Syllogisms and Arguments.

Erisferous (*erifer*) bringing forth, or bearing Brass or Copper.

Erimanthian. Belonging to *Erimanthus* a Mountain in Arcadia, where *Hercules* slew a huge wilde-Bore, that wasted the Country: hence this beast is called the *Erymanthian Monster* in *Il Pastor Fido*.

Ermines (Fr.) a little beast less then a Squirrel, the fur whereof is very costly, worn onely by Princes or great persons. It hath a tail of a thumb long. *Ermine* in Heraldry sometime signifies white powdered with black, and sometimes black powdered with white. *Bul.*

Eristical (from *eris*, *idis*) contentious, full of strife. Mr *White* uses it in his *Apology for Tradition*.

Eriate (*erivo*) to draw water away by a stream, to dry up.

Erogation (*erogatio*) a bestowing or liberal distribution

Erosion (*erosio*) a consuming or eating up, a gnawing or eating into.

Erumnate (*erumno*) to impoverish, to make miserable or wretched.

Erratique (*erraticus*) that wanders or creeps this way and that way.

Errant (*errans*) wandring, or straying out of the way: It is also attributed to Justices of Circuit. Pl. Cor. fol. 15.

Errata (Lat.) plural number of *Erratum*, errors or faults committed of ignorance; they are most commonly taken for those faults or omissions, which escape correction in printing.

Errhine (*errhinum*) a medicine, which being made either liquid or in dry powder, is used to stop bleeding at the nose, to provoke sneezing, to cause child-birth, and to purge the brain. *Bac.*

Erroneous (*erroneus*) full of errors or mistakes.

Erubescency (*erubescencia*) blushing for shame.

Eruate (*eruato*) to belch or break wind upward, to send or cast out.

Eruatation (*eruatio*) a belching.

Erudition (*eruditio*) learning, knowledge or instruction.

Erugate (*erugo*) to take away wrinkles.

Eruginous (*eruginosus*) full

full of rust, cankered, corrupted, blasted.

Eruncate (*erunco*) to weed out, to pull out weeds.

Eruption (*eruptio*) a violent issuing or breaking forth.

Erysipely (*erysipelas*) a bile or swelling, full of heat and redness: also St. *Antohnies* sore.

Erysipelatous (*erysipelatus*) troubled with that disease or grief.

Erythrean Sea, (the Red-Sea, otherwise called the *Arabian Gulfe* or *Gulfe of Mecha*) so called from King *Erythræus*; It is called the Red Sea, not from any material redness therein, but from the redness of the earth and sands, and from the great abundance of Coral, which grows plentifully in the bottom of this Sea. See more in *Vul. Er.* 320.

Esay (Heb.) reward of the Lord.

Escal (*escalis*) pertaining to meat, fit to be eaten.

Escambio is a Licence granted to one for the making over a Bill of Exchange to a man beyond Sea. *Register Original.* fol 199. a.

Escheat (from the Fr. *Escheoir*, i. *cadere*) signifies in our Common Law any Lands or other profits that fall to a Lord within his Manor by way of forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant, dying without heir general or spe-

cial, or leaving his heir within age unmarried, *Magna Charta. Cap. 31. Fitz. nat. br. fol. 143.*

Escheatour, An Officer that observes the *Escheats* of the King in the County where he is *Escheator*, and certifies them into the *Exchequer*. He continues in his office but one year, nor can he be *Escheator* above once in three years. *An. 1. H. 8. Cap. 8. & An 3. ejusdem Cap. 2.* See more of this in *Cromptons Justice of Peace.*

Escutcheon (Fr. *Escusson*) a buckler or shield, whereof in Europe we have onely two kinds in use (the *Lozenge* excepted) viz. that we use in England, France, Germany, &c. and the *Oval* they bear in Italy, which form they yet (from the old Romans) hold in use. The word *Escutcheon* is derived from the French *un Escu*, that from the Latine *Scutum*, and that again from *σχυρίς* in Greek, which is Leather, because the Ancients had their Shields of tanned Leather, the skins laid thick one over another, as appears by that of *Ulysses*, upbraiding *Ajax*.

*Quæ nisi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatus
Gestasset levâ taurorum tergora septem.*

Eſcuage, (from the Fr. *Eſcu. i. clypeus*, a Buckler or Shield) in our Common-Law ſignifies a kinde of Knights ſervice, called ſervice of the Shield, whereby the Tenant holding, is bound to follow his Lord into the Scottiſh or Welch wars at his own charge, &c. *Fitz. nat. br. fo. 84. C.*

Eſculent (*efculentus*) that may be eaten or pertaining to eating.

Eſcurial (Span. but ſome affirm it to be an Arabick word, and to ſignifie *Domus lucis*) is the name of that incomparable edifice built by Philip the ſecond King of Spain in twenty four yeers time, and at eight millions charge, and is termed the eighth wonder of the world. It contains, firſt the King of Spains Palace. Secondly, St. Lawrence Church. Thirdly, the Monastery of Hieronymites. And fourthly, Free-Schools; it hath eleven or twelve ſeveral quadrangles, every one with Cloysters. *Quade.*

By extension of the word, or by metaphor it may be taken for any other magnificent Palace or Structure.

Eſnevy (*æſnecia*) is a Privilege given to the eldeſt Coparcener to chuſe firſt, after

the inheritance is divided. *Flet. l. 5. cap. 10. in diviſionem.*

Eſons=bath. *Eſon* in his old age (as Poets feign) had youth and vigor reſtored to him by the Prayers of *Medea* a notable Sorceress, &c. See *Medea*. Hence we may imagine *Eſons.bath.* to have had the vertue of reſtoring youth to aged perſons, the phraſe is uſed in *Rel. Medici.*

Eſopical (*æſopicus*) fabulous or pertaining to ſuch tales or Fables, as thoſe of *Æſop.*

Eſpleg (*expletia*, from the Lat. *Expleo*) ſeem to be the full profit that the ground or land yields, as the hay of the Meadows, the feed of the paſture, the Corn of the arable, the Rents, Services and ſuch like iſſues. *Cow.*

Eſquier (*armiger*) is in letters little altered from the Fr. *Eſcuier*, i. *ſcutiger*) it ſignifies with us that degree of Gentry, which is next to a Knight. Sir *Tho. Smith* is of opinion, that at the firſt theſe were bearers of Arms to Lords and Knights, and by that had their name and dignity. See *Cam. Britan. fol. 111.* In our old Saxon, an Eſquire was called *Scyldknapa* or (according to our modern Orthography) *Sheildknabe*, i. he that in war did bear the Shield of

of Arms of his Chief or Superior. *Verst.*

Æsquilius. One of the seven Hills in Rome. As 1 *Æsquilius.* 2 *Quirinalis* 3 *Vimi-*

nalis. 4 *Cælius.* 5 *Tarpeius.* 6 *Palatinus.* 7 *Aventinus.* which may the better be remembered by this contracted Verse.

Æsqui. Quiri. Vimin. Cæl. Tar. Palatinus. Aventin.

Essay (Fr.) a proof, a tryal, a flourish or preamble: Among Comœdians the tryal or proof of their action, which they make before they come forth publicquely upon the Stage, is their *Essay*.

Essence (*essentia*) the being or natural substance of any thing.

Essenes or **Essians.** (*essenii* vel *Essai*) (so called from their skil in curing diseases) were certain Sectaries or Philosophers, among the Hebrews, who referred every thing to destiny, that deemed the soul to be immortal, that would have men fight till death in defence of Justice, that Sacrificed not with the rest of the people, nor scarce conversed with them; much given to tillage and husbandry, and highly prizing purity of life and sanctity of conversation, who lived in common and never maryed, and kept no servants, saying, servants were wicked, and a wise cause of discord. Their life was Monastick, and themselves given much to contemplation of the Nature of Herbs, Plants, Stones, and beasts. in dyet, meat and

drink, moderated by sufficiency, much addicted to Moral Philosophy, not caring for wealth, or hoarding up treasure. *Josephus* and *Philo.*

Essedary (*essedarius*) a kind of warrior, that was wont to ride in a Waggon or Chariot, but fought on foot, formerly in use with the ancient *Gauls*: also a Waggoner or Chariot man.

Essed (*essedum*) a Wain, Chariot or Waggon. In ancient time it was a Chariot for fight, of a peculiar form.

Essential (*essentialis*) belonging to the essence or being of any thing.

Essoine. comes of the Fr. *Essoyné* or *Exoine* i. *Causarius miles*, he that hath his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause, as sickness or other incumbrance. It signifies in our Common-Law an alleadgement of an Excuse for him that is summoned or sought for to appear or answer to an Action real, or to perform suit to a Court Baron, upon just cause of absence, &c. See more in *Cowel*.

Standard

Estandard. See *Standard*.

Estiferous (*estifer*) that brings or endures heat.

Estival (*estivalis*) pertaining to Summer, or to the longest day in the year.

To **Estivate** (*estivo*) to Summer in a place, to dwell or retire to a place for the Summer season.

Estovers (from the French *Estouer*. i. to foster) signifies in our Common-Law nourishment or maintenance. For example, *Bracton* l. 3. tract. 2. cap. 18. *Num.* 2. useth it for that sustenance which a man, taken for Felony, is to have out of his lands or goods, for himself & his family during his imprisonment: and the *Stat. An.* 6. *E.* 1. cap. 3. useth it for an allowance in meat or cloth. It is also used for certain allowances of wood, to be taken out of another mans wood. *Mr. West part. 2. Symbol. tit. Fines sect. 26.* saith, that the name of *Estovers* contains *house-boot*, *hey=boot*, and *plow-boot*, as if he gave in his grant these general words, *de rationabili estoveria in boscis*, &c. he may thereby claim these three. *Min.*

Estrait (from the Lat. *Extractum*, or from the French *Extraire*) is used in our Common Law for the Copy or true note of an original writing. For example, of amerciaments or penalties set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be

levyed by the Bayliff or other Officer, of every man for his offence. See *Fitzh. nat. by. fol. 75. H. I. K. and 76. a.* And so it is used *Westm. 2. cap. 8. & 13. Ed. 1.*

Estrelement or **Estripment**, cometh of the French word *Estropier*, i. to maym or lame, and signifies in our Common Law, spoyl made by a Tenant for life upon any Lands or Woods to the prejudice of him in the reversion, as namely in the Statute *A. 6. Ed. 1. cap. 13.*

Estuate (*estuo*) to burn or parch with heat, to rage, as the Sea doth.

Esurial (*esurialis*) pertaining to those days, whereon men forbear meat, fasting, hungry.

Esurion (*esurio*) an hungry fellow.

Eternize (*eterno*) to make immortal or eternal.

Etesian (*etesius*) belonging to the East winds, easterly.

Etherial (*ethereus*) pertaining to the skye or firmament, celestial.

Ethick (*ethicus*) moral, belonging to manners.

Ethicks. Books treating of moral Philosophy and manners. Also moral Philosophers themselves are called *Ethicks*. As *Logick* intreateth of the Understanding and Reason; so *Ethique* of the will, appetite and affections. *Bac.*

Ethio=

Ethiopiāns or **Moors**, the people of *Æthiopia*. The particulars of their opinions, wherewith they have infected the true purity, I find thus registred. 1. The use to Circumcise both males and females. 2. They baptize the males forty, the females eighty days after their Circumcision. 3. After the receipt of the Sacrament, they are not to spit till Sun-set. 4. They profess but one nature and one will in Christ. 5. They accept onely the three first general Councils. 6. Their Priests live onely by the labour of their hands, for they allow them nothing, and permit them not to beg. 7. They re-baptize themselves every Epiphany day in Lakes and Ponds, because that day they suppose Chr. to have been baptized by John in Jordan. *Heyl.*

Ethnarchy (*ethnarchia*) principality or rule.

Ethnick (*ethnicus*) heathenish, ungodly, irreligious: And may be used Substantively for a Heathen or Gentile.

Ethology (*ethologia*) the feat of counterfeiting mens manners, an interlude of a moral subject, or wherein mens manners are acted and expressed.

Etiology (*ætiologia*) a rendering of a cause, a shewing of reason.

Etna (*Ætna*) a hill in

the Island of *Sicily*, which continually sends forth flames of fire, occasioned by the abundance of sulphur and Brimston therein contained, which is blown by the wind driving in at the chaps of the earth, as by a pair of bellows, &c. of this hill there are many Poetical fictions which I omit: it is now called *Montgibal*. *Heyl.*

Etymology (*etymologia* ab *ἔτυμος* *verus*, and *λόγος* *sermo*) the true exposition or derivation of a word, as *lepus* quasi *levipes*.

Etymologia est resolutio vocis in verum & proprium effectum, & verbi veritatem notificat, & ob id, eam Cicero veriloquium appellat. Clau. Cantiuncula de loc. legal.

Etymological (*etymologicus*) pertaining to Etymology.

Etymologize (*etymologizo*) to shew the true derivation of a word, to interpret or expound words truly.

To **Evacuate** (*evacuo*) to make empty or void, to purge.

Evade (*evado*) to escape, to pass without danger.

Evagation (*evagatio*) a wandring, roving or straying abroad.

Evaginate (*evagino*) to draw out of a sheath or scabbard.

Evangeliques, a sort of Reformers so called, appearing at, or not long after Luther in Germany. *An*

An Evangelistary. The Office of an Evangelist; also a Pulpit, or the place where the Gospel is delivered.

Evangelism (*evangelismus*) joyful tydings; as the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the tydings of Christs nativity, &c.

Evangelist (*evangelista*) one that brings good tydings; a writer or preacher of the Gospel.

Evangelize (*evangelizo*) to preach the Gospel, to bring good tydings.

Evanid (*evanidus*) vain, decaying, unfruitful, frail. Br.

To Evaporate (*evaporo*) to breath or steam out, to send out vapours.

Evaston (*evasio* from *evado*) an escaping; a shif.

Eucharist (*eucharistia*) properly signifies a giving of thanks. In Ecclesiastical writings it is taken for the Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ.

Eucharistical. Pertaining to the Eucharist.

Eucrasie (*eucrasia*) a right temperature of the body, humors and qualities.

Eudoxie (Gr.) excellency of name, good report or estimation.

Eve the wife of Adam, from the Heb. *Evah*, i. living or giving life. Adam so called his wife, because she was the mother of every living thing. Min.

Evection (*evectio*) a carrying out or forth.

Ebeck or **Ebick** (*ibex*) a kind of wild Goat.

To Ebenterate (from *e* and *venter*) to take out the belly or paunch of any thing; also to come out of the belly. Dr. Br.

Ebentilate (*eventilo*) to winnow as we do Corn, and metaphorically to sift or examine a matter thoroughly.

Eversion (*eversio*) a ruine or overthrowing.

Ebertuate, to take away the vertue or strength.

Ebestigate (*evestiga*) to seek, to follow, to hunt after.

Euganean (*euganeus*) pertaining to that people or Country, by the inner Gulf of the Adriatique Sea, towards the Alps; which belongs to the Dominion of Venice.

Eugenia, nobleness of birth.

Evibration (*evibratio*) a shaking, brandishing, or darting.

Ebiction (*evictio*) an overcoming or convincing by Law.

Evince (*evinco*) to vanquish, to surmount, to convince; to obtain by earnest labour; also to convict and recover by Law.

Eviration (*eviratio*) a gelding or taking away the Genitors.

Evisceration (*eviscero*) to embowel or draw out the gurs. Eb-

Evitable (*evitabilis*) that may be shunned or avoided.

Euloge (*enlogia*) a well or speaking; an
Eulogy } honest speech;
 a Praise or Benediction.

Eulogical (*eulogicus*) well-spoken.

Eunuchate (*eunuchizo*) or
Eunuchize } to geld men
 or to play the Eunuch or gelded man.

Eunomians. A sort of Heretiques, who maintained, that no sin could be hurtful to one having Faith. St. Aug. Her. Cap. 54.

Evocation (*evocatio*) a calling out, forth, or upon, a mustering, or calling back, or withdrawing.

Evolutical (*evoluticus*) that flies or gads abroad.

Evolution (*evolutio*) a rolling or tumbling out, a reading over.

Euphemism (*euphemismus*) a good or favourable interpretation of a bad word.

Euphony (*euphonia*) a good sound or voice, as they use to say in Schooles, *Euphonia gratia*, for good sound sake.

Euphorbium. A gum or tear of a strange plant growing on Mount Atlas in Lybia. It is yellowish, cleer and brittle. It may be used in Oyntments against Palsies, Cramps, and shrinking of sinewes: but to be taken inwardly is very dangerous, unless the

malice of it be well corrected, for it is exceeding hot near the fourth degree. *Bul.*

Euripe (*Euripus*) signifies generally any strait, fret or Channel of the Sea, running between two shoars, as *Julius Pollux* hath defined it. But *Euripus Euboicus* or *Chalcidicus*, is a narrow passage of Sea dividing Attica and the Island of Eubœa now called *Golph de Negroponte*, which ebbs and flows seven times every day: the reason of which when *Aristotle* could not find, it is said he threw himself into the Sea with these words, *Quia ego non capio te, tu capias me.* But see Dr. Browns *Vul. Er.* fol. 364. Hence

To **Euripize**, To ebb and flow, as *Euripus* doth, to be always in motion, to be inconstant, to be whirled hither and thither.

Eurythmie (*eurythmia*) is that agreeable harmony between the breadth, length, and heighth of all the rooms of a Fabrick. *Vitruvius lib. 1. cap. 2.* Sir Hen. Wotton.

Europe (*Europa*) one of the four parts of the world, lying towards the West, containing England, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, all Greece, Creet or Candy, with many other Kingdoms, great Countries and Islands. We have many opinions concerning the derivation of the word, but the most received is, that it is called

Q. called

called *Europe* of *Europa*, King *Agenors* daughter, whom *Jupiter* (as Poets feign) in likeness of a Bull carryed over Sea into the Island *Candy*. *Bul.*

Eutaxie (*eutaxia*) good order, placing or disposing. *Apol. for Learning.*

Euthanasie. A happy death. *Bac.*

Euterpe. One of the *Muses*.

Euthymie (*euthymia*) security, quiet, hearts-ease.

To **Eutrapelize** (from *Eutrapelia*) to treat civilly, or use courteously. *Four Ages.*

Eutychians followers of the Arch-heretike *Eutyches*, who about the yeer of Christ 443 in time of Pope *Leo* the first, and *Theodosius* the second Emperour dogmatized, that there was but one nature in Christ, that Christ was not truly born of the Virgin *Mary*, with many other absurd errors against Faith.

Eulsion (*evulsio*) a plucking up.

Exacerate (*exacero*) to purge from chaff.

Exacinate (*exacino*) to pull or press out the kernels.

Exacution (*exacutio*) the pointing or making a thing sharp.

Exaggerate (*exaggero*) to heap up together, to increase or amplify.

Exagitate (*exagito*) to trouble, chide, to discuss, to stir up or move.

Examulstun (*Lar.*) exact-

ly, justly, according to rule.

Exanguis (*exanguis*) without blood, dead, fearful, pale. *Vul. Er.*

Exanimate (*exanimo*) to trouble in minde, to astonish, to kill.

Exanthemes (*exanthemata*) the Small-pox, wheals or pushes in a mans skin, Measles

Exantlate (*exantlo*) to draw out, to empty, to sustain or suffer, to overcome with great pain. *Dr. Charleton.*

Exarate (*exaro*) to dig or plow up, also to write with the pen or engrave.

Exarch (*exarchus*) a Vice-Emperor, a Lieutenant of the Empire.

Exarchy or **Exarchate.** The chief place of dignity under the Emperor, the Lieutenantcy of the Empire.

Exarticulate (*exarticulo*) to put out of joynt.

Exartuate (*exartuo*) to carve as meat is carved, to quarter as the hangman doth

Exasperate (*exaspero*) to make sharp, to vex or make angry.

Exaturate (*exaturo*) to fill an hungry stomach, to satisfie a greedy mind.

Exauzorare (*exauzoro*) to put out of pay, service or Office.
or
Exauzorat

Exangurate (*exauguro*) to unhallow, to prophane.

Exauspicate (*exauspico*) to have ill luck, to do a thing unfortunately.

Excal

Excalfaction (*excalfactio*) a heating, chafing, or warming

Excandescency (*excandescencia*) anger soon come and gone.

Excavation (*excavatio*) a making hollow. Sir H. W.

Excecation (*excecatio*) a blinding or making blind.

Excellency (*excelsitas*) height, loftiness.

Excentrick (*excentricus*) that moveth out of its Center, or that hath no Center. *Excentrick orbes* are those circles in heaven, which have not their Center in the Center of the earth.

Excentricity. The being out of Center.

Excerpt (*excerpo*) to pick out or choose.

To **Excerne** (*excerno*) to sift, to purge, to seirce, to bolt. *Bac.*

Excision (*excisio*) a breaking down, a wasting or destroying.

Excitate (*excito*) to stir up, to encourage.

Exclusion (*exclusio*) a shutting out, a debarring.

Exclusory (*exclusorius*) that hath power to exclude or shut out.

Excommunication (*excommunicatio*) is thus defined by Panormitan: *Excommunicatio est nihil aliud quam censura à Canone vel Iudice Ecclesiastico prolata & inflicta, privans legitimam communionem sacramentorum, & quandoque hominum: And it is divided in majorem & mino-*

rem: Minor est per quam quis à sacramentorum participatione conscientia vel sententia arcetur. Major quæ non solum à Sacramentorum, verum etiam fidelium communione excludit, & ab omni actu legitimo separat & dividit. Venatorius de Sentent. Excom.

Excommunication is a Censure inflicted by the Canon or Ecclesiastick Judge, depriving the person offending of the lawful Communion of the Sacraments, and sometimes of the liberty even of conversing with the faithful.

Excoriate (*excorio*) to pluck off the skin or hide, to flay or fret the skin off. *How.*

Excretable (*excreabilis*) that may be voided by spitting or retching.

Excrement (*excrementum*) the dregs of digestion made in the body, the offal or refuse of any thing.

Excrementous } Pertaining to
Excrementitious } the excrements or refuse of nature or other thing, dreggy, fishy, full of excrements.

Excrecence (from *excreasco*) the unnatural swelling or growing out of a thing, as of a wart, wen, &c.

Excretion (*excretio*) the voiding of excrements or superfluity in the body.

Excruciate (*excrucio*) to torment or vex,

Exculpate (*exculco*) to tread, trample, or kick up.

Exculpate (*exculpo, as*) to clear ones self of a fault.

Excuriate (*excurio*) to throw out of the Court.

Excursion (*excursio*) a skirmish, an invasion or inroad, a digression in speech, a running out.

Excusatory (*excusatorius*) pertaining to excuse, excusing.

Excusation (*excussio*) a diligent inquisition or examination; a shaking off, a casting off or out.

Execration (*execratio*) a cutting forth or away.

Execrable (*execrabilis*) cursed, detestable, horrible.

Execration (*execratio*) a cursing or hanning; a wishing of mischief to come.

Executor, (*Lat.*) one that executes or doth a thing. But more particularly 'tis he that is appointed by any man in his last Will and Testament to have the disposing of all his substance according to the contents of the said Will. See more of this in the Office of Executors.

Exemplify (*exemplifico*) to give an example or copy.

Exemption (*exemptio*) a taking away, an exception or privilegedging.

Exenterate (*exentero*)

to pull out the garblish or guts of a thing, to unbowel or empty.

Exequies (*exequia*) funeral solemnities at a Burial, so called (*à sequendo*) because the Corps go first, and the multitude follows.

Exequial (*exequialis*) that brings or pertains to a funeral.

Exercitate (*exercito*) to exercise often, to use much.

Exercitation (*exercitatio*) use, custom, practice.

Exesion (*exesio*) a gnawing or eating up, a consuming.

Exhale (*exhalo*) to breath out, to cast forth a breath or fume, also to give up.

Exhalation (*exhalatio*) a smoky smook, hot and dry, drawn out of the Earth by the heat of the Sun, which being inflamed, is the material cause of divers fiery impressions in the ayre, and being thin and lighter then a vapour, is carryed up even to the highest Region. Goodly Gallery.

Exhausted (*exhaustus*) drawn out, emptyed, consumed.

Exhibite (*exhibeo*) to set abroad, to present, to give, to shew it self.

Exhibition (*exhibitio*) a giving

giving deliverance, or pre-
lentation; a gift or allow-
ance.

Exhilarate (*exhilaro*)
to make one merry, to re-
fresh.

Exhilaration (says my Lord
Bacon) has some affinity
with joy, though it be a
much lighter motion. *Nat.*
Hist. 151.

Exiguity (*exiguitas*) lit-
tleness, scarceness, slender-
ness.

Exigent (*exigens*) a
straitness, narrowness, di-
stress or necessity. Also a
writ so called, of which see
Terms of the Law.

Exiguous (*exiguus*) little,
small, slender.

Exilition (from *exilio*) a
leaping or going out hastily
Vul. Er.

Exility (*exilitas*) slender-
ness, leanness, smallness.

Exile (*exilium*) banish-
ment

Eximious (*eximius*) ex-
cellent, singular, choice.

Eximiety (*eximietas*) ex-
cellency.

Exinanition (*exinanitio*) an
emptying, an evacuation, a
bringing to nought.

Existmate (*existimo*) to
suppose, to judge, to think or
deem.

Exit (the third person of
exeo, to go out) he went forth
or departed out, he ended; and
is sometimes used Substan-
tively.

Exitious (*exitiosus*) mis-

chievous, dangerous, baneful,
deadly, destructive.

Exodus (Gr. *ab ἐξω* i. extra
our, and *ὁδός* i. *via*, a way) a
going forth or departing out.
The second book of the old
Testament is so called, be-
cause it treats of the people of
Israel's going out of the Land
of *Ægypt*. *Min.*

Exoine (Fr.) an excuse; a
discharge of, or toleration for
absence, upon a lawful cause
alleged. See *Essoine*.

Exoiete (*exoletus*) past,
grown out of use, worn out,
stale.

Exonerate (*exonero*) to un-
load, to ease, to dispatch.

Exoptable (*exoptabilis*) to
be desired or wished.

Exorable (*exorabilis*) easy
to be intreated.

Exorbitate (*exorbito*) to go
out of the right way, to be
irregular.

Exorbitancies (*exorbitan-
ciae*) things out of order, rule
or measure.

Exorcise (*exorcizo*) to ad-
jure; to charge the devil in
the name of God, or by the re-
verence that is due to holy
things, to do the wil of him
that exorciseth.

Exorcism (*exorcismus*) ad-
juration, prayers used by the
Church against the power of
the devil.

Exorcist (*exorcista*) one,
who by a special gift of God
do's call forth foul spirits out
of the bodies of those, who are
possessed with them.

Exordium (Lat.) a beginning, an entrance.

Exornate (*exorno*) to garnish, to adorn, to make fair.

Exortive (*exortivus*) that pertains to rising, or the East part.

Exosseous (*exossus*) without bones, that hath no bones.

Exoster (*exostrea*) an ancient Engine for war; now used for a Petard, to blow open a Port or Gate.

Exoterial (*exoticus*) foreign.

Exotick Sraign, strange, barbarous, outlandish.

Expand (*expando*) to declare or utter; to display or spread abroad.

Expansion (*expansio*) a displaying, an opening, a spreading forth.

Expatiate (*expatior, avis*) to wander, to stray, to spread abroad.

Expectable (from *expecto*) that may be expected or looked for.

Expedient (from *expedio*) is used both Substantively and Adjectively. Substantively it is a help or fit means to prevent further mischief, or compass any matter. Adjectively, it signifies, fit, helping, furthering, necessary.

Expeditate (from *ex*, and *pes*, to unfoot) is a word usual in the Forrest Laws, signifying, to cut out the balls of dogs feet, or (as some well

have it) to cut off by the skin, the three claws of the forefoot on the right side for the preservation of the Kings game. Every one that kept any great dogs not expeditated, did forfeit to the King three shillings and four pence. *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 152.* and *Manwood, part. prima fol. 205. and 212.*

Expedite (*expedio*) to dispatch, to discharge, to prepare, to bring to pass.

Experiment (*experimentum*) use, practice, proof or tryal.

Expiable (*expiabilis*) that may be purged or satisfied for.

Expiate (*expio*) to pacify with Prayer, to purge by Sacrifice, to make amends or satisfaction for.

Explement (*explementum*) a thing that fills up or accomplishes.

Expletive (*expletivus*) that fills a place, or makes perfect; fulfilling or making up.

Explicate (*explico*) to unfold, to display, declare, or expound.

Explicite (*explicitus*) unfolded, declared, ended.

Explode (*explodo*) publickly to disgrace, or drive out by hissing or clapping of hands.

Explozement (*exploratio*)

Explozation } a search, a tryal or searching out. Doctor Brown useth both in his *V. Er.*

Explosion

Explosion (*explosio*) a casting off or rejecting, a hissing a thing out.

Exposition (*expositio*) a trimming, polishing or burnishing.

Expostulate (*expostulo*) to require, also to complain, to quarrel in words, to find himself grieved.

Exprobation (*exprobratio*) a reproach or upbraiding.

Expugnable (*expugnabilis*) pregnable, which may be forced or won by force.

Expugnation (*expugnatio*) a conquering or winning by assault.

Expulsion (*expulsio*) a spitting forth.

Expulsion (*expulsio*) an expelling, banishing or putting forth.

Expumicate (*expumico*) to polish or smoo h with a pumice stone, to purge or make clean.

Expunge (*expungo*) to put, cross, or blot out.

Exquisite (*exquisitus*) much searched for, singular, curious, exact.

Exsufflation, a breathing out or upon.

Extant (*extans*) which appears above others, standing out, which is in being.

Extancy (*extantia*) a standing up, or appearing above others.

Ecstacy. See *Ecstasy*.

Extemporality (*extempo-*

ralitas) a promptness, or readiness without premeditation or study.

Extempore (Lat.) out of hand, on a sudden, without premeditation.

Extemporaneous (*ex-*
Extemporary } *tempo-*
rarius) sudden, speedy, without premeditation.

Extend (*extendo*) to stretch out, enlarge or prolong. It signifies in our Common Law, to seize and value the Lands or Tenements of one bound by Statute, &c. that hath forfeited his bond, to such an indifferent rate, as by the yearly rent the obligor may in time be paid his debt. The course and circumstance of this see in *Fitzhe. nat. br. fo. 131. Breif. d'execution sur. Stat. Merch.*

Extensible (*extensibilis*) which may be extended or drawn out in length.

Extensile (*extensivus*) that may be stretched out, or made long.

Extent (from *extendo*) hath two significations, sometimes signifying a Writ or Commission to the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands or Tenements. *Register. Judicial, in the Table of the book.* Sometimes the act of the Sheriff or other Commissioner, upon this Writ. *Brook. titulo extent. fol. 313.*

Extenuate (*extenuo*) to diminish, to make less, to under-value.

Extercorate (*extercoro*) to carry forth dung or ordure, to cleanse.

Exterior (*exterior*) more outward, in a lower place or degree.

Exterminate (*extermino*) to drive or cast out, to banish, to ruin, to destroy.

External (*externus*) outward, strange, foreign.

Extraneous or **Extraneous** (*extraneus*) strange, of another Land or Country.

Exterfion (*exterfio*) a wiping out.

Extimate (*extimus*) the outmost or last, the contrary to intimate.

Extimulate (*extimulo*) to prick forward, to stir up or encourage.

Extinct (*extinctus*) quenched, put out, appeased, dead.

Extirpate (*extirpo*) to pluck up by the roots.

Extispicious (from *extispicium*) pertaining to Sooth-saying by the intrals of beasts. *Vul. Et.*

Extorsion (*extorsio*) extraction, a wreathing or wringing out or from. In our Common Law it signifies an unlawful or violent wringing of money or moneys worth from any man. For example, if any Officer by terrifying any Subject in his Office take more than his ordinary duties, he commits, and is inditable of, *Extorsion*. To this may

be referred the exaction of unlawful Usury, winning by unlawful Games, excessive Toll in Milners, &c. See more in *Cowel*, and in *Cromptons Justice of P. fo. 48, 49, 50.*

To **Extort** (*extorqueo*) to take away by force, to wrest away by violence.

Extract } (*extractio*)
Extraction } a drawing out, a breviate or abridgement, also a Draught or Copy.

Extramission (*extramissio*) a sending out, or beyond.

Extraneous. See *Extraneous*.

Extricable (*extricabilis*) which a man may rid himself of or from.

Extricate (*extrico*) to rid out, to deliver to shake off all lets.

Extrinsical (*extrinsecus*) outward, on the outside, out of the matter.

Extrorsion, a turning outwards: in mystical Divinity it is a scattering or distracting ones thoughts upon exterior objects.

Extrude (*extrudo*) to thrust or drive out, to hasten forth.

Extuberate (*extubero*) to swell much, to rise up like a bunch, also to make to swell.

Extumescence (from *extumesco*) a swelling or rising up.

Exube-

Exuberancy (*exuberantia*) abundance.

Exuberate (*exubero*) to abound, to be plentiful, to bear in great abundance.

Exuccous (*exuccus*) without juyce. *Vul. Er.*

Exudate (*exudo*) to send forth liquor, to sweat or drop out.

Exulcerate (*exulcero*) to make sore, to vex, to fret, to raise blisters.

Exuge (*exugo*) to suck up, to drink up.

Exulate (*exule*) to be banished, to live in exile.

Exult (*exulto*) to rejoyce greatly, to triumph over one, to leap for joy.

Exultation (*exultatio*) a rejoycing, leaping for joy, a triumphing.

Exuperable (*exuperabilis*) that may be exceeded, passed, or got over.

Exustion (*exustio*) a burning or parching.

Eyre (*Iter. Brañon. l. 3. ca. 11. in Rubrica*) comes of the old Fr. word (*Erre, i. Iter*) as *grand erre. i. magnum iter*. It signifies in *Briton. ca. 2.* the Court of Justices Itinerants. And Justices in Eyre, are those onely, which *Brañon* in many places calls (*Justiciarios Itinerantes*) of the Eyre, read *Britton ubi Supra*, who expresse the whole course of it. And *Brañon l. 3. tractat. 2. ca. 1, and 2.* The Eyre also of the Forest is

nothing but the Justice seat, otherwise called; which is, or should by ancient custom be held every third year by the Justices of the Forest journeying up and down to that purpose. *Cromptons Jurisd. fo. 156. Manwood part. 1. of his Forrest Laws, pag. 121, &c.*

Ezechias (*Hebr.*) strength of the Lord.

Ezechiel (*Hebr.*) seeing the Lord.

F

Fabal (*fabalis*) of or belonging to a bean.

Fabellator (*Lat.*) he that feigns or invents tales.

The difference betwixt *fabellator* and *fabulator*, can be no other then that betwixt *fabella* and *fabula*; this signifying a fable or tale, that a short or little tale.

Fabrick (*fabrica*) a shop or work-house wherein any thing is framed; the art of framing or making, building, or proportioning. It is most commonly used for a building or a thing artificially made.

Fabricate (*fabrico*) to make, to build, to invent.

Fabricator (*Lat.*) a framer or inventor, a builder.

Fabulator (*Lat.*) a teller of tales or fables, a fabulist.

Fabulosity (*fabulosity*) an addiction to tell, or custom of telling lies or tales, a fulness of lyes.

Fabulous

Fabulous (*fabulosus*) full of lyes or fables.

Facade (Fr.) the fore-front forepart, outside or representation of the outside of a house. *Merc. Ital.*

Facetious (*facetosus*) full of mirth and pleasantness.

Facile (*facilis*) light, easie, quick, gentle.

Facility (*facilitas*) easiness, gentleness, courtesie.

Facinorous (*facinorosus*) full of naughty acts, attempting foul deeds, villanous.

Facitious (*facitius*) counterfeited, made to the likeness of any thing.

Factor (Lat.) a doer or maker; It is commonly used for him that buys and sells for a Merchant, or that looks to his business, in his absence.

Facture (*factura*) the making or doing a thing.

Faculent (*faculentus*) bright or cleer.

Faculty (*facultas*) power to do or speak, promptness. And of these there are three, which govern man, and are distributed into the whole body, namely, *Animal*, *Vital*, and *Natural*: The *Animal* faculty is that which sends feeling and motion to all the body, from the brain by sinews; and nourisheth Understanding; The *Vital* faculty gives life from the heart by Arteries to all the body; The *Natural* faculty gives nourishment to all the parts of the body, from the Liver by Veins, &c.

Vigon. In our Common Law it is used for a priviledge or especial power granted to a man by favor, indulgence and dispensation, to do that which by the Common Law he cannot: As to eat flesh upon days prohibited, to marry without Banes first asked, to hold two or more Ecclesiastical livings, the son to succeed the Father in a Benefice, and such like. And for granting these, there was a particular Officer under the Archbishop of Cant. called the *Master of the Faculties*. *Cow.*

Facundity (*facunditas*) eloquence.

Facundious (*facundus*) full of eloquence.

Facundate (*facundo*) to make eloquent or pleasant.

Faitours, seems to be a French word antiquated or something traduced. For the modern French is (*faiseur*, i. *factor*) It is used in the Stat. A. 7. R. 2. cap. 5. And in the evil part, signifying a bad doer. Or it may not improbably be interpreted an idle liver, taken from (*faitardise*) which signifies a kind of numb or sleepy disease, proceeding of too much sluggishness, which the Latines call (*Veternus*) for in the said Stat. it seems to be a Synonymon to *Vagabond*. *Cow.*

Falarick (*falaricus*) pertaining to a kinde of dart thrown out of Towers besieged.

Falcator

Falcator (Lat.) he that cuts with a Bill or hook.

Falcation (*falcatio*) a mowing or cutting with Bill, or hook. *Br. Vul. Er.*

Falchion or **Short Sword** from the Lat. *falce*. i. a hook, quod (ut scribit Herodot. l. 5.) *gladiolus iste à femore suspendi solitus, in dorso falcis instar incurvus esset*; because it turns up somewhat like a hook. *Min.*

Falcidian Law, a Law among the Romans so called, because made in the time of the Consulship of *Falcidius*: which Law intreated of the liberty, which every Citizen of Rome ought to have in the disposition of his own goods.

Falciferous (*falcifer*) that carries or bears a hook or Bill.

Falsification (*falsificatio*) a falsifying, a forging, adulterating, sophisticating.

Falernian Wine. Muscadine. So called from a field called *Falernus* in *Campania*, which abounds with the best of Grapes.

Fallacy (*fallacia*) deceit, a crafty device, guile or fraud.

Fallaciloquence (*fallaciloquentia*) deceitful speech.

Fallax (Lat.) deceitful, beguiling, counterfeit. Lord Bacon makes it a Substantive, when he says (*here lies the fallax*) i. the deceit, or the thing that is apt to deceive.

Famicide (*famida*) a slan-

derer or destroyer of ones good name.

Falouque (Fr.) a Barge or a kinde of Barge-like boat, that hath some five or six Oars on a side. See *Brigantine*.

Famigerate (*famiger*) to blaze abroad, to report.

Familiar (*familiaris*) a Spirit or God of the household among the Heathens. Also in Spain there is a kinde of a Sergeant or Sumner so called, belonging to the *Inquisition*.

Family of Love, or **Familism**, a blasphemous Heresie broached by one *Henry Nicholas* of low Germany, a little above one hundred yeers since. He maintained, that *Christ* is already come in his glory to judge, &c. And that the seat or Throne of Judgement, whereon *Christ* sits, is the Community of the Family of Love, whereof the said *H. N.* is the eldest Father; and that he and they are Godded with God, and God manned with them, &c.

Fanal. See *Fane*.

Fanatick (*fanaticus*) mad, foolish, inspired with a prophetic fury.

Fane (from the Gr. *galvo*, i. ostendo, Fr. *Fanal*) a weathercock, to shew the station of the wind. First invented by *Andronicus Cirrestes* at Athens, *Pol. Virgil*. Also the Lantern of a Ship or Galley. *Cot.*

Fannel (Fr. *Fanon*) a scarf-like

like Ornament worn about the left Arm of a sacrificing Priest. See *Maniple*.

Fannian Law. A Law among the Romans, repressing excessive banquets, enacted in the time of the Consulship of *Fannius*, and therefore so called.

Fantome. See *Phantome*.

Fanus (*deus anni*) a heathen God whom the *Phenicians* expressed by a Dragon with her tail in her mouth, to shew how the years run round.

Farced (*farcitus*) stuffed or filled.

Farrinate (*farcino*) to stuff.

Farraginous (from *farrago*, *ini*) that is mixed with sundry grains together, or with good and bad. *Vul. Er.*

Farinaceous or **Farinous** (*farinaceus*) mealy or full of meal, bemealed, beslowred.

Farreatio (*farreatio*) a Sacrifice whereby Priests confirmed marriage.

Farlang, is three of our English miles, or a League among the Persians. *Herb. tra.* 135

Fascicular (*fascicularis*) belonging to a bundle or fardel.

Fasciculate. To tye up into a bundle or Fascicle.

Fascicle (*fasciculus*) a handful bound together; a packet: also any thing carryed in the hand to smell.

Fascinate (*fascino*) to be-

witch, to forespeak, or inchant.

Fascination. A bewitching, a Charme, a forespeaking. *Fascination* is the power and intensive act of the imagination upon the body of another, *Bac.*

Fasciate (*fascio*) to swaddle or bind.

Fastidious (*fastidiosus*) disdainful, loathing, soon offended.

Fastigate } (*fastigio*) to
Fastigate } raise up, or grow up to a sharp top.

Fastness. A strong hold, an inaccessible place. *Bac.*

Fastuosity (*fastuositas*) disdain, pride.

Fatality (from *fatum*) fatality; also unavoidable-ness, as of a thing appointed by destiny. *Cotg.*

Fate (*fatum*) destiny, that which must of necessity come to pass by Gods secret appointment.

Fatal (*fatalis*) pertaining to destiny or fate.

Fatidical (*fatidicus*) that tells fortunes or destinies.

Fatiferous (*fatifer*) that brings fate or destiny.

Fatigable (from *fatigo*) wearying, or tiring, or which may be wearyed or tyred.

Fatigate (*fatigo*) to make weary, to trouble much.

Fatigue (*Fr.*) weariness, tediousness, trouble, toyl; as we say the *fatigues* of war, or of a long journey.

Fatiloquent

Fatiloquent (*fatiloquus*) that sooth-sayeth or prophecieth.

Fatuate (*fatuor*) to play the fool.

Fatuity (*fatuitas*) foolishness, blockishness, idiotism.

Faunes (*Fauni*) Gods of the fields and woods.

Fabonian (*Favonius*) pertaining to the west-wind, favorable.

Fausstity (*faustitas*) good-luck, happiness.

Fautoz (*Lat.*) a favorer, a furtherer, or maintainer.

Falty, (comes of the French *Feaulte*, i. *fidelitas*) and signifies in our Common Law an Oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land. And he that holds land by this only Oath of *falty*, holds in the freest manner that any man in England under the King may hold. Because all with us that have Fee, hold *per fidem & fiduciam*, that is, by *falty* at the least. *Smith de Repub. Anglor. l. 3. cap. 8.*

Feasible (*Fr. faisable*) effectable, which may be performed, acted or done.

Febzicittate (*febricito*) to be sick of a Fever, or Ague.

Febziculous (*febriculosus*) that hath or is subject to a Fever.

Febzuate (*februo*) to purge

soules by Sacrifice or Prayer.

Fectal (*facialis*) pertaining to the Herald that denounceth war or peace: The manner was thus: The *facialis* carried a Lance or Spear headed with Iron, and half burnt with fire, and strewed herbs all the way in sign of peace, even to the confines of those against whom he was to menace war; there in the presence of three men of good yeers, declared, that he and the people of Rome did denounce war against them, &c. And then threw the Lance as far as he could upon their ground. When they proclaimed Peace, the *Facialis* took up a stone in his hand, which (after certain solemn words pronounced, and those to be read in *Godwins Anthology. lib. 4. cap. 1.*) he cast out of his hand, &c. And of these *Faciales* or *Heralds*, there were in Rome a Colledge of twenty; the principal of them, was *Pater patratus*.

Feculent (*feculentus*) foul, unclean, loathsome, full of dregs.

Fecundity (*fecunditas*) plenty, fertility, abundance.

Fedity (*feditas*) filchiness, foulness, dishonesty.

Feld, Feed, or Feud, Is that ill custom which hath been much used in Scotland, and the North of England (*viz.*) a combination of kindred,

to revenge the death of any of their blood against the killer, and all his race. These deadly *Feids*, King James in his *Basilicon Doron*, adviseth his son to redress with all care possible. The word signifies hatred. See *Feud*.

Fee (*feodum*, *alias* *feudum*) comes of the French *fief*. i. *pradium beneficiarium*, vel *res clientelaris*) and is used in our Common Law for all those Lands, which we hold by perpetual right, as *Hotoman* well observes, *verb. feodum. de verbis feudalibus*. See more of this in *Cowel*.

Fetible. See *Feasible*.

Fellifluous (*fellifluus*) flowing of the Gall.

Felicitate (*felicitate*) to make happy. *Feltham*. And I have read *Felicify*.

Felo de se, Is he that commits Felony by murdering himself. See *Crompton's Justice of Peace*, fol. 28. and *Lamberts Eirenarcha* l. 2. cap. 7. pag. 243.

Feloque. See *Falouque*.

Fencemonth, is a month wherein it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest, because the female Deer do Fawn in this month, which begins fifteen days before Midsomer, and ends fifteen days after. So that to this moneth there are 31 days assign'd, See *Manwood* part. 1. of his Forest Laws, p. 80. but more at large

part. secunda Cap 13. per totum.

Fenestral (*fenestralis*) belonging to a window.

Felony (*Felonia*) seems to come of the French *Felonnie*, i. *impetuositat*, *atrositas*, *immisericordia*. We account any offence *Felony* that is in degree next to petty Treason, and compriseth divers particulars under it, as Murder, Theft, killing of a mans self, Sodomy, Rape, Wilful burning of houses, and divers such like, which are to be gathered, especially out of Statutes, whereby many offences are dayly made Felony, that before were not. Felony is discerned from lighter offences, by this, that the punishment thereof is death; Howbeit Petit Larceny (which is the stealing of any thing under the value of twelve pence) is Felony, as appears by *Brook tit. Coron. n. 2*. His reason is, because the Indictment against such a one must run with these words, *felonice cepit*, and yet is this not punished by death, though it be loss of goods. A man may call that Felony, which is under petit Treason, and punished by death. And of this there be two sorts: one lighter, that for the first time may be relieved by Clergy; another that may not: and these are to be known by the Statutes; for Clergy is allowed where it is not expressly taken away. Vid.

Vid. Stanf. l. 1. pl. Cor. à fine cap. 2. usque ad 39. Lambert Inst. P. l. 2. cap. 7. and Gromptons l. P. fol. 32, &c.

Fenne, A Marsh ground. Also Avicen divides his Canons into partitions, which he called Fennes.

Feminine (*fœmininus*) of the female kinde.

Feneration (*fœneratio*) usury, or the practise thereof.

Feneratitious (*fœneratitius*) taken or given to usury, or pertaining thereto.

Feodarie, alias Feudarie, alias Feudatarie (*feudatarius*) was an Officer authorized and made by the Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, by Letters Patents under the Seale of that Office; his Function was to be present with the Escheator at the finding any Office, and to give Evidence for the King, as well concerning the value, as the tenure, and also to survey the Land of the Ward, after the Office found; and to rate it; he is also to assign the Kings widows their Dowers, and to receive all the Rents of the Wards Lands, within his Circuit, and to answer them to the Receiver of the Court of Wards and Liveries. This Office is mentioned, Ann. 32. H. 8. cap. 46.

Feofment (from the Gothic word *feudum*, and signifies *Donationem feudi*,) is in our Common Law any gift

or grant of any Honors, Castles, Manors, Mesnages, Lands or other Corporal and immoveable things of like nature, unto another in Fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin, and possession of the thing given, whether the gift be made by word or writing; and when it is in writing it is called a Deed of Feofment, and in every Feofment the giver is called the *Feoffer*, and he that receives, by vertue thereof, the *Feoffee*; And Littleton says, that the proper difference between a *Feoffer* and *Donor* is, that the *Feoffer* gives in Fee-simple, and the *Donor* in Fee-tail. Lib. 1. Cap. 6.

Feracity (*feracitas*) fruitfulness.

Feral (*feralis*) deadly, mortal, dangerous, lamentable.

Ferried (from *fero* or *ferre*) born or carryed, as ferried over a River.

Fertal (*ferialis*) of or belonging to holy days, idle, vacant, unemployed.

Feriation (*feriatio*) quietness, idleness.

Ferient (*feriens*) striking, hitting or knocking.

Ferine (*ferinus*) wild as a beast.

Ferit (Ital. *ferite*) a wound or blow.

Ferity (*feritas*) cruelty, fierceness.

Fermentarious (*fermentarius*) made of leaven, leavened. Ferment

Ferment (*fermentum*) leaven.

Fermented } leavened,
Fermentated } puffed up.

Fermentation (*fermentatio*) a leavening, as of bread; a mixing or favouring. Also a working, as of Ale or Beer, and sometimes, a fasting, settling, assuring.

Ferocious (from *ferox, ocis*) fierce, harsh, cruel, proud, haughty.

Ferocity (*ferocitas*) fierceness, harshness, cruelty.

Feronta, a Goddess of the Woods.

Ferretan (*ferreus*) of iron, iron-like, also hard-hearted, cruel.

Ferruginous (*ferruginosus*) like to, or of the colour of rusty iron.

Ferular (*ferula*) a wooden Instrument, wherewith the Master strikes boys hands in schooles for correction, called also a *Palmer*.

Ferruminate (*ferrumino*) to soulder or fasten together, properly in matters of iron. Doctor *Charleton*.

Fertility (*fertilitas*) fruitfulness, abundance.

Fertilize (Fr. *fertilizer*) to make fertile or fruitful, or rank; also to increase or grow fruitful.

Ferbent (*feruens*) } scald-
Ferbid (*fervidus*) } ing,
 burning, fierce, vehement.

Ferboz (Lat.) a burning heat, earnestness, vehemency of passion.

Fesse point (from the Lat.)

Fascia the middle part of an *Escutcheon* whose breadth is divided into three even parts.

Fessitude (*fessitudo*) weariness, tiredness.

Festinate (*festino*) to make haste, to do a thing speedily.

Festibous (*festivus*) merry, pleasant, delightful, provoking mirth, pertaining to holy days.

Festivity (*festivitas*) mirth, pleasantness, a good grace.

Festucous (from *festuca*) belonging to a young tender sprig or stalk of a tree or herb from the root upward. *Vul. Er.*

Fetiferous (*fætifer*) fruitful, that brings forth fruit or young.

Fetid (*fætibus*) stinking, filthy, ill-smelling.

Fetor (*fætor*) a stink or ill-savor.

Feud or **Feid**, or deadly **Feud** (*feuda*) a profession of an unquenchable hatred, till we be revenged even by the death of our enemy: and is deduced from the German word (**Feed**) which (as *Hottoman* saith) *in verbis feudalibus modo bellum, modo capitales inimicitias significat*. This word is used 43. *El.c.13*. See **Feid**.

Feudal (Fr.) of or belonging to a Fief Manor, Fee or Fee-simple; also held in Fief or in Fee. *Cotta*.

Feudary. See **Feodary**.

Feudist. One that bears a feud or enmity; also the same with **Feodary**.

Feuge

Fenge. See *Fugue*.

Fewmets or **Fewmishing**, the dung of a Deer.

Fiants (*Fr. fiens*) the dung of a Fox or Badger; a term of hunting.

Fibers (*fibræ*) the smal threads, or hair-like strings of roots; also the threads or strings of Muscles and Veins.

Fibrous (*fibrosus*) full of hair-like threads or strings. *Bac.*

Fibulate (*fibulo*) to joyn, or fasten together.

Fictile (*fictilis*) earthen, or made of earth. *Bac.*

Fictitious (*fictitius*) dissembled, feigned, counterfeit.

Fideicide, a Faith destroy-er; a breaker of word or trust.

Fideicommissor (*Lat.*) he that commits a thing to be disposed of by another.

Fideiussor (*Lat.*) a Surety for another in a money matter.

Fidius, The god of faithfulness, and Son of Jupiter.

Fiduciary (*fiduciarus*) taken substantively, a Feeoffee in trust, or one that is intrusted on condition to restore; Adjectively, that is trusty or sure.

A **Fiduciary Father**. See *Emanipate*.

Fiduciate (*fiducio*) to commit a trust, or to make condition of trust.

Fierabras (from the *Fr. fier a bras*) seirce at Arms; a name for a *Braggadocia* or desperate fellow.

Fifteenth (*decima quinta*) is a Tribute or Imposition of money laid upon every City, Burrough, and other Town through the Realm, not by the Poll, or upon this or that man, but in general upon the whole City or Town; so called because it amounts to one fifteenth part of that which the City or Town hath been valued at of old. See more *Cowel*.

Figment (*figmentum*) a forged tale, a lye.

Figurative (*figurativus*) that is spoken by way of figure.

Filaceous (from *filum*, or the *Fr. filace*) of or pertaining to fine flax or thread. *Bac.*

Filament (*filamentum*) a thread, string or rag, or any thing like thereto, the beard of a root. *Rel. Med.*

Filanders (*Fr. filandres*) small wormes that breed in bruised, surfeited, or foul fed Hawks; also nets to catch wild beasts with.

Filazer (*filazarius*) comes of the French [*fillace*] and is an Officer in the Common Pleas, whereof there be fourteen in number. They make out all original Proceffe, &c. See *Cowel*.

File (*filum*) is a thread or wyer whereon Writs or other exhibits in Courts are fastned, for the more safe keeping them. It is also a term in War, where six Musketeers or Pike-men (or as many as go a breast) make a *File* or *Rot*. See *Brigade*.

Filial (*filialis*) of or belonging to a son.

Filialter (*Fr. filiastr*) a Son in Law, or son by a former marriage.

Filme (from the Belgick *velme*, *quod idem denotat*) a fine thin skin within the body, dividing the flesh or any near member one from another. Also a skin like a cap wherein divers children are born. Also the skins enwrapping the brains are called *Filmes*, the inmost, which is next the brain, is also called *pia meninx*, or *pia mater*, the other *dura meninx*, or *dura mater*.

The Infant (saith Dr. Brown) hath three Teguments or membranous *Filmes*, which cover it in the womb, that is, the *Corion*, *Amnios*, and *Allantois*; whereof see more in his *Vul. Er.* p. 269.

Filtration (*Fr.*) a straining, distilling, or passing of simples, &c. through a Felt, wollen cloth, or the like. *Colgr.*

Financer (*Fr. Financier*) an Exchequer-man, Receiver, Under-Treasurer or Teller in the Exchequer.

Financy (*Fr. Finance*) wealth, substance, riches, goods; also a Princes Revenue or Treasure. *Bac.*

Findible (*findibilis*) that which may be cut or riven.

Finitive (*finitivus*) which defines or determines.

Finours of Gold and Silver, are those that purifie and part those mettrals from other courser by fire and water. *A. 4. H. 7. ca. 2.* They be also called *Parters* in the same place, somerimes *Departers*.

Fire-boot (compounded of fire, and this Sax. word *Vote. i. compensatio*, a recompence) it signifies allowance or estovers of wood to maintain competent fire for the use of the Tenant.

St. Antonies Fire (*Erysipelas*) a disease so called, being an inflammation with sores or Biles, or a swelling, full of heat, and redness, &c.

Firmity (*firmitas*) firmesse, stablenesse, constancy.

Fire-drake, a fire sometime seen flying in the night, like a Dragon: common people think it a spirit, that keeps some treasure hid: But Philosophers affirm it to be a great unequal exhalation inflamed between two clouds, the one hot, the other cold (which is the reason that it also smoaks) the middle part whereof, according to the pro-

proportion of the hot cloud, being greater then the rest, makes it seem like a belly, and both ends like to a head and tail. *Bull.*

First-Fruits (*primitiæ*) were the profits of every spiritual living for one year, given in ancient time to the Pope throughout all Christendom, but by the Stat. An 26. H. 8. ca. 3. translated to the Prince; For ordering whereof, there was a Court erected An. 32. H. 8. ca. 45. but it was dissolved, An. 5. M. Sess. 2. ca. 10. and since that time, though those profits be reduced again to the Crown by the Stat. A. 1. Eliz. ca. 4. yet was the Court never restored, but all matters formerly therein handled, were transferred to the Exchequer, See *Annats.*

Fiscal (*fiscalis*) pertaining to the *Fisque*, or publick Treasure.

Fisque (*Fiscus*) the public like Purse, the Publick Revenue or Treasure; a Treasury or exchequer. *Corn. Tacitus Engl.*

Fissiped (*fissipes, pedis*) cloven-footed.

Fissure (*fissura*) a cleft, a division, a parted leaf.

Fistula (*Lat. Spa. Fistola*) a dangerous Ulcer or Sore still running. It goes up into the body with a long narrow hole like a pipe, and therefore so called, and is commonly hard in the outside. 124

Fistulary (*fistularis*) belonging to that disease, or to a pipe.

Fizgig, is a kind of Top, which boyes play with; And Marriners have a certain dart so called, wherewith they strike fishes as they swim in the Sea.

Flabellation (*flabellatio*) a fanning, an airing, or giving of wind unto.

A **Flable** (*flabellum*) a Fan.

Flaccid (*flaccidus*) withered, feeble, weak, flaggy. *Bac.*

Flagellation (*flagellatio*) a whipping, or scourging.

Flagitious (*flagitiosus*) ungracious, wicked, full of mischief.

Flagitate (*flagito*) to ask instantly, to desire earnestly.

Flagrant (*flagrans*) burning, ardent, bright.

Flagrancy (*flagrantia*) ardent desire, burning with flame, an inordinate love.

Flamines, The Priests among the Romans and Druides, so called: their Arch-Priests that presided over chief Towns, or great Districts, were called *Arch-Flamins*; They took that name of *Filamen*, a fillet of woollen yarn, which they used to wear on their heads, or, as others say, from the Mytre or head Ornament, which those Priests did wear, and was called

called in old time *flama*. See *Arch flamin.*

Flammability, aptness to be inflamed, or set on fire. *Dr. Pr.*

Flammation (*flammatio*) a setting on fire.

Flammeous (*flammeus*) somewhat coloured like a flame of fire; Belonging to a flame.

Flammiferous (*flammi fer*) that brings, or causes a flame or fire.

Flitility (*flitilitas*) uncon-
constancy, incertainty.

Flatulent (*flatulentus*) windy.

Flatuous (*flatuosus*) full of blowing or windiness. *Bac.*

Flatuosity, windiness, ful-
nels of wind.

Fledwit, comes of the Sax-
on word *Fled*, that is, a fu-
gitive; and *wit*, which some
make but a termination, sig-
nifying nothing of it self. O-
thers say it signifies a repre-
hension, censure, or correcti-
on.

In our ancient Law it
signifies a discharge or free-
dom from Amerciaments,
when one having been an
Out-lawed Fugitive comes
to the peace of his own ac-
cord. *Rastal. Expos. of words.*
New Terms of Law. See
Bloodwit.

Fleet (*Fleta*) is a fa-
mous Prison in London, so
called, as it seems from
the River, upon the side

whereof it stands. *Camb. Brit*
fo: 137.

To this Prison none are
usually committed, but
for contempt to the Lawes,
or upon absolute comman-
dment of the King, or
the Superiour Courts of Ju-
stice, or lastly upon debt,
when men are unable or un-
willing to satisfy their Cre-
ditors.

Flegmatick. See *Phleg-*
matick.

Flectiferous (*flectifer*) that
yeelds or causes tears, or
drops.

Flexanimous (*flexanimus*)
that turnes the mind; That
is of a minde easily bent or
turned.

Flexibility (*flexibili-*
tas) aptness to bend or
yeeld.

Flexible (*flexibilis*) that
may bee bowed, tender,
tractable, pliant, apt to
move.

Flexiloquent (*flexiloquus*)
that speaks doubtfully, so
that he may be taken divers
ways.

Flexion (*flexion*) a ben-
ding or bowing.

Floccify (*floccifacio*) to
set nought by, to esteem lit-
tle.

Floza, The Goddess of
flowers, otherwise called
Chloris.

Flozamor (from the
Lat. flos amoris) a kind
of Hearb, or Plant, the
flowers whereof are held to
have

have a singular faculty to be-
get love. *Min.*

Floréin, a Coin where-
of there be several sorts, one
about the value of three
shillings four pence, the o-
ther about two shillings ten
pence farthing. In Lan-
guedock, and the Coun-
tries adjoyning, they have
a peece called a *Florin* worth
eighteen pence *perl.*

Florid (*floridus*) gar-
nished with flowers, fresh,
lively.

Floriferous (*flori-
fer*) that beareth flow-
ers.

Florescous (from *flos-
culus*) flowery, or pertain-
ing to a Flower, or Blos-
som; full of flowers. *Vul.
Err.*

Flotson, *alias* **Flotzam**
is a word proper to the
Seas, signifying any goods
that by shipwrack are lost
and lye *floting* or swimming
upon the top of the wa-
ter, which with *Jetson*, *La-
gon* and *Shares* are given to
the Lord Admiral by his Let-
ters *Pattents*.

Jetson, is a thing cast out
of the ship, being in dan-
ger of wreck, and beaten
to the shore by the waters,
or cast on the shore by
Marriners. *Cook vol. 6: fol.
106. a.* It comes of the
French *Jettér*, to cast out.
Lagon *alias* *Lagam* *vel* *Li-
gan* is that which lieth in

the bottom of the Sea. *Cook
ibid.* of the Dutch *Ligghen*
to lye. *Shares* are goods
due to more by proportion,
from the Sax, *schyren*, i. to
divide. *Min.*

Fluctiferous (*fluctifer*)
that raiseth or bringeth
waves.

Fluctuate (*fluctuo*) to
rise in waves and surges,
to be boisterous and rough;
to waver, doubt, or be un-
certain.

Fluctisonant (*fluctisonus*)
sounding or roaring with
waves or billows.

Fluctibagant (*fluctiva-
gus*) wandering on the wa-
ter or Sea, tossed by the
waves.

Fluctuous (*fluctuosus*)
troublous, unquiet, boyste-
rous.

Fluent (*fluens*) flowing,

Fluid *S* or gushing out,
waterish.

Fluidity (*fluiditas*) wet-
ness or flowing.

Fluminous (*fluminosus*)
full of rivers.

Flubial (*fluvialis*) of or
belonging to a river:

Flubious (*fluviosus*) flow-
ing much.

Flux (*fluxus*) a flowing
or issue.

Fluxibility, aptness to
flow.

Focillate (*focillo*) to
nourish, comfort, or re-
fresh.

Fodder, or **Fother**, a cer-
tain

tain weight of lead, about 2000 pound.

Fodient (*fodiens*) that digs or thrusts into.

To **Foine** (*pungo*) to prick or sting. *Rider.*

Foines, a kind of Fur brought for the most part out of France. The top of this Fur is black, and the ground whitish; the beast that bears it, is about the bigness of a Cat. *Bull.*

Folio (*folium*) a sheet or large leaf of paper. We say a book is in *Folio*, when two leaves of it make a sheet; in *Quarto*, when four leaves make a sheet; in *Octavo*, when eight leaves go to the sheet; *Duodecimo*, or in Twelves, when the sheet is made into twelve leaves, &c. Every *folio* or leaf hath two pages.

Foliatanes (from *folia*, i. leaves) an order of religious persons, who lived onely upon leaves, which the Pope put down, as finding leaves unable to nourish mans body. *Bac.*

Folkland, Copy-holds Lands were so called in the time of the Saxons, and the Charter-lands were called *Bockeland*. *Kitch. 174.*

Folkmoote is a Saxon word compounded of *Folk*, i. *populus*, and *Gemetan*. i. *convenire*. It signifies (according to Mr. Lambert in his exposition of Saxon words, *verbo, conventus*) two kinds of

Courts, one now called the *Country Court*, the other called the *Sheriffs Turn*. This word is still in use among the Londoners, and signifies *Celebrium ex omni Civitate conventum*. *Stowes Survey.* But Mr. *Manwood* in his first part of *Forest Laws*, pag. 111. hath these words, *Folkmoote* is the Court holden in London, where in all the folk and people of the City did complain of the Mayor and the Aldermen, for misgovernment within the City.

Foliage (*Fr. Fueillage*) branched work in painting or Tapestry; Also leafiness. *Herricks Poems.*

Follicle (*folliculus*) a little bag, purse, or bladder. *Vul. Err.*

Foliate (*foliatus*) leaved or having leaves; *Gold foliate*, is, leaf gold. *Bac.*

Foment (*fomento*) to warm, comfort, cherish.

Fomentation (*fomentatio*) a fomenting, a comforting, or asswaging.

In Physick it properly signifies powdry or dry things in bags, or any liquor in a Sponge or Bladder applyed warm to the body to mitigate pain, or to make way by opening the pores, for ointments or plaisters to be applied.

Fons Solis, a Fountain near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon* in *Lybia*, that at midnight is as hot, as boyling water, and at noon as cold

as any ice, which may the rather be credited, since our Bathes in *England* are much warmer in the night then in the day. *Sir Wa. Raw. in his History of the World, l. 4. fol. 184.*

Fontal (*fontalis*) pertaining to a Fountain, or Well.

Fozable (*forabilis*) that may be boared, or peirced.

Fozaminous (*foraminosus*) full of holes.

Fozaneous (*foraneus*) belonging to a Market or Courr.

Fozcipated (*forcipatus*) bended like a hook. *Vul. Err.*

Fozeloin, A term in hunting, when a Hound meets a chase, and goes away with it, before the rest of the Cry.

Fozestal (from the Belg. *Ueur i. ante, and Stallen, Merces disponere*) is to buy Corn, Catle, or other Merchandize by the way as it comes towards the Fair or Market to be sold, to the intent to sell the same again, at a more high and dear price. *New Terms of Law.*

Fozestaller, is he that forestals, and buys things in such sort.

Fozelorn Hope, a party of Souldiers sent before the whole body of the Army to skirmish with the Enemy, the French call it *Enfans perdues*;

The Roman *Velites*, were in a manner answerable hereunto.

Forelorn, comes from the Belg. *Verlozen, i. perditus, lost.* The *Forelorn-Hope* is given for lost, in respect it is most commonly desperate Service. See *Perdu.*

Formalist (from *forma*) one that is very punctual or precise in his actions or words.

Formator (*Lat.*) he that instructeth, maketh or formeth.

Formalize, to form, to give or add form unto.

Formidable (*formidabilis*) dreadful, to be feared, terrible.

Formidolous (*formidolus*) fearful, that feareth, dreadful, dangerous.

Formosity (*formositas*) comeliness, beauty.

Formulary (*Fr. Formulaire*) the stile or manner of proceeding in the Law; a President for doing any thing.

Fornication (*fornicatio*) Whoredom, Leachery, spoken of single persons, if either party be married then tis *Adultery.*

Fortitude (*fortitudo*) strength, valour, courage. It is one of the four Cardinal Vertues, and is thus defined. *Fortitude* is a vertue that moderates the irascible power, according to reason, and so it helps us to overcome those difficul-

difficulties, which require courage in chusing one harm to avoid another. *Fit. Cat.*

Fortuitous (*fortuitus*) hat
Fortuite Shapneth by chance, sudden, casual, accidental:

Fosse way (from *fossus*, dig'd) several High-ways in England so called, because tis conceived they were digg'd or made passable by the ancient Romans, or because they were dirched at least on one side See *Watling-street*.

A **Fosset** (*cistella*) a little chest. *Rider*.

Fossion (*fossio*) a digging or delving.

Fossile (*fossilis*) that which is or may be digged.

Fotton (*fortio*) a nourishing or keeping warm.

Fortbe (*fortus*) nourished, kept warm.

Fougade (Fr.) a Mine, or up-blowing Fire-work, or Wilde-fire. *Rel. Med.*

Foulk or **Fulke**, a mans name; Some derive it from the German *Wollg.* i. noble and gallant; But I from *Folc*, the English Saxon word for people, as though it were the same with *Publius* of the Romans, and onely translated from *Publius* as beloved of the people and Commons. *Cam.*

Fractidz (*fracidus*) more then ripe, rotten-ripe, putrified.

Fraction (*fractio*) a breaking or bursting.

Fragile (*fragilis*) frail, brittle, soon broken, mortal, weak. *Bac.*

Fragility (*fragilitas*) brittleness, weakness, inconstancy.

Fragment (*fragmentum*) a peece or gobbet of a thing broken.

Fragrancie (*fragrantia*) a sweet smell or savour.

Franc, is a French coyn of twenty *sols tournois*, which amounts unto 2 s. sterl.

Francis (Germ.) from **Franc**, that is free, not servile or bound. The same with the Greek *Eleutherius*, and the Lat. *Liberius*. *Cam.*

Franciscans or **Franciscan Friers**, a religious order instituted by St. Francis an Italian, about the year of our Lord, 1198. and confirmed by Pope Innocent the third; His rule prescribed Chastity, Obedience, Poverty, much fasting, and other austerities to all that should be admitted of that Order; Of which you may read more in *St. Bonaven. de vita St. Francisci*. Out of this great Order have sprung divers others, as *Observantes*, *Conventuales*, *Minimi*, *Capuciani*, *Colleda-nei*, &c.

Frangible (*frangibilis*) that may be broken, breakable.

Franchise (Fr.) liberty, freedom, exemption; also good breeding.

breeding, free-birth; it is taken with us for a privilege or exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction, and sometimes an immunity from tribute, &c. See *Cowel*.

Frank-Almoin (*libera Eleemosyna*) in French *Frank Aufmone*, signifies in our Common Law a tenure or title of Lands. *Britton*, (Cap. 66. num. 5.) saith thus of it. *Frank-almoin* is Lands or Tenements bestowed upon God, that is given to such people, as bestow themselves in the service of God, for pure and perpetual Almes: whence the Feoffers or givers cannot demand any terrestrial service, so long as the Lands remain in the hands of the Feoffees.

Frank marriage (*liberum maritagium*) is a tenure in tale special, growing from these words in the gift, *Sciant, &c. Me T. B. de M. dedisse, &c. I. A. filio meo & Marg. uxori ejus filia vera T. N. in liberum maritagium unum Messagium, &c. West. p. 1. Symb. l. 2. Sect. 303.* The effect of which words is, that they shall have the Land to them and the heirs of their bodies, and shall do no fealty unto the Donor until the fourth Degree, &c. Vide *New Terms of Law*.

Frank-pledge (*francple-*

gium) is compounded of *franc* i. *liber*, and *pledge*, i. *fidjussor*, a free-pledge or surety, and signifies in our Common Law, a pledge or surety for free-men.

To **Fraternize** (from *frater*) to agree as brothers; to concur with, or be near unto; also to admit into a Fraternity, brotherhood or society.

Fraternal (*fraternalis*) of or belonging to a brother.

Fratricelli, a Sect of Hereticks invented by one *Hermannus* an Italian, about the year of Christ 1304 in time of Pope *Benedict* the eleventh, and *Albertus* the first Emperor, they were otherwise called *fratres de paupere vita*, brothers of a poor life; they taught promiscuous beddings, that nothing was to be held proper or ones own, that Christians are not to be Governours of a Commonwealth, with other foolish errors condemned by Pope *Bonifacius* the eighth.

Fratricide (*fratricidium*) brother-slaughter.

Fratrueles (*fratrueles*) brothers children, cousin Germans.

Fraudation (*fraudatio*) a deceiving or beguiling.

Fraudulent (*fraudulentus*) crafty, deceitful, full of guile.

Free-boobers. See *Banditi*.

Frederic

Frederte (Germ.) Rich
peace, or (as the Monk
which made this allusi-

*Est adhibenda fides rationi nominis huius
Compositi Frederic, duo componentia cuius
Sunt Frederic, Frith, quid nisi Pax? Ric, quid nisi regum?
Sic per Hendiadin, Fredericus, quid nisi vel Rex.
Pacificus? vel regia Pax? Pax, pacificusque.*

For *Frederic* the English
have commonly used *Frery*
and *Fery*, which hath been
now a long time a Christian
name in the ancient Family
of *Tilney*, and lucky to their
house, as they report. *Cam.*

Fremment (*fremens*) gnash-
ing, or grinding the teeth,
roaring, or braying.

Frenigerent (*franiger*)
that ruleth the bridle.

Frescades (*Fr.*) refresh-
ments; as (in Summer time)
light garments, cool air, cool
places, cool drinks, Bowres
or shades over-spread with
green boughs.

Fresco (*Ital.*) fresh, cool,
coldish; also unsalt, new
laid, new made, sweet; green
or lusty. As we say, to walk
or drink in *Fresco*. i. to walk
in the cool or fresh air, or to
drink new or fresh wine or o-
ther liquor.

Fretrots, a sort of Secta-
ries (which wore a secret
Crown on their heads) in-
cestuous, as Adamites, by
night, and suppressed in the
year, 1310. *Cote*

Friable (*friabilis*) that
may be crummed, or broken
small. *Bac.*

(on would have it) peaceable
reign.

Frication } (*fricatio*) a
or rubbing or
Friation } fretting toge-
ther.

Friar or **Frier** (from the
Lat. *Frater*, or from the Fr.
frère. i. a brother) there be
four principal Orders reckon-
ed of them A. 4. H. 4. ca. 17.
(viz.) *Minors*, Grey Friers,
or *Franciscans*; *Augustins*; *Do-*
minicans or *Black-Friers*; and
White-Friers, or *Carmelites*;
from these four Orders the
rest descended. See in *Zecchi-*
us de Repub. Eccl. p 380. And
Linwood, tit. de Relig. Domib.
ca. 1. verbo, *St. Augustin.*
Cow.

Frier Observant (*frater*
observans) is an Order of
Franciscans for the better un-
derstanding of whom it is to
be noted, that of those four
Orders mentioned in the
word above, The *Fran-*
ciscans are, *Minores tam obser-*
vantes quam conventuales, & *Ca-*
puchini. *Zecchius de Repub.*
Eccl. tract. de regular. ca. 2.
These Friers Observant (men-
tioned *An. 25. H. 8. ca. 12.*)
are so called, because they
are not combined together in
any

any Cloister, Covent, or Corporation, as the Conventuals are, but onely tye themselves to observe the Rules of their Order, and more strictly then the Conventuals do; and upon a singularity of zeal separate themselves from them, living in certain places and companies of their own chusing, and of this you may read *Hospinian, de Orig. & prog. Monachatus, fo. 878. ca. 38.*

A **Fricasse** (Fr. *Fricassée*) any meat fried in a pan.

Friga, an Hermaphroditical Idol, adored by the old Saxons on the day now called *Friday*, which thence took its denomination, which day was of old called *Frige-deag.* *Verst. p. 63.*

Frigifie (*frigefacio*) to cool, or make cold.

Frigefaction (*frigefactio*) a making cool.

Frigerate (*frigero*) to cool.

Frigeratory (*frigeratorium*) a Cooling-house, or place.

Frigidity (*frigiditas*) coldness.

Frigid (*frigidus*) cold, faint, negligent, slow.

Frigor (Lat.) coldness.

Frigorifical (*frigorificus*) that maketh or procureth cold.

Fripierer (from the Fr. *Fripier*, *i. interpelator*) one that scowres up and mends old Apparel to sell again, a Broker. This word is used for a bastardly kind of Broker. *A. 1. Ja. ca. 21.*

Fripery, The use of that kind of trade, Brocage, also a Brokers shop, or a street of Brokers.

Fritimancy } (from *friti-*
Fritintency } *ntio*) is a chirping like a Swallow.

Frieze, and Cornice, the Crests, furniture, and finishing at the upper end of a Column or Pillar.

Fronctiferous (*fronctifer*) that beareth leaves or branches.

Fronctosity (*fronctitas*) leaviness, or aptness to bear leaves.

Frontal (*frontale*) a Frontlet or attire for the forehead, or a plaister applied to the Forehead. It is also used Adjectively.

Frontispiece (*frontispicium*) the fore-front of an house or other building; Also the Title or first page of a book done in picture.

Frontinac, a luscious kind of rich wine, made at a Town so called in France.

Fructiferous (*fructifer*) bearing fruit.

Frugality (*frugalitas*) thrift, sobriety, moderation in expences.

Fruggin (from the Fr. *Fourgon*) an Oven-fork (so termed in Lincolnshire) to put fuel into an oven, and stir the fire.

Frugiferent } (*frugi-*
Frugiferous } *fer*) bringing forth fruit, fertile, profitable,

Frutierie (Fr.) a place to keep fruit in.

Frutiges or **Frutices** (from *frutex*) branched work in Sculpture, as *feuillage* is in painting or Tapistry.

Frumenty (from *frumentum*, i. wheat) so called, because it is a kind of pottage made of wheat.

Frustrate (*frustro*) to deceive, to disappoint, to do in vain.

Frustulent (*frustulentus*) full of Gobbers, and small peeces.

Frutication (*fruticatio*) sprouting out of young sprigs, a springing forth.

Frith (Sax.) a wood. *Chancer.*

Fucate (*fuco*) to lay on a colour, to paint, to counterfeir.

Fucator (Lat.) he that paints or coloureth.

Fugacity (*fugacitas*) a readiness to run away, inconstancy, an inclination to flight.

Fugalia (Lat.) a Feast annually solemnized by the old Romans in remembrance of the expulsion of the Kings out of Rome. According to which pattern, the joyful *English* having cleared the Country of the Danes, instituted the annual Sports of *Hock-tide*, the word (in their old Saxon tongue) importing the time of scorning, or triumphing. This Solemnity consisted

in the merry meetings of the neighbors on those daies, during which the Festival lasted, and was celebrated by the younger sort of both Sexes, with all manner of Exercises, and Pastimes in the streets, as *Shroveride* yet is. But now time hath so corrupted it, that (the name excepted) there remains no sign of the first institution. *Heyl.*

Verstegan thinks this *Hock-tide* may come from the Teutonick, *Heugh-tide*, i. A time of gladness, or joy.

Fugation (*fugatio*) a putting to flight, or driving away.

Fugue (Fr.) a chase or report of Musick; as when two or more parts chase one another in the same point.

Fugitive (*fugitivus*) flitting, ready to run away.

Fugitives goods (*bona fugitivorum*) are the proper goods of him that flies upon felony, which after the flight, lawfully found, belong to the King. *Coke. vol. 6. fo. 109. b.*

Fulcible (*fulcibilis*) which may be under-set or propped.

Fulgens } *fulgens* }
Fulgid } *fulgidus* }
 shining, glistering, bright.

Fulgidity (*fulgiditas*) bright-

brightness, shining, glory.

Fulgor (Lat.) *idem*.

Fulgur (Lat.) lightning.

Fulgural (*fulguralis*) belonging to lightning.

Fulguration (*fulguratio*) the lightning to be seen in the clouds.

Fulians, Certain reformed Monks, or religious persons, following St. Bernard as their Patron, and St. Bennet as their Patriarch. *Spir. conflict.*

Fuliginous (*fuliginosus*) full of soot, smoaky. Dodona's Grove.

Fullonica (*fullonicus*) belonging to a Fuller of cloath.

Fulminate (*fulmino*) to lighten or strike with lightning.

Fulminatory (*fulminatorius*) thundering, lightning, destroying, terrible.

Fulbid (*fulvidus*) yellow.

Fumid (*fumidus*) smoaky, or that smoaketh.

Fumidity (*fumiditas*) smoakiness.

Fumiferous (*fumifer*) that bringeth smoak.

Fumigation (*fumigatio*) a smoaking or perfuming with smoak.

Function (*functio*) the exercise, or executing of some office or charge.

Funambulant (*funambulus*) a Dancer on the Rope,

a Rope-Walker. *Du Bartas.*

Funditor (Lat.) a slinger, or one that in battel or otherwise casts out stones or darts out of a sling.

Funebrous } (*funebris*)

Funerous } mournful, belonging to the Funerals of the dead, sorrowful.

Fungosity (*fungositas*) the hollowness of a Mushrome or Sponge, thinness, or brightness.

Funnel (*infundibulum*) an instrument, through which liquor is poured into Vessels, also a Tunnel or Funnel of a Chimney.

Furacity (*furacitas*) theevishness, theft.

Furbishing (*Fr. Fourbisseure*) a scouring, polishing or burnishing.

Furcation (from *furca*) a forking, a hanging on a Gallows. *Vul. Er.*

Furies (*furie*) three imaginary Fiends or Spirits in Hell, having Snakes growing on them instead of hairs.

Poets feigned them to be the Daughters of the River *Acheron* and *Night*, and to have the Office of tormenting the souls of murderers and wicked men, their names were *Allecto*, i. uncessantly tormenting; *Megara*, i. enraged; And *Tysiphone*, i. the Avenger of murder.

Furina

Furina, the goddess of Theeves.

Furlong (of two Fr. words *Fort-long*. i. very long) is a quantity of ground, containing twenty Lugs, Roods, or Poles in length, and every Pole sixteen foot, and a half, eight of which Furlongs make a mile. *An. 35. E. 1. ca. 6.* It is otherwise the eighth part of an Acre. See *Acre*. In the former signification the Romans call it [*Stadium*] in the latter [*Jugerum*] This measure which we call a Pole, is also called a Perch, and differs in length, according to the custom of the Country. See *Perch*.

Furole (Fr.) a little blaze of fire, appearing by night on the tops of Souldiers Launces, or at Sea on Sayl-yards, where it whirls and leaps in a moment from one place to another, some Mariners call it *St. Herme's fire*; if it come double, tis held a sign of good luck; if single, otherwise.

Furtive (*furtivus*) that is done by stealth, filching, theevish, felonious.

Fuscation (*fuscatio*) a darkning or clouding.

Fusibility, meltableness, that may be molten. *S. Hen. Wotton.*

Fusible (*fusilis*) that is or may be molten.

A **Fusil** (Lat. *fusillus*) a little Spindle: It is also a term in *Herauldry*, and sig-

nifies that in a Coat of Arms, which is in a manner like a Spindle, as in that of *Sire de Montagu* (a French name) *il porte dargent, trois fusillees en fosse de gueules. Min.*

Fusion (*fusio*) a melting or pouring forth.

Fustigate (*fustigo*) to beat with a staff, to cudgel.

Futility (*futilitas*) lightness, babbling, folly, vanity.

Futurity (from *futurus*) the being to come of any thing. *Vul. Er.*

G

Gabardine (from the Fr. *Gaban*, or *Galleberdine*) a rough Irish Mantle or Horse-mans coat; a long Cassock.

Gabel (Ital. *gabella*) toll, Tribute, Custom, or Impost.

Gabion (Fr.) a defence for Canoneers, made of great Baskets filled with earth.

Gaffe (Fr.) an iron hook where-with Seamen pull great Fishes into their ships.

Galactite (*galactites*) a precious stone of a white colour.

Galage (*solea*) a kind of shoe, so called, or paten, which hath nothing on the feet but latches.

Galatia, a Sea Nymph, for whose love *Polyphemus* slew himself.

Galaxy

Galaxy (*galaxias*) a bright circle in the Sky, caused by the reflexion of the Stars, the milky way in the Firmament.

Galenite or **Galenist**, one that studies or follows the Aphorisms of *Galen*, the ancient great Physitian.

Gallicism, the form of speech or custom of the French.

Gallion (Fr.) a great ship of War.

Gallihalspeng, were a kind of Coyn forbidden by the Statute, *An. 3. H. 5. Cap. 1.*

Gallote (Fr.) a small Gally or Gally-like vessel, having twenty Oars on a side, and two or three Rowers to an Oar, much used by Turkish and Moorish Rovers. *Cotgr.* See *Brigantine*.

Gallego (Spa.) a man of *Galitia*. *How.*

Gallon (Spa.) the same with *Gallion*, also a measure containing - with us four quarts.

Gallus, a River in *Phrygia*, the water whereof made men mad.

Galloon Lace from the Fr. *Galon*, which signifies the same.

Galoches (Fr.) wooden shoes, or patens made all of a peece, without any latchet or tye of leather, and worn in *France* by the poor Clowns in Winter. What our English *Galoches* are, and by

whom worn, every one knows.

Gamabez (Arab:) as *Talismans* are Images or figures made by art under certain Constellations; So *Gamabez* are such figures found so wrought by nature, held to be of greater vertue, being therefore worn by some persons.

Gambado (from the Ital. *Gamba*. i. a leg) with a kind of leather instrument affixed to the Saddle in the place of Stirrops, wherein we put our legs when we ride, to preserve them from dirt and cold.

Gamboles (Fr. *gambade*, Ital. *gamba* i. a leg, because *gamboles*, or (as we call them) Christmas *gamboles* are properly games or rumbling tricks plaid with the legs.

Gammot, an incision knife.

Gammut or **Gamut**, the first note in Musick, from whence the whole number of notes take denomination. As the Greek Cross-row is called *Alphabet* from the two first letters, *Alpha* and *Beta*.

Ganching, is a form of putting Offendors to death in Turkey, which is to let them fall from on high, upon hooks, and there to hang till they die, by the anguish of their wounds, or more miserable famine. *Sands.*

Gangick, of or pertaining

ing

ing to *Ganges* a great River in *India Oriental*, the breadth of it being in the narrowest place eight, in the broadest twenty miles, and the depth never less than a hundred foot. *Heyl.*

Gang-week. See *Rogation week.*

Gangreen (*gangrena*) dead flesh in the body of a botch, an eating Ulcer that will quickly infect all the body.

Gantlope (*Ghent Lope*) a punishment of Souldiers, first invented at *Ghent*, or *Gant* in *Flanders*, and therefore so called. **Lope** in Dutch signifies running; for the Offendor is to run through the whole Regiment with his upper part naked, and every fellow-Souldier to have a whip at him, &c.

Ganymede (*Ganymedes*) the name of a Trojan boy, whom *Jupiter* so loved (say the Poets) as hee took him up to Heaven, and made him his Cup-bearer. Hence any boy that is loved for carnal abuse, or is hired to be used contrary to nature, to commit the detestable sin of *Sodomy* is called a *Ganymede*; an Ingle.

Garbo (*Ital.*) a garbe, comeliness, gracefulness or good fashion; Also a sharp or piquant taste; applied of late to Wine or

Beer, that has a kind of pleasing piquantness in its relish.

Gargarize (*gargarizo*) to garble or wash the mouth and throat.

Gargarism (*gargarismus*) a liquid potion to wash the mouth and throat with, which is not suffered to go down, but to bubble up and down the throat.

Gargantua, great throat. *Garganta* in Spanish signifies a throat; It is usually taken for some feigned Giant or monster.

Garamantick (*Garamanticus*) belonging to *Garamus* a King of *Lybia*.

Gardmanger (*Fr.*) a Sellar or Store-house, where meat is kept.

Garnish or **Garnishment** (from the *Fr. Garnir*. i. to provide, furnish, fill with) it is commonly taken for a certain fee or quantity of good liquor which prisoners either give their fellow-Prisoners or else their Keepers at their first admittance into prison. The word properly signifies a furnishing, storing, or supplying, and sometimes a giving of assurance.

Garnison (*Fr.*) store of furniture, provision, preparation.

Garrulity (*garrulitas*) babbling, busie talking, or overmuch prating.

Garrulous (*garrulosus*)

ever

ever chatting, full of talk.

Garter King at Armes, the chief of the three Kings at Armes, the other are called *Clarentius* and *Norroy*; this Garter was instituted and created by Henry the fifth, *Stow's Annals*, pag. 584. See *Harold*.

Gasper, one of the three Wile men which came from the East to worship our Saviour, vulgarly called the three Kings of *Collen*. See *Balthazar*. It is also an usual Christen name amongst us.

Gastriymthe. A belly-God.

Gastroclite (*gastroclites*) he that gets his living by handy-craft.

Gastromancy (*gastromantia*) divination by the belly.

Gastrotomy. The Section or cutting up of the belly.

Gaudiloquent (*gaudiloquens*) he that speaks with joy.

Gawdy or Grand days. In the Inns of Court there are four of these in the year, that is, one in every Term, viz. *Ascension day* in Easter Term, *Midsummer day* in Trinity Term, *All Saints day* in Michaelmas Term, and *Candlemas day* in Hilary Term; these four are or lately were no days in Court, and on these days double Commons are allowed, and Musick formerly on all Saints, and Candlemas day, as the first and last of Christmas. The Etymo-

logy of the word may be taken from Judge *Gawdy*, who (as some affirm) was the first instituter of those days, or rather from *gaudium*, because (to say truth) they are days of joy, as bringing good cheer to the hungry Students. In Colledges they are most commonly called *gawdy*, in Inns of Court *Grand days*, and in some places they are called *Colled-days*.

Gabelkind, a custom whereby every son or heir male inherits a portion alike in his Ancestors estate, and is derived of three Saxon words, *gife*, *eal*, *cyn*, that is, given to all the kin, *quasi omnibus Cognatione proximis data hereditas*. *Dodd eridg*. Or rather from *gafel* i. *sensus*, *tributum*, *pensio*, and *cyn natura*, *genus*, *conditio*.

Gawgeour. An Officer having Authority to give a mark of allowance to all Tuns, Hogsheds, Pipes, Barrels, &c. of Wine, Oyl, Honey and Butter, before they ought to be sold, it comes from the Fr. *Gawger*, i. a Gager or Measurer of Caske, &c. Of this Office see the *Stat.* 27. Ed. 3. cap. 8.

Gazet (Fr.) a certain Venetian Coyn scarce worth our farthing, also a Bill of news or a short relation of the general occurrences of the time, forged most commonly

S

at

at Venice, and thence dispersed every month into most parts of Christendom. Cotg.

Gazul. All Egypt, where the Nile arrives not, is nothing but a whitish Sand bearing no grass, but two little weeds called *Suhit* and *Gazul*, which burnt to ashes, and conveyed to Venice, make the finest Chrystal glasses Sir H. Blount in his Levantine vovage.

Gebaltark or **Gebaltare** (corruptly called the Streights of *Gibraltar*) so called from *Gebal*, which in Arabick signifies a Mountain, and *Tarec* the son of *Abdalla*, who having transported his Barbarians over the Streight, secured his Army with the natural fortification of the place.

Gelidity (*geliditas*) coldness, frostiness.

Gelicide (*gelicidium*) a frost.

Gelid (*gelidus*) cold as ice, frosty.

Gehenna, Properly signifies a place in a valley, in the Tribe of *Benjamin*, where the *Israelites* erected abominable Altars, there sacrificing their children in fire to the Idol *Moloch*: notwithstanding it is usually taken for Hell. Bull.

Gement (*gemens*) groaning, lamenting.

Geminate (*geminio*) to double, to increase.

Geminels (*Gemini*) twins,

payrs, matches, or likes.

Gemites, a kinde of precious stone, *qui veluti candidas manus inter se complexas habet.*

Gemote, the Hundred-Court. See Sir Rich. Bakers Chronicle, fol. 38.

Gemmed (*gemmatus*) let or bedecked with Precious stones.

Gemmery, a Jewel house or place to keep Gemms in, a Cabinet.

Gemmiferous (*gemmifer*) that beareth or brings pretious Stones.

Gemmosity (*gemmositas*) abundance of Precious stones.

Gemony (*gemonia scala*) a place in Rome where condemned persons were cast down by a pair of stairs headlong into the River Tiber. Tacitus.

Gend, arme (Fr.) a man of Armes, a horseman armed at all points, one that serves in compleat armour, one on a great horse.

Genealogie (*genealogia*) a description of ones lineage, stock, or pedegree.

Generative (*generativus*) ingendring, of an ingendring faculty or breeding power.

Generosity (*generositas*) nobleness of minde, gentlemanlike courage.

Genesis (Gr.) a generation. The first Book of *Moses* is so called in Greek and Latine, because it declares the Creation and Generation of

of all things. In Hebrew it is *bereschith*, i. *in principio*, and took its name from the first words of the first Chapter of the said book, as do many other books of the Old-Testament. *Min.*

Genethliacal (*genethliacus*) pertaining to the casting of Nativities.

Genethliology (*genethliologia*) telling or casting of Nativities.

Genethliques. Casters of mens fortunes by the day or hour of their birth; or books treating of that subject.

Genial (*genialis*) full of mirth: pertaining to marriage; the marriage-bed was of old called the *Genial-bed*, *quasi* *Genial-bed*.

Genital (*genitalis*) serving to engender, or for breed.

Genitals (*genitale*) the privy members of any thing.

Genitive (*genitivus*) natural, engendring, of an ingendring faculty, that hath power to ingender.

Genitor (*Lat.*) a Father, a beginner, a begetter.

Genius (*Lat.*) a good or evil Angel, the spirit of man, nature it self, natural inclination.

Gentilitious (*gentilitius*)

Gentilitial } that pertains to a stock, an use or property taken from ancestors, of the same kindred.

Gentil (*gentilis*) among the Jews all were Gentiles,

that were not of one of the twelve Tribes: Now commonly we call them Gentiles, that profess not the faith of Christ.

Gentileſſe (*Fr.*) Gentry, Gentility, Nobility.

Gentilism (*gentilismus*) the opinion or belief of the Gentiles; paganism, heathenishness.

Gentleman (*generosus*) seems to be compounded of two words, the one French (*gentile*, i. *honestus*, *vel honesto loco natus*;) the other Saxon (*mon*) as if you would say, *a man well born*. The Italian follows the very word, calling those *Gentil-homini*, whom we call Gentlemen.

Gentiflexion (*genuflexio*) the bowing of the knee.

Genus (*Lat.*) the beginning of ones birth; a kindred, stock, lineage; a kind or fashion, &c. also a Gender. It is also a term in Logick; and is the first of the five *Predicables*; When the *Predicate* comprehends the full Answer to a Question, 'tis called a *Species*; but if it onely contains a part, so that other common considerations are comprehended under it, 'tis called a *Genus*. See Mr. Whites *Peripatetical Institutions* p. 17.

Geodesie (*geodesia*) the art of measuring Land.

A **Geodesian** (*geodates*) a measurer of Land.

Geography (*geographia*) is

a description of the earth by her parts and their limits, Scituations, inhabitants, Cities, Rivers, fertility, and observable matters, with all other things annexed thereunto. *Heyl. Geographia proprium est unam & continuam terram cognitam ostendere quemadmodum se habeat naturâ & positione. Ptolemie.*

Geographer (*geographus*) a describer of the earth.

Geomantie (*geomantia*) divination by points and Circles made on the earth, or by opening of the earth.

Geometry (*geometria*) an Art of due proportion, consisting in Lineaments, Forms, Distances, and Greatness. There are four Principles hereof, to wit, 1 A prick or point. 2 A Line. 3 A Superficies or outside. 4 A body.

It hath properly the name from *measuring the Earth*, being first found out in *Agypt*, and was of great estimation among the Ancient Grecians.

Geometrician (*geometra*) one skilful in Geometry.

Geometrical (*geometricus*) pertaining to Geometry.

Geoponical (from the Gr. *γεωπονικόν*) of or belonging to husbandry or Tillage. *Dr. Br.*

Georgians, A Sect of pernicious Heretiques, so called from one *David George*, born at *Delft* in *Holland*, he held

that the Law and Gospel were unprofitable for the attaining heaven, &c. That he was the true *Christ* and *Messias*, &c. with other such damnable Tenets, he dyed in the year 1556. *Heil*

Also a sort of Christians, inhabiting a Country called *Georgia*, lying between *Colchos*, *Caucasus*, the *Caspian Sea* and *Armenia*, heretofore *Iberia* and *Albania*, they are so called not of *St. George* (as some write) their selected Patron, but of their said Country, so named long before the time wherein he is supposed to have lived; yet they bear much honor to this *St. George*, the *Cappadocian Martyr* (the same whom the *Knights of the Garter* have formerly so much honoured in *England*) always carrying his image in their Standards, &c. These in some points of their Religion, agree with the *Roman Catholiques*, but in others they follow the *Grecians*; they have a *Metropolitan* of their own, for their spiritual guide, whom they obey most punctually, and who hath his seat on *Mount Sina*, in the *Cloyster* of *St. Katherine* the *Virgin Martyr*. *Sands.*

Georgicks (*georgica*) books entreating of the tillage of the earth.

Scrab. An Hebrew weight containing the twentieth part of a *Shekle*.

Gerent (*gerens*) bearing or carrying. *Germanen*

Germanity (*germanitas*) brotherhood.

Germination (*germinatio*) a springing or budding. Sir H. W.

Gerone. See Gyron.

Gertrude or **Gartrude** (a womans name) compounded of the old Saxon **Gar** i. All, & **trude** i. Truth or Troth; for d was sometimes by our Ancestors indifferently used instead of (th) So that Gertrude is as much as All truth. *Verstegan.*

Gerunds of Verbs (*Gerundia*) a gerenda duplici significatione, nempe activa & passiva sub una voce, &c. *Myn.*

Gests (*gesta*) noble acts of Princes or people, exploits.

G. Station (*gestatio*) a bearing or carrying. *Vul. Er.*

To **Gesticulate** (*gesticulo*) to use much gesture, to make signes of mirth, also to dance by measures.

Gesticulation (*gesticulatio*) a representing any man by countenance, hands or other parts of the body.

Gestion (*gestio*) a doing of a thing.

Geules, a term among Herald, and signifies a Vermilion colour.

Gelogawes, trifles. See *Gugaw.*

Gibraltar or **Gebaltarch** (so called (as some Authors affirm) from *Gibal Tariff*, one of the principal Leaders of the Moors into Spain) a Straight in the Mediterranean Sea

on the North-side of this Straight, was Mount Calpe, on the South Mount Abila, on which Hercules placed his so memorized Pillars, with the inscription of *Nil Ultra. Heyl.* But see *Gebaltarch.*

Gibbosity (*gibbositas*) crookedness of the back or shoulders.

Gibbous (*gibber*) that hath a crooked back, hog-backed, bunch-backed. *Vul. Er.*

Gigantomachy (*gigantomachia*) the fighting or warring of Gyants.

Gigantine (from *Gigas*, *antis*) of or pertaining to a Gyant, or as big as a Gyant.

Gigot (*Fr.*) a minced meat mingled with Sewer. *Min.*

Gilbertines A Religious Order begun by one Gilbert at Terington and Sempringham in Lincolnshire in England, about the year of Christ 1148. *Pol. Vir.* This Gilbert built 13 Monasteries of his Order in England; he was Canonized by Pope Innocentius the third. And commemoration is made of him on the thirteenth of October. *Nova leg. S. S. Ang. fol. 167.*

Gild alias **Geld** (from the Saxon word (*Gildan*) i. solve. re) signifies a Tribute, or sometime an amercement: or thirdly a fraternity or company combined together by Orders and Lawes made among themselves by the Princes Licence. And

Gildhal is conceived to be so called, there being a fraternity or Commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by a mutual contribution. See more in *Cowel*.

Gildable. Mr. Camden, pag. 349, dividing *Suffolk* into three parts, calls the first *Gildable*, because tribute is thence gathered.

Gimlet. A piercer to broach a vessel with; such as Butlers and Tapsters use.

Gippon (Fr.) a short coat or Caslock, some corruptly call it a *Jump*.

Girle. A Row Buck of two yeers.

Giromantie (Gr.) divination by Circles.

Gisarmes. An. 13. E. 1. Stat. 3. Cap. 6. is a kind of weapon. *Fleta* writes it *Sisarmes* l. 1. cap. 24. I take it, it ought rather to be written *Bisarmes*, a double weapon, or a weapon with two pikes. *Min.*

Giste (Fr.) a bed, couch, lodging place to lye on or rest in; hence came the *Gists* of the Kings Progress, that is, a writing containing the names of the houses or Towns where the King or Prince intended to lye or rest every night through their Progress.

Glacial (*glacialis*) where ice is, freezing, cold.

Glaciate (*glacio*) to congeal or freeze, to turn to ice.

Gladiator (Lr.) a sword

player, a Master of Fence.

Gladiature (*gladiatura*) the feat of fighting with sword.

Glandiferous (*glandifer*) bearing Mast.

Glandage (Fr.) Mast, also Mastage, the season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs by Mast.

Glandulous (*glandulosus*) full of kernels, kernelly.

Glatbe (Brit.) a weapon like a Halberd, a Hook or Bill.

Glandulosity, fulness of kernels. *Vul. Er.*

Glaucitate (*glaucito*) to cry like a whelp.

Glebosity (*glebositas*) fulness of clods or turfs.

A **Glede** (Sax.) a burning coal; also a Kire so called.

Glistet (*Clyster*) a liquor made sometime with sodden flesh, sometime with decoction of herbs or other things, which by a Pipe is conveyed into the lower parts of the body. It is written, that the use hereof was first learned from a bird in *Ægypt* called *Ibis*, much like a *Storke*, which bird doth often with her bill, open her hinder parts, when nature of herself doth not expel what is needful. *Bull.*

Globosity (*globositas*) roundness like a Globe.

Globular. Round, like a Globe. *Bac.*

Glome (*glomus*) a clue or bottom of thread. *Rel. Med.*

Glomerate (*glomerio*) to wind round, to assemble, to gather or heap round together

Glomerous (*glomerosus*) round as a bottom, swarmed together.

Glossator (*Lar.*) a Glosser or Interpreter, one that writes a Gloss or Comment upon a Text.

Glossematical (*glossematicus*) that makes a Comment or Gloss upon a book or Text.

Glossographer (*glossographus*) he that interprets strange word.

Glutinate (*glutino*) to glew or joyn together.

Glutinosity (*glutinositas*) glutiness, clamminess.

Gnarity (*gnaritas*) experience, skilfulness.

Gnathematic (*Gnathonicus*) flattering, deceitful in words; soothing ones humor to get by him.

To **Gnathonize**, to play the sweet-fool, to flatter.

Gnavity (*gnavitas*) activity, lustiness, quickness.

Gnomical (from *Gnoma*) pertaining to measure.

Gnosticks, a Sect of Hereticks (their first according to the more common opinion, was *Carpoceras*) sprung about the year of Christ one hundred twenty and five, in time of Pope *Xistus* the first, and the Emperour *Adri-*

an the first; they arrogated to themselves a high degree of skill and knowledge in all things, and therefore were called *Gnostici*, from the Greek word *γνῶσις* *cognitio*; they were also called *Borborigæ* or *Borborigani* for abominable foul practises, they had among them: they held the soul of man to be of Gods substance; they held two Gods, one good, the other bad; they denied the future judgement, so to gain more liberty to their vices, and progress to their Doctrine, with other absurd errors.

Gnomonick, (*gnomonice*) the Art of Dyalling; consisting in the knowledge of the situation, lying or measure of any place or Country.

Goetie (*goetia*) the black Art; diabolish Magick or Witchcraft.

Gog and Magog. *Gog* by interpretation of the Hebrew word is *teelus*, covered; and *Magog* is uncovered. In Scripture by *Gog* and *Magog* are understood certain Nations, (some Expositors take them to be the *Aquilonar Scythians*, *Iberians*, and *Muscovites*) or Princes that with their Nations shall more fiercely then others concur with Antichrist in persecuting the Church of Christ. *Ezechiel* 38, 39. *Revelation* 20. 8.

To be a *Gog* or on *Gog*, is

to be on top of the house ;
to be proud or insolent.

Gogo a Gogo (Fr.) with
full contentment or his belly
full.

Golden number, a number
which changeth every year,
by adding one to the Golden
number of the year going
before, until it grow as high
as nineteen, and then the
Golden number returns to
one again. For example,
this year 1656 the Golden
number is four, the next year
therefore it will be five, &c.
This Golden number was de-
vised to finde out the Feast
of Easter. See Cycle.

Golden-fleece. The Gold
in grains, which is found in
Rivers and purling Brooks,
they used in some parts to
gather with the help of
Sheep skins, that had the
Wooll on them, &c. from
which manner of trying or
finding gold, the Fable of the
Golden Fleece was invented,
which Jason and his Argonauts
sailed for to Pontus, which
was nothing else but a Rob-
bery of the Colchians of that
gold which they had found
out and gathered, with such
Wooll-skins. First part of
the Treasury of Times.

Golgotha a Syriac word,
signifying, a place of dead
mens skulls. It was a
place at Hierusalem on the
North-side of Mount Sion, so

called, because there lay the
skulls of offenders put to
death. Bull.

A **Golpe** (Span.) at a
blow ; also a flash. Caba-
la.

Gomer, a measure among
the Hebrews, containing of
ours a Gallon and almost a
Pint.

The Israelites when they
were fed from Heaven with
Manna in the Desert, re-
ceived every one this mea-
sure full, for a days allow-
ance.

Gomorrhean (from Go-
morrha) a Sodomite, a Bug
gerer.

Gondolot or **Gondola**
A Venetian Wherry-boat.

Gonorrhea (Gr.) a dis-
ease called the running of
the Reines; the flux of na-
tural seed of man or woman
unwittingly.

Gordian knot. i. a knot
which cannot be loosed :
The phrase ariseth from this
old story. Gordius (a King
of Phrygia Major) being rai-
sed from the plow to the
Scepter, placed the furni-
ture of his Wain and Ox-
en in the Temple of Apollo
tyed in such a knot, that
the Monarchy of the world
was promised to him that
could untye it ; which when
Alexander had long tryed,
and could not do, he cut it
with his sword. Heyl.

Gorgon

Gorgon (Gr.) a terrible fighting woman. Poets feign there were three such, daughter to King Phorcus, their names were Medusa, Schenio, and Euryale.

Gourmand (Fr.) a Glutton, great-eater, a belly-God.

Gormandise (Fr. Gourmander) to ravine, devour, glut, or gluttonize it.

Gospel (from the Saxon godspæl) is compounded of God and Spæl, the word god among the Saxons signifying good, as well as God, and no difference being discernable in the writing of these two words among them; unless, when it is taken for God, it hath an e after

it. (Spæl) seems to signify (word, or mystical speech) among the Saxons, as when bigspæl (Deut. 28. 37.) signifies a by-word or Proverb, or (as it is used in the north) by-spæl. Some remains of the use of this word are still among us, as when a Charm-carmen, &c., indifferently a verse or a word, one or more lines of Scripture or otherwise, either spoken or written, and hung about ones neck, on design to drive away a disease (according to the superstitious belief and practise of our ancestors) is still among us called a Spæl, from the ancient use of it, as in Propertius.

(Sunt verba & voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem
Possis--)

So this word Godspæl and by Euphony, Gospel, signifies the word of God; the mystical speech, or good tidings, delivered first by an Angel, after by the Evangelists, &c. Dr. Hammond in his Annotations, p. 3.

Gossymeare or **Gossomoz** (Sax.) the white and cob-web-like exhalations, which fly abroad in hot sunny weather. Chau.

Gracility (gracilitas) leanness, smallness, slenderness.

Gossip (from the old Sax. Godsp) our Christian ancestors (understanding a spi-

ritual affinity to grow between the Parents and such as undertook for the Child at Baptism) called each other by the name of Godsb, which is as much as to say, as that they were sib together, that is, of Kin together through God: And the child in like manner called such, his God-Fathers or God-mothers, &c. Verst.

Graces (Charites) three Sisters poetically supposed the daughters of Jupiter and Venus: they were called Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne: The moral was, to express the

the mutual love, and chearful conversation, which ought to be among friends; for they were painted naked, to signifie friendship ought to be plain without dissimulation; smiling and merry, to shew, men should do good willingly; young, and maiden-like, to teach, freindship should consist in honest things; and holding hands together in a round ring, to shew a benefit bestowed, returns again to the giver.

Gradual (*graduale*) that part of the Mass which was said or sung between the Epistle and the Gospel, as a *grade* or step from the first to the later, signifying that the profession of a Christian is to be ascending from the Epistle to the Gospel, from the doctrine of the Prophets and Apostles to Christs, from one degree of vertue to another.

Gradual Psalms, are fifteen Psalms so called, that is, those fifteen together from the 118. to 133. or from the 120. to 135. they are so called from a custom the Jews observed of singing them, as they ascended up fifteen steps or *degrees* (in Latine *gradus*) towards Solomons Temple, where the Levites did praise God with a great voyce, 2 Chron. 20. 19.

Graduality, that by which a thing is constituted intrinsically, in the being *Gradual*.

Graduate (*graduatus*) he that hath taken degree of learning in a publick University.

Gradation (*gradatio*) a going by degrees, as up stairs.

Graminous (*graminosus*) overgrown with grass.

Granadill (*granadillo* Spa.) a little Pomegranate, the diminutive of *granado*.

Granado (Span.) a Pomegranat, an apple filled with delicious grain; there is also a warlike Engin that being filled with Gunpowder and other materials is wont to be shot out of a wide mouthed peece of Ordinance, and is called a *Granado*, for the likeness it hath with the other *Granado* in fashion, and being fully stuffed as the other *Granado* is, though the materials be very different.

Grand days. See *Gaudy daies*.

Grandevity (*grandevitas*) great age, antiquity.

Grandeza (Span. in Ital. *Grandezza*) bigness, greatness, largeness, magnificence, great state. Mr. How.

Grandiloquente (*grandiloquentia*) stately eloquence, high stile.

Grandiloquent (*grandiloquus*) that useth great words, that hath a high stile.

Grandimontensers, an order of religious persons, begun by Steven of Avern in Aquitane

Aquitane or *Guyen* about the year of our Lord 1076. under Pope *Alexander* the second, and had their title of the mountain where their Abbey stood, *Pol Vir.*

Grandinons (*grandinosus*) full of hail, subject to hail.

Grandity (*granditas*) excessive greatness.

Grand Sergeantie, is in our Common Law, where one holds Lands of the King by service, which he ought to do in his own person, as to bear the Kings banner, or his Spear, &c. See *Littleton tit. Sergeanty*, and *Co. tit. Chivalrie*.

Grange (*grangia*) is a house or building, not onely where corn is laid up, as Barns are, but also where there be Stables for Horses, Stals for Oxen, and other Cattle, Styes for Hogs and other things necessary for Husbandry. *Lindw.*

Granito (*Ital.*) a kind of speckled stone or marble very common at *Milan*, and other parts of *Italy*.

Graniferous (*granifer*) that beareth grains or kernels.

Granivorous (from *Granum* and *vorans*) that eateth or devoureth grain or corn. *Kul. Err.*

Graphical (*graphicus*) cunningly wrought, perfect, excellent.

Granule (dim. of *granum*)

a little grain or Barly corn. *Dr. Charl.*

Grassation (*grassatio*) a robbing, a killing; an assailling.

Grateolent (*grateolens*) well savouring, smelling pleasantly.

Gratification (*gratificatio*) a gratifying, or the doing a pleasure, in lieu of a pleasure done.

Gratts (*Lat.*) freely, without reward or desert.

Gratulate (*gratulor*) to rejoyce and be glad in ones behalf, to thank.

Grave (*Belg.*) a Lord or Ruler.

Graveolence (*graveolentia*) an evil smel, a stinking savour.

Graveolent (*graveolens*) that hath an ill savour or smel.

Gravidity (*graviditas*) greatness with child, or with young.

Gravid (*gravidus*) great with child or young.

Graviloquence (*graviloquentia*) a grave speech, or a speaking gravely.

Grecism (*gracismus*) the form of speech, or custom of the Grecians.

Greek Church differs from the Roman Catholick.

1. Denying the Holy Ghost to proceed from the Father and the Son. 2. Denying Purgatory, but praying for the dead. 3. Beleeving that holy men enjoy not the presence

sence

sence of God before the Resurrection. 4. Communicating in both kinds; but using leavened bread, and mingling warm water with wine, which both together they distribute with a spoon. 5. Receiving children of seven years old to the Sacrament, because then they begin to sin. 6. Forbidding extream Unction, Confirmation, and fourth Marriages. 7. Admitting none to Orders, but such as are married, and prohibiting marriage to them that are actually in Orders. 8. Rejecting carved Images, but admitting the painted. 9. Observing four Lents in the year. 10. Reputing it unlawful to fast on Saturdays. So *Heylin*; But others relate the Grecian differences from the Roman Catholic otherwise, as may be seen in Authors that write of them.

Greese (*gradus*) a stair, step or degree.

Gregal (*gregalis*) of the same flock or company, common.

Gregorian, a Cap of hair.

Gregorian Accompt so called from Pope Gregory the thirteenth. See *Julian Accompt*.

Gremious (*gremiosus*) pertaining to the lap or bosom.

Griffe=Grasse (Fr.) by hook or by crook, catch that catch may, any way.

Grillade (Fr.) a broyled

mess, or meat broiled on a Grid-iron.

Grithbreach, is a breach of peace, for *Grith* is a word of the old Angles or Saxons, signifying peace. *Roger Hoveden, par. poster. suorum annal. fo. 346 b.*

Grobianism (Fr.) slovenliness, unmannerly parts or precepts. *Cotgr.*

A **Groop** (*minthorium*) a dunging or pissing place.

Gromatick (*gromaticus*) pertaining to the art of casting out the ground for the Quarters, fortifying the Camp, and chusing places of advantage in the field.

Grotesques (Fr. from the Ital. *Grottesca*) pictures, wherein (as please the Painter) all kind of odd things are represented, without any peculiar sense or meaning, but onely to please the eye. *Cleavelands Poems.*

Grot (from the Ital. *Grotta*) a Cave.

Grobeling, lying on the face.

Grouppade (Fr.) a certain lofty mannage, which must be beaten with a lively and settled measure, the turn being more wide, and the horses hinder parts more raised, then in an ordinary Curvet. *Cotgr.*

Grumosity (*grumosity*) fulness of clods or lumps.

Gryffen or **Gryffon** (*Gryps*) a strange Bird (as some ancient Authors affirm) with four feet,

feet armed with cruel claws, being from the breast upward fashioned like an Eagle, but of purple colour, with red fiery eyes, and whitish wings, and in the hinder part black, made much like a Lyon. This bird nests in the high mountains, and is exceeding hard to be taken, except

very young, for he will adventure on any man, and is so fierce, that he often kills Elephants: he is most enemy to horses; for which cause *Virgil* in his eighth *Eclog.* brings in the shepherd *Damon*; who wondred at a strange Marriage, speaking thus.

Junguntur jam Gryphes Equis--

The Gryffins fierce are joyn'd with horses now. Bul.

But modern Authors, as *Aldrovandus*, *Michovius*, and others say there is no such animal extant. See *Vul. Er. fo. 129.*

Gadiana, a River in Spain which runs under ground the space of fifteen miles; Hence the Spaniards brag that they have a Bridge whereon 10000 cattle daily feed, *Hist. of Spain.*

Gualtaliens, an order of religious people, consisting both of men and women, and instituted the year 1537. by the Countess of *Gualtala*, a *Mantuan* Lady. *Cotgr.*

Gubernator (Lat.) a Master of a ship, a Guide, a Ruler.

Gugabo (from the Hebr. *Gnugabb*) a Jews Harp or trifle, for children to play with.

Guerdon (Fr.) recompence, reward, remuneration.

Guisdon (Fr.) a Standard,

Ensign or Banner, under which a Troop of men of Arms serve; also he that bears it.

Gules. See *Geules.*

Gule, or *Yule* of *August*, may come perhaps from the Br. *Gwyl. i. festum*, or from the Lat. *jubilum*) the first day of *August*, called in old Almanacks *St. Peter ad vincula*, or in our latter Almanacks, *Lammas day*. And *A. 27. E. 3. Stat. 3. cap. vinco. Fitzba. nat. br. fo. 62. 1. called Gule of August, alias Goule de August. Plowd. casu Mines, fo. 316. b. It is the very day of St. Peter ad vincula, which was wont and is still, within the limits of the Roman Catholick Church, celebrated upon the very Calends of August. It is by some conjectured that *Gule* comes of the Latin (*Gula*) or the Fr. (*Guele*) the throat. The reason of this conjecture is in *Durands rationali divinor. l. 7. ca. de festo S. Petri**

S. Petri ad vincula, who saith,
That one *Quirinus* a Tribune,
having a daughter who had a
disease in her throat, went to
Alexander then Pope of Rome,
the sixth from *St. Peter*, and
desired of him to borrow or
see the chains that *St. Peter*
was chained with under *Nero*:
which request obtained, his
said daughter kissing the said
Chain, was cured of her dis-
ease, and *Quirinus*, with his
family were baptized. *Tunc*
dictus Alexander Papa (saith
Durand) *hoc festum in Calen-*
dis Augusti celebrandum insti-
tuit, & in honorem beati Pe-
tri Ecclesiam in urbe fabricavit,
ubi vincula ipsa reposuit, & ad
vincula nominavit, & Calendis
Augusti dedicavit. In qua festi-
uitate, populus illic ipsa vincula
hodie osculatur. So that this
day being before called onely
the *Calend of August*, was up-
on this occasion afterwards
termed indifferently, either
of the instrument that
wrought this miracle, *St.*
Peters day ad vincula, or of
that part of the Maiden,
whereon the miracle was
wrought, the *Gule of August*.
Cow. See *Lammas day*.

Gulosity (*gulositas*) glur-
tony.

Gulph (*sinus*) is a part of
the Sea, insinuating & embo-
soming it self within the land,
or between two severall lands;
As the *Gulph of Venice*, the
Persian Gulph, the *Red Sea*,
Sinus Mexicanus, *Vermili-*

us, Gangeticus. *Compl. Gent.*

Gurgitate (*gurgito*) to
swallow, or devoure.

Gurgitbe (*gurgitibus*) be-
longing to a Gulph, or
stream.

Guttulous (*guttosus*) per-
taining to a drop, full of
drops.

Gust (*gustus*) the sence of
tasting, a taste.

Guttural (from *Guttur*)
pertaining to the throat.
Mr. How.

Gultwit, seems to be com-
pounded of *Gult*. i. *nox*, and
wit, a termination of words
in the Saxon tongue, signi-
fying nothing in it self, but
as *dome* or *hood*, *Christendome*,
childhood, *manhood*, &c. Others
say, and it is true, that *wit*
signifies blame or reprehension.
Gultwit (as *Saxon* in his de-
scription of *England*, ca. 11.
interprets it) is an amends for
trespals. *Cow.*

Guidage (*guidagium*) is that
which is given for safe con-
duct through a strange terri-
tory, *Cassaneus de consuetud.*
Burgun. pag. 119. whole words
are these. *Est Guidagium quod*
datur alicui, ut into conducatur
per loca alienius.

Guzes, The ball of the
eye, a term in Heraldry.

Gyges Ring (*Gyges* was King
of *Lydia*) and his Ring said to
have this property, that being
on the finger and turned to
the inside of the hand, the
wearer went invisible; but
turning it to the outside, then
he

he was visible again, as before
Plat. in lib. de Repub. will tell
 you how *Gyges* came by this
 Ring.

Gymnase (*gymnasium*) a
 place of all kind of exercise,
 either of body or mind, a
 School, a College, or Hall in
 an University.

Gymnastick (*gymnasticus*)
 belonging to the place of
 wrestling.

Gymnasticks, books treating
 of Exercise.

Gymnastarch (*gymnastar-
 cha*) the head Master of the
 place where Champions did
 exercise, also the head Master
 of a School.

Gymnosophists (*gymnoso-
 phista*, from *gymnos*, naked,
 and *sophista*, wise) certain
 Philosophers in India that
 went alwaies naked, and li-
 ved solitary in woods and de-
 serts, feeding on hearbs, the
 first beginner of which Sect
 was (as *St. Hierome* reports,
Cont. Jovinian.) called *Bud-
 das*. These *Gymnosophists* were
 to the Indians, as the *Druides*
 to the Britains, and are called
 by the Indians, *Brachmans*. See
Brachmans.

Strabo writes, that there
 were two kinds of *Gymnoso-
 phists*, one dwelling in De-
 serts, &c. termed *Hermanes*;
 The other sort frequented
 Kings Courts, Cities, &c. and
 were called *Brachmans*.

Gynecocracy or **Gynoc-
 ratie**, feminine Rule or Au-
 thority, the Government of a
 woman.

Gypstation (*gypsatio*) a
 plaistering, or pargetting.

Gyre (*gyrus*) a circuit
 or compass, a carriere; a
 bound or end of a course or
 race.

Gyratton (*gyratio*) a turn-
 ing about, or dizziness. *Mr.
 Ross*.

Gyron (Fr.) a Geron, a
 term in blazonry, and signi-
 fies half a Cube or quarter in
 an *Escoucheon*, cut off by an
 oblique or diagonal line
 thus *El. of Ar*



H

Habeas Corpus, is a
 writ, which a man, in-
 dicted of some trespass before
 Justices of Peace, or in a
 Court of any Franchise, and
 upon his apprehension being
 laid in prison for the same,
 may have out of the Upper
 Bench, thereby to remove
 himself thither at his own
 costs, and to answer the
 Cause there, &c. *Fitz. nat. br.
 fo. 250. b.* See more of this,
 and of *Habeas Corpora*, in
Cowel.

Haubergion or **Hauberti-
 on** (Fr. the diminutive of
haubert) a little coat of Mail
 or onely sleeves and Gorget
 of Mail. It is used in Scrip-
 ture, *Rev. 9. 9.*

Habt.

Habilitation, a making of one able or capable. *Bac.*

Habillement (*Fr.*) apparel, cloathing, array, attire ; Also Armor or Harness.

Habit (*habitus*) the outward attire of the body, whereby one person is distinguished from another ; as the Habit of a Gentleman is different from that of a Merchant, and the habit of a Handy-crafts man from both. Sometime it signifies a quality in the body or mind, not natural, but gotten by long custom or infused by God : As an Orator still exercised in making Orations, hath gotten a habit of eloquent speaking. And the holy Apostles had a habit to understand and speak languages without study. *Bull.*

Habitable (*habitabilis*) that may be inhabited or dwelt in.

Habitacle (*habitaculum*) a dwelling place, or habitation.

Habitual (*habitus*) grown to a habit by long custom, customary.

Habitude (*habitudo*) the habit, state, or disposition of the body, custom, use.

Hach, Hachis or Hachee (*Fr.*) a dish made ordinarily of cold meat cut in little peeces, and stewed or boyled on a Chaffing dish,

with crums of bread, Wine, Vinegar, sliced Nutmeg, and Orange pils. *Corg.*

Hagard (*Fr.*) wilde, strange, froward, unsociable.

Hagiographer (*hagiographus*) he that writes holy things. *S.Wa Ra.*

A **Hagard Falcon**, a Falcon that preyed for her self before she was taken. See *Ramage.*

Hail to you, or all Hail to you, a Saxon word, *ab all i. omnis*, and *helle i. sanitas vel salus*, and so is as much as, *all health to you.* *Min.*

Halcyon (*Gr.*) a kind of small bird called by some a Kingsfisher, which breeds on the Sea shoar about the winter solstice, which time being about fourteen daies, there is no tempest or storms. Hence tis we call peaceable or quiet times, *Halcyon* or *Halcyonian daies*. Two notable properties are observed in the nest of this bird, which she makes with the foam of the Sea ; The first is, That the Architecture of it is so strong, so durable, that it cannot be broken, nor cur, even with the violent stroak of iron.

The second, That it is so proportioned to the bird, as if it were sewed to her body, in such manner as no creature can therein be received, but the Architect himself. *Gaussinus.* See more

more in *Vul. Err.* p 128, and 129.

Haliuticks (*halientica*) books treating of fishes or fishing, whereof *Oppianus* wrote five.

Haliographie (Gr.) a description of the Sea.

Hallage (Fr.) the Toll that is due to the Lord of a Fair or Market, for such commodities as are vended in the Common Hall of the place. *Cotgr.*

A Fee due for cloathes brought for sale to *Blackwel's Hall* in London. *Coke. vol. 9. fol. 62. b.*

Hallelulah. See *Alleluiah.*

Hallucination (*hallucinatio*) a being mistaken, or decieved in judgement, an error of opinion; a blindness of mind. If vision (saith Dr. Brown) be abolished, it is called *Cacitas* or blindness; if depraved, and receive its objects erroneously, *Hallucination*, &c. p. 153.

Halser (*halserius*) he that hales & draws a Ship or Barge along the River by a Rope or Halser. *Min.*

Halme (*culmus*) the stem or stalk of the corn from the root to the ear.

Halpmote alias **Healge-mot** is a Court Baron. *Manwood part. 1. of his Forrest Laws, p. 111.* and the Etymology is the meeting of the Tenants of one Hall or Mannor.

Halos or **Halo** (Gr.) a circle about the Stars, but especially about the Moon. *Lo. Bac.* useth it in his *New Atlantis.*

Halt, or to make an *halt*, is a term of War, and comes from the Fr. *faire halte i.* to stop, stay, or make a stand or pause.

Hamadryades (*hamadryades*) Nymphs of the woods.

Hames of a Horse-Collar, are two crooked peeces of wood, made of purpose to compass the Horse-Collar to keep it close to the neck; and may well come of the Dutch *Hamme*, or *Hame*, *i.* poples, the *Hamme* of the Leg; because those *Hames* are crooked, and bow just like the Hams of the Legs. *Min.* or rather from the Latin *hamus* a hook.

Hambles, is the plural of the French (*hable*) signifying as much as a Port or Haven of the Sea. This word is used, *Anno 27. H. 6. cap. 3.*

Hamkin, A pudding made upon the bones of a shoulder of Mutton, all the flesh being first taken off.

Hanse (Fr.) a Company, Society, or Corporation of Merchants (for so it signifies in the Book of the Ordonnances of Paris) combined together for the good usage, and safe passage of Merchandize from Kingdome to

Kingdom. This society was, and in part yet is indued with many large Priviledges of Princes, respectively within their Territories. It had four Principal seats or Staples; where the Almain or Dutch Merchants, being the erectors of it, had an especial house, one of which was herein London, called *Gildhalda Teutonicorum*, or in our common language the *Steelyard*. But in Germany we read of seventy two *Hanse Towns*, as *Lubeck*, *Hambourg*, *Magdenbourg*, &c. See more of this in *Ortelius* in the Index of his additament to his Theater, verbo *Anciatici*.

Handful, Is four inches by the Standard. *An. 33. H. 8. ca. 5.*

Hansel (from the British *Honsel*) he that bestows the first money with a Trades-man, in the morning of a Fair or Market, it said to give him *hansel*.

Hans-en-kelder, is in Dutch as much as *Jack* in the Cellar; And by metaphor it is taken for the childe in a womans belly.

Hansfatick, belonging to, or free of the *Hanse Towns*, or *Hanse Merchants*. *Lustra. Ind.*

Haphartlet, a course Coverlet for a bed.

Haque, is a Hand-gun of about three quarters of a yard

long, *An. 33. H. 8. ca. 6.* and *A. 2.* and *3. E. 6 ca. 14.* There is also the half *Haque* or *Demi-Haque*.

Haquebut (Fr.) the same with *Harquebuse*, a Calcever. *A. 2, & 3. E. 6. ca. 14. & An 4, & 5. Ph. & Ma. ca 2.*

Harange (Fr. *Harangue*) an Oration, Declaration, or set Speech. *Bac.*

Haracana } (perhaps from
or } the Spa. *Aran-*
Hero-cane } *car*) to weed
up or pull up by the roots, an impetuous kind of tempest or Whirlwind, happening in the Indies, and those far Countries, it comes with such violence that it overturns trees by the roots, blows down houses, &c. and continues sometimes thirty dayes; Marriners and Seamen stand in great fear of it at Sea; for it infallibly wrecks their ships. Mr. *How*; sayes, The Devil appears often to the Pagans in these *Harancanes*. Mr. *Herb.* saies it happens in some Countries but once in nine years.

Harrant, A term in Herauldry, when a fish is painted standing upright.

Harasse (Fr. *Harasser*) to tire or toyl out, to spend or weaken, weary, or wear out; also to vex, disquiet, &c.

Hariot. See *Heriot*.

Hariola.

Hariolation (*hariolatio*) a fore-telling or South-saying.

Harmonical (*harmonicus*) melodious, harmonious, musical, proportionate.

Herald } (*Ital. Herald*
Herald or } *do, Fr. He-*
Herald } *rault, vel qua-*
si herus altus, a high Master)
with us it signifies an Officer at Arms, whose function is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or to be employed by the King in Martial Messages or other businesses. Their Office with us is described by Polydore lib. 19. thus, *Habent insuper apparitores ministros, quos Heraldos dicunt; quorum praefectus Armorum Rex vocitatur. Hi belli & pacis nuncii, Ducibus, Comitibusque à Rege factis, insignia aptant, ac eorum funera curant.* They be the Judges and Examiners of Gentlemens armes, marshal all the solemnities at the Coronations of Princes, manage Combats, and such like. There is also one and the same use of them with us, and with the French Nation. See Lupanus cap Herald. With us the three chief, are called Kings at Arms; and of them Garter is the principal, instituted and created by Henry the fifth. Stowes Annals, p 584. whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their solemnities, and to marshal the Funerals of

all the Nobility. And in Plowcas. Reneger and Fogossa, is found that Edw. 4. granted the Office of the King of Heralds to one Garter, *cum feudis & proficiis ab antiq. &c. fo. 12. b.* The next is Clarentius, ordained by Ed. 4. for he attaining the Dukedom of Clarence by the death of George his brother, whom he put to death for aspiring the Crown, made the Herald, which properly belonged to the Duke of Clarence, a King at Arms, and called him Clarentius; His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of Knights, Esquiers, &c. through the Realm on the South side of Trent. The third is Norroy or Northroy; whose Office is the same on the North side of Trent, as that of Clarentius on the South, as may well appear by his name, signifying the Northern King, or King of the North parts. Besides these there be six others, properly called Heralds, according to their original, as they were created to attend Dukes, &c. in Marshal Executions; (*viz.*) York, Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Chester, Windsor. Lastly, There be four others called Marshals or Pursuivants at Arms reckoned after a sort in the number of Heralds, and commonly succeed in the place of the Heralds, as they die, or are preferred, and those are Blew-mantle, Rouge-croix, Rouge-dragon, & Percullis. Min.

Fern in his *Glory of Generosity* (p. 151.) says Herald is composed of these two Dutch words *Heet* and *auld*, which is as much as to say, an old Lord, or an ancient Sir.

But *Verstegan* says that Herald comes from the ancient Teutonic *Here=healt*, and signifies the *Champion of the Army*, or a most courageous person. p. 251. Mr. *Stow* in his *Annals*, p. 12. derives it from *Hero*.

Harlot, Metonymical ly from *Arletta* or *Harloth*, Concubine to Robert Duke of Normandy, on whom the Duke begat *William* the

Bastard Conqueror, and King of England; In spite to whom, and disgrace to his Mother, the English called all Whores, *Harlots*, a word yet in use among us. *Cam.*

Harpyes (*harpyæ*) monstrous and ravenous birds, which Poets saign to have had womens faces, hands armed with Talons, and Bellies full of ordure, wherewith they infected all meat they touched; They lived in *Stymphalis* a lake of *Arcadia*, and were named *Aello*, *Ocypete*, *Celen*, and *Thyella*. Thus the Poet.

*Tristius haud illis monstrum nec saevior ulla
Pestis & ira Deum, Stygiis sese extulit undis:
Virginis volucrum vultus, foedissima ventris
Ingluvies, uncaeque manus, & pallida semper
Ora fame.*--- Virg. 3. *Aen.*

Hence tis we usually apply the name of *Harpyes* to avaricious, griping and usurious men.

Harpocrates, the God of silence.

Hart is a Stag of five years old compleat. *Manwood* part. secunda of his *Forrest Laws*, ca. 4. num. 3. which he hath out of *Budeus de Philologia* lib. 2. And if the King or Queen hunt him, and he escape alive, then afterward he is called a *Hart Royal*. And if the beast by the King or Queens hunting be chased out of the

Forest, and so escape; Proclamation is commonly made in the places thereabout, That in regard of the pastime the beast hath shewed the King or Queen, none shall hurt him or hinder him from returning to the Forest, and then he is a *Hart Royal* proclaimed.

Hatches or *Scutles* of a Ship, are the Overtures or Trap-doors, wherewith things are let down into the hold.

Haubergeon (Fr.) the diminutive of *Haubert*. is a coat of Mail) a little coat of Mail.

Haustible

Hausible (*hausibilis*) that may be drawn or emptied.

Haw (*unguis*) a disease in the eyes, so called.

Hawkers, Are certain deceitful fellows, that go from place to place buying and selling Brass, Pewter, and other Merchandize, that ought to be uttered in open Market. The Appellation seems to grow from their uncertain wandring, like those that with Hawks seek their Game where they can finde it. You have the word, *An 25. H.8. ca.6. and Anno 33. ejusdem, ca. 4.*

Those people which go up and down the streets crying News-books, and selling them by retail, are also called *Hawkers*; And those women that sell them by whole-sale from the Press, are called *Mercury Women*.

Hayboot, seems to be compounded of *Hay, i. sepes* and *bote, i. compensatio* the former is French, the second Saxon. It is used in our Common Law for a permission to take thorns and frith, to make or repair hedges. *Cow.*

Hayward alias **Hatward**, seems to be compounded of two French words, *hayt, i. sepes, a hedge*, and (*Garde, i. custodia*) it signifies with us,

one that keeps the common Herd of the Town; And the reason may be, because one part of his Office, is to look that they neither break nor crop the hedges of inclosed grounds. It may likewise come from the German word (*Herd. i. armentum*) and *Bewarren. i. cust. dire;*) he is a sworn Officer in the Lords Court, and the form of his oath you may see in *Kitchin, fol. 46.*

Headborough is compounded of two words (*Heofed i. caput*) and *Borhe. i. pignus*) it signifies him that is chief of the Frank pledge. And him that had the principal Government of them within his own pledge. And as he was called **Headborough**, so was he also called, **Burchead**, **Chiroborough**, **Burshoulder**, **Cithingman**, **Chief pledge** or **Burrow-elder**, according to the diversity of speech in divers places. Of this see Mr. Lambert in his explication of Saxon words, *Verbo Centuria*, and in his Treatise of Constables, and Smith de *Repub. Angl. l. 2 ca. 22.* It now signifies Constable.

Hebdomade (*hebdomada*) the number of seven. A week, or seven years, seven months or ages, *Vul. Err.*

Hebetude (*hebetudo*) dullness, bluntness.

Hebrews, signifies the people which came of *Heber*, the fourth from *Shem*, in whose Family the ancient language of the world called *Hebrew* from his name, continued; And about the birth of his Son happened that division in the rest of the Languages of the world, whereof he was called *Peleg* or *Phaleg*, i. division, See *Gen. 11:18*. *Wilson's Dict.*

Hecatomb (*hecatombe*) a Sacrifice wherein were killed an hundred beasts.

Heck, Is the name of an Engin to take fish in the River *Omse* by *York*. *A. 23. H. 8. ca. 18.*

Hectick (*hectice*) a fever inflaming the heart, and soundest part of the body.

Hederal (*hederalis*) of or pertaining to Ivy; the Hederal Crown or Garland was given to Poets, and excellent Musicians, *Fern. 27. 33.*

Hederifrons (*hederifer*) that beareth Ivy.

Hegira, or year of deliverance, the Epoch of the Turks, their account of time, which some call the *Hagaren* accompt.

It fell out 16 July, *An. 622.* of the incarnation; from whence they reckon their years. See *Epoche*.

Helchesaites (so named of a false Prophet called *Helchesaus*) divulged their heresie

in the time of Pope *Fabian* the first: these men did altogether reprove the Apostle *St. Paul*, renewing the errors of *Cerinthus*, *Ebion* and the *Nazarians*, saying it was no sin to deny *Jesus Christ* in the time of persecution, &c. *Euseb. in histor. Eccles. l. 6. ca. 28.* *Nicephorus in lib. 5. ca. 24.*

Helcysm (*helcysina*) the froth and filth of silver; the dross and scum of that metal. *Pliny.*

Helical (*heliacus*) belonging to the Sun. The *Helical* emersion of a star we term that, when a Star, which before, for the vicinity of the Sun, was not visible, being further removed, begins to appear. *Vul. Err. 224.*

Helical (*helicus*) pertaining to the sign, which is called *Ursa Major*, or *Charls Wain*.

Helicon, a hill of *Phocis* not far from *Parnassus*, and much of the same bigness, consecrated to *Apollo* and the *Muses*. Hence

Heliconian, pertaining to that hill.

Hellebore (*helleborum*) an herb whereof there be two kinds, the one called *Bears-foot*, the other called *Neck-wort*, medicinal for the *Frensie*.

Heliotrope (*heliotropium*) the herb *Turnsole* or *Water-wort*.

worr, also a precious stone mentioned in Pliny, and so called from the Greek, because being put into a vessel of water, it will seem to turn the rayes of the Sun into the colour of blood. *Rid.*

Heliotroptan, pertaining to that hearb or stone.

Helispherical (Gr.) round as the Sun

Helioscopy, from the Greek *ἥλιος* Sol, and *σκοπος*, meta, and so may stand for the furthest point of the Suns course, in his ascension or descension; also a kind of Spurge tree or Plant.

Hellenism. See *Grecism*.

Hellenize (from *hellenes*) to play the Grecian.

Hellentistical, pertaining to Greece, or the Grecians. *Greg.*

Hellespont (*Hellespontus*) the narrow Sea by Constantinople, dividing Europe from Asia, betwixt Propontis and the Aegean Sea. it is now called *Brachium Sancti Georgii*.

Heluation (*heluatio*) a devouring gluttony.

Helme of the Rudder of a ship, is a handle of wood, put on the Rudder for a man to govern the same, and direct the ship; which may be so called of *Helm* or *Helmet*; For as a *Helmet* saves the head, so does that by mans directing it, keep the ship under sail from running

on Rocks, and other like dangers; or rather as a *Helmet* is the top peece for the head of the Armor, so is the *Helm* the top of the Stern or Rudder. And in French *Heaume* one word signifies both. *Min.*

Helbettan, of or perraining to Switzerland; otherwise called *Helvetia*.

Hemerobaptist (*hemero-baptista*) one that would be baptized every day. *Dippers dipt.*

Hemerologe (*hemerologium*) a Kalendar or Register declaring what is done every day, a Day-book.

Hemi (Gr.) half: a word used onely in Composition, as,

Hemicade (*hemicadium*) a half Hogshead.

Hemicircular, halfe round.

Hemicranick (*hemicranicus*) subject to the sickness called *Megrin* or *Hemicrain*. See *Megrime*.

Hemicycle (*hemicyclus*) an half circle, an half round chair.

Hemiplexy (*hemiplexia*) the palsie in the half of the body.

Hemisphere (*hemisphaerium*) half the compass of the visible heavens.

Hemistick (*hemistichium*) half a verse.

Hemorrhage (Gr.) an abundant flux of blood. *Cotgr.*

Henchman or **Hetsman**, is a German word, signifying a Domestick or one of a family; It is used with us for one that runs on foot, attending on a person of honor. *An. 3. Edw. 4. ca. 5. An. 24. H. 8. ca. 13* from hence comes our word *hine* or *hinde*, a servant for husbandry.

Hepatical } (*hepatarius*)
Hepatarian } of or pertaining to the Liver.

Hepatiques, obstructions of the Liver, or books treating of the Liver.

Hepta (Gr.) *Septem*, seven; Hence.

Heptagon (Gr.) that hath seven angles or corners.

Heptagonal, pertaining to a Heptagon.

Heptaphony (*heptaphonia*) the having of seven sounds.

Heptarchy (*heptarchia*) a kind of Government, where seven rule; As in England when there were seven Kings (*viz.*) 1. The King of Kent. 2. Of the South-Saxons. 3. Of the West Saxons. 4. Of the East Saxons. 5. Of Northumberland. 6. Of Mercia. 7. Of the East Angles. Of which you may read more in Sir Richard Bakers Chronicle, fol. 6, and 7.

Herald, **Herauld**. See *Harold*.

Herbage (Fr.) signifies in our Common Law the fruit of the earth provided by nature, for the bit or mouth of the Cattle. But it is most commonly used for that liberty, a man hath to feed his Cattle in another mans ground, as in the Forest, &c. *Cromptons Jurisd. fol. 197.*

Herbalist or **Herbist** (*herbarius*) one that understands the nature and temper of hearbs; One cunning in Simples.

Herbenger (from the Fr. *Herberger*. i. to harbour or lodge) signifies with us an Officer of the Princes Court, that alots the Noble men, and those of the Household their lodgings. It signifies also in Kitchen, an Inkeeper, fol. 176.

Herbert (Germ.) signifies famous Lord, bright Lord, or glory of the Army. *Cam.*

Herbiferous (*herbifer*) bringing forth hearbs or grass.

Herbosity (*herbositas*) abundance of hearbs or grass.

Herbulent (*herbulentus*) full of grass or hearbs.

Hercules Pillars, On the North side of the Straight called of old *Fretum Herculeum*, was Mount *Calpe*, on the South, Mount *Abila*, on which *Hercu-*

Hercules placed his so memorized pillars, with the inscription *Nil Ultra*, because that was then conceived to be the most Western bound of the world. But *Charles* the fifth, after the discovery of *America*, coming that way, caused *Plus Ultra* to be engraven, either on the old Pillars, or else on new erected in their places. *Heil*.

Hercules, is said to have fallen into the *Falling-sickness*, by over much eating Quails, which disease has ever since been termed *Hercules sickness*. *Dr. Muffet*.

Herculean } (*Herculeus*) of
Herculane } or belonging to *Hercules*, pertaining to a valiant fellow, difficile, hard, invincible; So

Herculean labor, a Proverb, signifying a work of great difficulty, or almost impossible to be achieved, which took beginning from the twelve labors of *Hercules*, of which see *Rider*.

Here de Cesar, i. the Monarchy of *Cesar*. An ancient account of time, used instead of the year of our Lord, in Spain especially, as also among the *Arabs* and *Sarrazines*. It took date 38 years before *Christ's* Nativity, and was used in Spain till the year 1383. which was of *Here de Cesar*. 1421.

Heremittical. See *Eremittical*.

Heresie (*αἵρεσις heresis*)

an opinion contrary to some point of faith, whereof *Eusebius*, *Platina*, *St. Austin*, and other learned Authors make mention of very many since our Saviours time, As, *Symonians*, *Menandrians*, *Ebionites*, *Cerinthians*, *Nicholaitans*, *Saturnians*, *Carpocratians*, *Gnosticks*, *Valentinians*, *Marcionites*, *Cleobians*, *Dorotheians*, *Gorthenians*, *Masuberthians*, *Encratites*, *Basilides*, *Cataphrighians*, *Arabes*, *Helckesaites*, *Novatians*, *Catharians*, *Sabellians*, *Manicheans*, *Arrians*, *Pelagians*, *Helonitians*, *Hermogenians*, *Peputians*, *Quintillians*, *Colliridians*, *Priscillianists*, *Hemerobaptists*, *Anthropomorphits*, *Chillians* or *Millenarians*, *Masseilians*, *Democrites*, *Garasians*, *Paterons*, *Poor men of Lyons*, *Arnoldists*, *Speronists*, *Fraticelli*, *Adamites*, *Orebites*, *Taborites*, *Noerians*, *Hydroparastates*, *Artoryrites*, *Ptholemites*, *Stacioiques*, *Phibionites*, *Helionites*, *Heracleonites*, *Antitades*, *Perades*, *Phrigians*, *Colarbasians*, *Docites*, *Barbhorians*, *Zacheans*, *Naasarians*, *Phemionitains*, *Sethranians*, *Caynians*, *Codians*, *Ophites*, *Severians*, *Paulianists*, *Catapultists*, *Arbigeois*, *Archontiques*, *Hierarchites*, *Silentians*, *Felicians*, *Nestorians*, *Jacobitans*, *Monothelitanes*. The *Acephalick* Sects of *Barcotabas*, *Cerdon*, *Tatian*, *Redon*, *Apelles*, *Basilicus*, *Sirenius*, *Montanus*, *Theodorus*, *Paulus Samosatenus*, *Ogoades*, *Artemon*, *Natalis*, *Galien*, *Berillus*, *Nepos*, *Liberius*, *Macedonius*.

*Macedonius, Helvidius, Ethicianus, Hermogenes, Epiphanes, Pontinus, Sinerus, Prepon, Pitbon, Cleobulus, Praxeas, Asclepiodorus, Hermophilus, Apoloniades, Themison, Theodorus, Florinus, Blattus, Isidorus, Secundus, Porritus, Bardeffianus, Symmachus, Theodocion, Lucius, Apolinarius, Acatus, Donatus, Olympius, Adimantius, Alogios, Bertoldus, Paliardus the Philosopher, Almerick, Guillaume of holy love, Hermand, Durcine; Quintinists, Severists, Campanists &c. with infinite more. See Prateolus: In this latter age those that have most abounded, are, Anabaptists, Antinomians, Brownists, Socinians, Arminians, Erastians, Quakers, Adamites, Anti-Trinitarians, Anti-Scripturians, &c. with many others, of which see Mr. Ross his *View of all Religions*.*

Heresie (as the Fathers define it) is a misbelief in some points, of faith, contrary to the Doctrine universally received in the Church. *Cressy*.

Heressark (*heresiarchus*) an Arch-Heretic, a principal Heretic, a Sect-Master.

Heretic (*hareticus*) a person wilfully and stiffly maintaining false opinions against the Scriptures and Doctrine of the Church after due admonition. *Titus 3. 10. Wilsons Dict.*

Heretoga (Sax.) was our ancient appellation for the chief Conductor of an Army, for which we have long since

used our borrowed French word *Duke*, from the Latine *Dux*. Here in the Ancient Teutonick, is an Army, and *toga* signifies to draw or train forward. The Netherlands for *Duke* do yet use the name *Hertogh*, and the Germans write it *Hertog* *Verst.*

Hertitry (*herilitas*) mastership.

Heritano. See *Harancana*.

Heriot alia *Harriot* (*heriotum*) in the Saxon *Heregeat* from *here*, i. *exercitus*), it signified in our Saxon time a tribute given to the Lord, for his better preparation toward war. *Lamb.* The name is still retained, but the use altered; for whereas by Mr. Lamberts opinion, it signify'd as much as *Relief* doth now with us, it is taken now for the best Chattel, that the Tenant hath at the hour of his death, due to the Lord by custome, be it Horse, Oxe, or any such like. *Cow.*

Hermaphrodite (*hermaphroditus*) one that is both man and woman.

Hermes fire. See *Furle*.

Hermetical. Pertaining to, or like *Hermes* or *Mercury*.

Hermitress. A woman Hermite or Eremit, one, who lives in a wilderness.

Hermopolis (*hermopolium*) a place where Images are sold.

Herodical (*heroicus*) noble, stately,

starely, excellent, the three Heroical vertues are 1 Moderation of Anger. 2 Temperance in Covetousness. 3. The despising of Pleasures.

Heroick Poem, so called, for that it treats of the manners of *Heroes* or heroick persons, not natural Causes; manners presented not dictated, and manners fained (as the name of Poesie imports) not found in men.

The part of an heroick Poem is to exhibite a venerable and amiable Image of heroick vertue, Mr. *Hobbs*. See *Poesie*.

Hesperides, the daughters of *Hesperus*, brother to *Atlas*, called *Ægle*, *Arethusa* and *Hesperethusa*: They had Gardens and Orchards, that bore golden fruit, kept by a vigilant Dragon, which *Hercules* slew, and robbed the Orchard. From this story, we find oft mention of the Gardens and Apples of *Hesperides*.

Heteroclitite (*heterocliton*) that is declined otherwise

Otia damnantur quæ nulla negotia trahant.

These are also called *Heroiques*; and were used to represent the memorable actions of those the Ancients called *Demi-Gods*. This *Hexameter* the Latines found most grave and decent for their *Epique Poems*; instead of which we use the line of ten

then common Nounes be.

Heteroclitite, belonging to an *Heteroclitite*.

Heteriarch (*heteriarcha*) the Captain of the bands or the Allies and Ayds; also an Abbot.

Heterodox (Gr.) that is of another or different opinion.

Heterogeneal (*heterogeneous*) of another kind.

Heterogeneity (from the Gr.) the being of another kind. Dr. *Charleton*.

Heteroscians (*heteroscii*) those people that dwell under either of the temperate Zones: so called, because their shadows at noon bend still but one way, either North or South.

Hexagonal (*hexagonus*) that hath six corners or Angles.

Hexameter (Lat) a Verse consisting of six feet in number, all either *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, save that a *Dactyl* is proper to the fifth place, and a *Spondee* to the last: other places are capable of either foot.

syllables, recompensing the neglect of their quantity with the diligence of Ryme. *Hobbs*.

Hexastick (*hexasticum*) six Verses together, or a Sentence contained in six Verses.

Hiatation (*hiatio*) a gaping.

Hibernian

Hibernian, of or pertaining to Ireland.

A **Hichel** (Sax.) a certain instrument with iron teeth to kemb Flax or Hemp.

Hydage or **Hydage**, is an extraordinary tax to be paid for every *Hide* of Land. See more of it in *Cowel*.

Hide or **Hyde** of Land, (*hida terra*) Saxonice **Hyde-lande**, is a certain measure or quantity of Land, by some mens opinion, that may be plowed with one Plow in a year, *Termes of Law*. By other men it is an hundred Acres. By *Beda* (who calls it *familiam*) it is as much as will maintain a family. *Crompton* in his *Jurisdiction*, fol. 220. saith, it consists of an hundred Acres, every Acre in length forty, and in breadth four perches; every perch sixteen foot and a half. And again fol. 222. A *Hide* of Land contains a hundred Acres, and eight Hides, or eight hundred Acres contain a Knights Fee. Of this read more in *Master Lamberts* explication of Saxon words. In *Hida terra*.

Hydromel. See *Hydromel*.

Hierarchy (*hierarchia*) an holy governance or principallie. The Hierarchy or Holy Order of Angels contains (as some affirm) nine degrees, and is a mystical

resemblance of the Blessed Trinity, there being in nine, thrice three, and in every three, thrice one. So that there are three superiour, three inferiour, and three middle degrees. The superior are *Seraphins*, *Cherubins*, and *Thrones*; the middle, *Dominations*, *Principalities*, *Powers*; the inferior, *Vertues*, *Archangels*, *Angels*. Bull.

Hierarchicall (*hierarchicus*) pertaining to a holy Government.

Hieraticall (*hieraticus*) sacred, holy, destined to things sacred. As *Hieratick Paper*, fine Paper, Dedicated onely to Religious Books.

Hieroglyphicks (*hieroglyphica*) myttical Letters or Cyphers among the *Aegyptians* by Images, signifying holy Sentences, which were to them instead of writing. For Example; For a Moneth they painted a *Palm-tree*, because at every New Moon it sends forth a new branch. For God, they painted a *Faulcon*, as well for that he soars so high, as that he governs the lesser birds. They described *Envy* by the *Eele*, because it never keeps company with other Fishes. The liberal man was figured by a Right hand wide open: As contrariwise, the avaricious niggard, by a left hand close grip'd, &c.

Hiero-

Hierograms (from the Gr.) sacred Letters or writings.

Hierographie (Gr.) a description or pourtraying of divine things. *Rerum divinarum adumbratio per quædam signa.* Scap.

Hierome (Gr.) holy name. St. Hierome a Reverend Father of the Church, much honoured for translating the Bible, lived in the year of Christ, 384.

Hieronimians, a Religious Order, that had their beginning of St. Hierome, who leaving his Native Country, went into Jury, and there not far from Bethelam lived in a Monastery very devoutly, the later end of his life, and dyed in the 91 year of his age, and of Christ 421. The Monks of this Order wear their cloaths of a brown colour, and a Cope plaited over their Coat, girt with a leather Girdle. There were also certain Hermites called Hieronimians of the foundation of one Charles Granel of Florence, who (about the year of Christ, 1365) became an Hermite in the Mountains of Fessulus.

Hierosolymitan (from Hierosolyma) of or pertaining to Jerusalem.

Hilarity (*hilaritas*) mirth, pleasantness, cheerfulness.

To **Himble** (Sax.) to

halt, used in the North of England.

Hine, seems to be used for a servant at Husbandry, and the Master Hine, a servant that oversees the rest, An. 12. R. 2. Cap. 4. See Henchman.

Hinnible (*hinnibilis*) that can neigh as a horse, apt to neigh.

Hipocras or **Hippocras**, a compound Wine mixed with several kinds of Spices.

Hipparch (*hipparchus*) the Master of the horses. See the quality of this Office, among the Ancient Athenians, in the first part of the *Treasury of Times*, p. 115.

Hippiades (Gr.) images of women on horse-back.

Hippiaticks (Gr.) books treating of horses.

Hippocentaure (*hippocentaurus*) a Monster, having in part the shape of a horse. See Centaur.

Hippona, the Goddess of horses.

Hippodrome (*hippodromus*) a Tilt-yard, a place where horses are broken, or exercised in running, a horse-race. Mr. How.

Hippogryph (*hippo-gryps*) a kind of feigned beast, in part horse, in part Griffin.

Hippomachy (*hippomachia*) a justing or turning on horse-back.

Hircine (*hircinus*) goatish, of a Goat.

Hirculation

Hirculation (*hirculatio*) a disease in the Vine, when it bears no fruit at all.

Hirsute (*hirsutus*) rough, hairy, full of bristles, sharp. *Bac.*

Hirundinous (from *hirundo*, *in*) of or pertaining to a swallow.

Hispanian (*Hispanus*) of or belonging to Spain, born in Spain.

Hispid (*hispidus*) bristled or rough-haired; terrible. *How.*

Historiography (*historiographia*) the writing an History.

Historiographer (*historiographus*) an historian, a writer of Histories.

Histrionick (*histrionicus*) player-like, fit for, or belonging to a Stage-Player, or Stage-play.

Histrionically, after the manner of a Stage-Player. *Cressy.*

Hithe (as *Queen-Hithe* in London) is a petit Haven to land wares out of vessels or boats. *New Book of Entries*, fol 3. Col. 3.

Hoane (*Sax.*) a fine kind of Whetstone.

Hoblers (*hobellarii*) In Ireland there were certain Knights so called, because they were wont to serve in the wars upon Hobbies; also with us certain persons who were by their tenure tyed to maintain a little light Nig, (which in Ireland they call a Hobby,

and hence we say a Hobby-horse) for the certifying of any invasion made by the enemies, or such like peril towards the Sea-side, as *Portsmouth*, &c. Of these you shall read *A. 18. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 7. & An. 25. ejusdem Stat. 5. cap. 8. Antiq. Hibern. p. 35.*

Hocktyde or **Hockstye**, of old thus. *Hardiknute* the last King of the Danes in this Nation dying suddainly at *Lambeth* in the year 1042, his death was so welcom to his subjects, that the time was annually celebrated for some hundreds of yeers after, with open pastimes in the streets, and called *Hockstide*, (in some parts of this Nation not yet out of memory, but observed the week after Easter) signifying scorning or contempt, which fell upon the Danes by his death. *Sir Rich. Baker. See Fugalia.*

Hocus=pocus, a Jugler, one that shews tricks by sleight of hand.

Hodiernal (*hodiernus*) of to day, or at this time.

Hodges (*Persian*) a holy man, a Priest among the Persians. *Herb.*

Hog goo (in true *Fr. Hautgoust*) a high taste, smatch or savour; it is usually taken for any extraordinary dish of meat that hath some more then ordinary taste or savor.

Hogshead (*br. Hogsed*) is a measure of Wine or Oyl, containing

raining the fourth part of a Tun, that is 63 Gallons A. 1. R. 3. cap. 13.

Holocaust (*holocaustum*) a burnt-Offering, a Sacrifice wherein the whole beast is offered, and no part reserved.

Holographical (*holographicus*) wholly written with his own hand, from whom it is sent.

Homage (Fr. *Hommage*, *i. fides clientularis*) service, fidelity. In Court Barons, the Jury, sworn to enquire of matters, is so called. It signifies also a servile Ceremony of duty by some Tenants to their Lords, after this manner. The Tenant that holds lands by Homage, kneeling on both knees before the Lord (who sits and holds the Tenants hands between his) saith as follows.

I become your man from this day forth for life, for member and for worldly honor, and shall owe you my faith, for the Land I hold of you; saving the faith I owe to our sovereign Lord the King, and to my other Lords.

And then the Lord, sitting, must kiss the Tenant. An. 17. Ed. 2. Stat. 2. Glanville, lib. 9. cap. 1. See more of this in Corvel.

Homageable, that is subject to, or ought to do homage.

Homœology (*homœologia*) likeness of speech.

Homèrical after the manner of Homer, Homer-like. Bac.

Homicide (*homicida*) a murderer, a man-slayer.

Homicide (*homicidium*) is the slaying of a man: and is divided into voluntary and casual: *homicide voluntary* is that which is deliberated and committed of a set mind and purpose to kill: and this is either with precedent malice or without; the former is murder, and is the felonious killing, through malice prepensed, of any person living in this Realm under the Kings protection. West part. 2. Sym. tit. Inditeiments, sect. 37. &c. usque ad 51: where you may see divers subdivisions of this matter. See also Glanville lib. 14. cap. 3. Brañ. lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 4. 15, and 17. Brit. cap. 5, 6, 7.

Homily (*homilia*) a familiar speech of men together: a Sermon.

Homodox (*ὁμόδοξος*) that is of the same opinion with another.

Homogeneal (*homogeneous*) of one or the same kind, congenerous.

Homography (*homographia*) like-writing or painting.

Homologation (*homologatio*) an admission, allowance, or approbation, a consent unto. Corv.

Homology (*homologia*) an agreement, a Confession.

Homonymy (Gr.) when divers things are signified by one word, as Hart signifies a beast

beast; and a principal Member of the body: it is a term in Logick. *Holy War.*

Honiscott *qui mal y pense.* (old Fr.) and signifies, Evil or shame be to him that evil thinks, it is the *Motto* belonging to the most Noble Order of Knights of the Garter.

Honour point, In Heraldry the upper part of an *Escutcheon* is so called, when its breadth, is divided into three even parts.

Honorary (*honorarius*) pertaining to honour, that which is made for honor, more then use.

Honorificableness (*honorificabilitudinitas*) honorableness.

Honorific (*honorificus*) that brings or causeth honor.

Hony-moon, applyed to those married persons that love well at first, and decline in affection afterwards; it is hony now, but it will change as the Moon. *Min.*

Hoqueton (Fr.) a fashion of short-coat, Cassock, or Jacket without sleeves.

Hourly (*horarius*) that is the space of an houre, hourly.

Hoplochism (from the Gr. *ὀπλον*, *arma*, and *χρῖσμα*, *unguentum*) an anointing of Armes or weapons; as they do in the use of the weapon-salve. *Dr. Charl.*

Hoplochistical, pertaining to the use of the weapon-salve.

Hozentrick (Fr.) out of the Center; clean without the Compass of; Mathematicians apply this word to the Sun, when the Center thereof, being at the full height of his Epicycle, is farthest from the Center of the earth. *Cotgr.*

Hozizon (Gr.) a Circle immoveable, dividing the half-sphere of the Firmament which we see, from the other half we see not; it hath the name of *ὁρίζων*, *terminus*, to bound or limit, because it limits our sight. For example, imagine you stood upon *Highgate* or the *Tower-hill* at *Greenwich*, so far as you may see round about, as in a Circle, where the Heaven seems to touch the earth, that is called the *Horizon*; The Poles whereof are, the point just over your head, called *Zenith* in Arabik; and the other under your feet, passing by the Center of the world, called *Nadir*. The Sun rising and going down is ever in this Line or Circle. *Peach.*

Horizontal (from *Horizon*) of or pertaining to the *Horizon*.

Hozngeld, is compounded of *Hozn* and *Gildan* or *Gelder*, i. *solvere*; it signifies a Tax within the Forest to be paid for horned beasts. *Cromptons Jurisd. fol. 197.* And to be free of it, is a priviledge granted by the King to such as he thinks good. *Idem, ibidem*

ibidem ; and *Rastal* in his Exposition of words.

Hozologe (*horologium*) an hour-glass, clock, dyal, or like instrument, to tell what hour of the day it is.

Hozological (*horologicus*) of or pertaining to a Clock or Dyal.

Hozologigraphy, a writing of, or describing Clocks or Dyals, there is a late Book entituled *Azimuthal horologigraphy*, treating of that subject.

Hozometry (Gr.) measure of hours, or a measuring of hours.

Hozoscope (*horoscopus*) any thing wherein hours are marked, as a Dyal ; or the calculation of ones nativity, wherein the hour of birth is chiefly observed. See *Ascendant*.

Hozridity (*horriditas*) trembling for fear.

Hozripilation (*horripilatio*) the standing up of the hair for fear, a growing rough with hair ; a sudden quaking, shuddering or shivering.

Hozrisonant (*horrisonus*) roaring, having a terrible sound.

Hozroz (Lat.) a quaking for fear and cold, an astonishment.

Hozt-yards (from *Hortus*, a Garden) Garden-yards. Sands.

Hozratibe (*hortativus*) that belongs to exhortation and moving ; exhorting or apt to exhort.

Hosanna (Heb.) *vel* *Osanna*, save now, or O Lord save me ; Also sometimes taken for the Willow branches which the Jews carryed in their hands at the Feasts of Tabernacles.

Hospital (*hospitalium*) a house erected of Charity, for entertainment and relief of poor, sick and impotent people. The Emperour *Constantine* the great first began the building of Hospitals.

Hospiticide (*hospiticide*) he that kills his guest.

Hostage (Fr.) a pawn, surety, or pledge.

Hosticide (*hosticida*) that conquers or kills his enemy.

Hostility (*hostilitas*) enmity.

Hotchpot (Fr. *Hochepot*. Belg. *Hutspot* i. flesh cut into prity pieces and sodden with beards or roots, not unlike that which the Romans called *Farraginem*) *Littleton* saith that litterally it signifies a Pudding mixed of divers ingredients : but metaphorically a commixtion or putting together of Lands, for the equal division of them, being so put together. Examples you have divers in him. fol. 55. And see *Britton*. fol. 119.

Hott and Diott (Gr.) two terms used in Logick, the one is the *quid*, and the other the *propter quid* : the one the thing it self, and the other the cause or reason of it. *Arist.*

Housebote, is compounded of house and bote, i. *compensatio*) it signifies *Estovers* out of the Lords wood to repair and uphold a Tenement or house. Or *Housebote* is necessary Timber, that the Lessee for yeers or for life, of common right, may take upon the ground, to repair the houses upon the same ground to him Leased, although it be not expressed in the Lease. and although it be by a Lease Parol; but if he take more then is needful, he may be punished by an Action of Wast.

Hospital (Sax.) to minister Sacraments to a sick man in danger of death. *Bull.* The receiving the Sacraments. *Rider.*

Hugh. *Aventinus* derives it from the German word *Hougen*, that is, flasher or cutter. But whereas the name *Hugh* was first in use among the French, and *Otfrid* in the year 900 used *Hugh* for comfort, I judge this name to be borrowed thence, and so is correspondent to the Greek names *Elpidius* and *Elpis*. *Cam.*

Huguenots (Fr.) Calvinists, Reformists, French Protestants. At first termed thus, of a gate in *Tours* called *Hugon*, neer to which they assembled, when they stirred first, or of the beginning of their first Protestation, *Huc nos venimus, &c.*

Huguenotism (Fr. *Huguenoterie*) French Calvinism, the Faith or Profession of a *Huguenot*.

Huke, a Dutch attire; covering the head, face and all the body.

Humectate (*humectio*) to make moist, to water. *How.*

Humectation (*humectatio*) a making moist. *Bac.*

Humerous (*humerosus*) that hath great shoulders.

Humid (*humidus*) wet, rainy, moist, liquid.

Humidate (*humido*) to moisten.

Humiferous (*humifer*) waterish, that brings moisture.

Humiliate (*humilio*) to make low or humble.

Humiliates, A Religious Order, instituted about the year 1166. by certain persons exiled by *Fredericus Barbarossa*, who, when they were restored to their Country, apparelled themselves in white, and lived by a kind of Vow, in Prayers, penury and working wool, and were admitted by *Innocentius* the third, and other his Successors. *Pol. Vir.*

Humor (Lat.) moisture, water, juice or sap.

Humorosity (*humorositas*) moistness.

Humfrey, or **Humphrey** (German, for *Humfred*, i. house-peace, a lovely and happy name, if it could turn home wars between man and wife into peace. The Itali-

ans have made *Onuphrius* of it in Latine. *Cam.*

Hundred, is a part of a Shire so called Originally, because it contained ten Tythings, each Tything consisting of ten households, called in Latine *decennas*. These were first ordained by King Alfred the twenty ninth King of the West Saxons. *Stow's Annals*, pag. 105. In Wales it is called *Cantred* or *Cantref*. See more in *Cowel*.

Whorle bats (*adides*) See *whorle bats*.

Hustings, may seem to come from the French *Haulser*, i. to raise, elevate or sit a-*l* (i. e. for it signifies the principal and highest Court in London. *An. 11. H. 7. cap. 21.* and *Fitzh. nat. br. fol. 23.* See *An. 9. Ed. 1. Cap. unico.* Other Cities and Towns also have had a Court of the same name, as *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *York*, *Sheppey*, and others; where the Barons or Citizens have a Record of such things as are determinable before them. *Fleta lib. 2 Cap. 55.*

Hyacinth (*hyacinthus*) a violet or purple coloured Lilly; or a purple flower called *Crowtoes*; also a kind of precious stone called a *Hyacinth*. See *Jacinth*. Also *smoak* which is of colour like a *Hyacinth*, to wit, blew and red. *Rev. 9. 11.*

Hyacinthine (*hyacinthinus*) of Violet or Purple colour.

Hyaline (*hyalinus*) of

Glass-colour.

Hybernal } (*hybernus*)
Hybernian } pertaining
to Winter, rough, rainy.

Hyde of Land. See *Hide*.

Hydrography (*hydrographia*) is the delineation of the Sea, by her several names, Promontories, Creeks and affections, as also of Springs and Rivers. In general, a description of the water.

Hydrographical, belonging to the description of the Sea or water.

Hydra (*Lat.*) a Monstrous Serpent in the Lernean Lake, which having one head cut off, had forthwith two other growing up in the place, *Hercules* is said to have fought with and slain this Monster.

Hydragogy (*hydragogia*) the bringing water into a place by channels.

Hydargyrous (*hydrargyrus*) of, or pertaining to quick-silver. *Vul. Er.*

Hydraulick (*hydraulicus*) pertaining to Organs, or to an Instrument to draw water, or to the sound of (running) waters. *Bac.*

Hydromantie (*hydromantia*) divination by causing Spirits to appear in the water.

Hydromantick (*hydromanticus*) of or pertaining to that kind of divination.

Hydromel (*hydromeli*) *Me-theglin*, or drink made of water and hony sodden together called also *Mede*, which

(as Mr. How. saith) is the natural drink in *Russia, Muscovy,* and *Tartary.* *Two Vol. of Let.*

Hydrophoby (*hydrophobia*) an extreme fear of water and of every kind of liquor; caused by melancholy or by the biting of a mad dog.

Hydrophobical, pertaining thereto, or that is troubled with that fear. *Dr. Charleton.*

Hydroptick (*hydropicus*) sick of, or subject to the Dropsie.

Hyemation (*hyematio*) a wintering.

Hyemal (*hyemali*) belonging to Winter, winterly.

Hyena, a beast like a wolf having a main and long hairs over all the body. It is the subtilest (as some say) of all beasts, and will counterfeit the voice of a man, to draw shepherds out of their houses in the night, to the end he may kill them. It is written that he changeth sex often, being sometimes male, and sometimes female. *Bull.*

Hymen (Gr.) the God of marriages, or a song sung at marriages. The Greeks at their marriages were wont to sing *Hymen, Hymenae*, as the Romans did *Talassio, Talassio.*

Hymniferous (*hymnifer*) that bringeth hymns.

Hymnigrapher (*hymnigraphus*) a writer of hymns.

Hymnist (*hymnista*) a singer of hymns.

Hyppallage (Gr.) a figure

when words are understood contrariwise.

Hyper (Gr.) i. *super*, above. Hence

Hyperbole (Lat.) a figure, when one speaketh a great deal more then is precisely true, or above all likelihood of truth: excess in advancing or repressing.

Hyperbolical (*hyperbolicus*) that passeth all likelyhood of truth; beyond belief.

Hyperboreans (*hyperborei*) a people of *Scythia* so called, because the North wind called *Boreas*, blows over them. *Servius.*

Hypercritick (*hypercriticus*) above, or passing the common sort of Criticks, a Master Critick.

Hyperion. The Sun.

Hypermeter (Lat.) a verse having a redundant syllable, or one syllable above measure; called by some a feminine Verse.

Hyperphysical (from *hyper* and *physicus*) that is above physick, supernatural.

Hypocondriack } (*hypocondricus*)
Hypocondriacal } of or pertaining to the forepart of the belly and sides about the short ribs, and above the Navel, under which lyeth the Liver or Spleen. Also that is troubled with a windy Melancholy in those parts.

Hypocrisy (*hypocrisis*) dissimulation, fained holiness; the cloaking of infidelity and sin,

sin, with a shew of faith and repentance. *Mat. 23. 28.*

Hypocrite (*hypocrita*) it properly signifies one that assumes or takes upon him the gesture or person of another, and covers or disguises his judgement; but it is commonly taken for a dissembler, that wish feigned holiness would seem better than he is indeed;

Hypocritical pertaining to an Hypocrite, dissembling, counterfeit.

Hypocras See *Hipocras*.

Hypogastri'ca (from *Hypogastrium*) belonging to that part of the belly, which reacheth from the Navel to the privy members:

Hypoge (*hypogeum*) a vault or cellar, or such like underground room, a ch'd over head

Hypogram (Gr.) a subscription, or that is subscribed.

Hypospadians or **Hippospadians**, a sort of monstrous persons that abuse themselves with a Horse or Mare. In Febr. 1652. one of these (who went by the name of *Margaret Raine*) was convicted before the Judges at *Edinburgh* in Scotland for Buggery of a Mare, or being buggered by a Horse; and both shee and the horse were burnt according to the *Mosaical Law*; this person by an inquest of Chirurgians, was found to be one of that sort (says the relation) whom the Philosophers call *Hypospadians*.

Hypostatical (from *Hypo-*

stasis) belonging to suppositality, subsistence or personality. The *Hypostatical Union* is the union of humane nature with Christs divine person.

Hypothecary (*hypothecarius*) pertaining to a pledge or gage.

Hypothenusal (Gr.) as the *Hypothenusal* line is that side of a Rectangle triangle, which is opposed to, or subtends the right Angle. A term used in *Trigonometry*.

Hypothesis (Gr.) a supposition or condition; sometimes it is taken for a Position of something, as it were demonstrated, and granted by another. *Scapula*.

Hypothetical (*hypotheticus*) In Logick, those Propositions, which have a Conjunction in them, and so consist of two parts, are called *Hypothetical Propositions*, as in saying, *If the Sun be in our Hemisphere, it is day.*

Hysterology (*hysterologia*) an altering of the order of speech, by placing that first which should be last.

Hysteron Proteron (Gr.) the same with *Hysterology*, it is sometimes used in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously or quite contrary. The common phrase is; *The Cart before the horse.*

I.

Jacent (*jacens*) lying along, slow, sluggish.

Jacinth (*hyacinthus*) a precious stone found in *Aethiopia*, where-

whereof there are two kinds, the one of a pale yellow colour, the other of a cleer bright yellow, which is accounted the better. It is cold of nature, comfortable to the body, and provokes sleep.

Jacob (Heb. i. a tripper or supplanter) whose name (because he had power with God, that he might also prevail with men) was changed into Israel by God. See *Genesis cap 32. Philo de nominibus mutatis.*

Jacobins, the Fryers of St. Dominicks Order are called *Jacobins* in France, either because their Monastery in Paris is dedicated to St. James, or because it is seated in the street of St. James, called *Rue St. Jacques.*

Jacobites (so called from *Jacobus Syrus*, who lived Anno 530.) a sort of Heretiques, who (1) acknowledge but one Will, Nature and Operation in Christ. 2 Use Circumcision in both Sexes. 3 Signe their children with the sign of the Cross, imprinted with a burning iron. 4 Affirm Angels to consist of two substances, fire and light, &c. The Patriarch of this Sect is always called *Ignatius*, and a Monk of S. *Anthones* Order, he keeps his residence at *Carami* in *Mesopotamia*, and is said to have 160000 families under his jurisdiction. *Eiddulph.*

Jacobs Staff, a Pilgrims staff, so called from those who out of devotion go on pilgrimage to the City of St. *Jago*, or St. *James Compostella* in Spain, where some of S. *James* his Reliques are. It is sometimes taken for a staff that hath a dagger or little sword in it. Also an Instrument in Geometry so called. *Min.*

Jacobs Ladder, the journey of *Jacob*, wherein God would be present with him in favour by his Angels, to lead him forth well and happily; also to bring him back again. *Gen. 28. 12. There stood a Ladder. See ver. 15, and 20. Wilson.*

Jactator (Lat.) a cracker or boaster.

Jaculable (*jaculabilis*) fit to be thrown, that may be cast or darted.

Jaculatory (*jaculatorius*) that which is suddainly cast from one, like a darr; as *Jaculatory Prayers*, sudden, extemporary Prayers.

Jambes (Fr.) with us it is used for the Posts sustaining both sides of the door; the side posts of a door.

Jambick (*Iambus*) a foot in meerer having the first syllable short, and the other long as *salus*. Also a kind of Verse so called, consisting usually either of four feet or of six, which in rigor should be all *Iambique* feet, but in unequal places (*viz.*) first, third, and

and fifth receives a *Spondee*; and in equal places, as second, fourth, and sixth,

retains peremptorily the *Iambique* feet.

His & ipsa Roma viribus ruit.

This kind of Verse is said to be first invented by *Archilochus* a Greek Poet, and was applied by the Ancients to *Invectives*. Doctor *Taylor's* Gram.

James, is wrestled from *Iacob*. See *Iacob*.

Jampnozum, as so many *Acres lampnorum* used in *Fines*, is a made word from the Fr. *jaulne*, i. *yellow*, because the bloomings of *Furze* are yellow, and *Jampnum* in our Law books and *Fines*, signifies *Furze*.

Jantzaries (i. the new souldiery) are the Turks principal foot souldiers, that are of his Guard, who for the most part by Original being Christians, are chosen by the Turkish Officers every five years, out of his European Dominions, or are taken Captives in their childhood.

Jannock (*avenaceum*) a loaf made onely of Oaten meal, so called in the North of England.

Jansenism } the Tenets
or } and Opini-
Jansenianism } on of *Cornelius Jansenius* late Bishop of *Ypres*, whose writings seemed to hold forth these five Propositions.

1. Some precepts of God are impossible to just men, willing and endeavouring, according to the present power they have; Grace also is wanting to them, whereby they might be possible.

2. In the state of lapsed nature, there is no resistance made to interior Grace.

3. To merit and demerit in the state of lapsed nature, there is not required in man liberty from necessity, but liberty from coaction is sufficient.

4. The *Semipelagians* did admit the necessity of interior preventing Grace to every act, even to the beginning of faith; and in this they were hereticks, because they would have that Grace to be such, as the will of man might resist or obey.

5. It is Semi-Pelagianism to say, that Christ dyed or shed his blood for all men without exception.

These Propositions (though much defended in *France* and *Flanders*) were condemned by Pope *Innocent* the tenth; in the Calends of *June*, 1653.

Janus was the God to whom the year was dedicated,
U 4 red,

red, and therefore it began with his festival, and the first month was nominated from him, for which cause he was represented with two faces, to shew he looked both back-

ward upon the time past, and forward upon that to come, and sometimes with four faces, to signify perhaps (for I know other reasons are given) the four seasons of the year.

*Annorum nitidique sator pulcherrime Mundi,
Publica quem primum vota precesque canunt.* Mart.

To this God, Numa built a Temple, which in time of peace was shut, and in war open. Mr. Cowley.

Jar (Spin. *Jarro*, i. an earthen pot) with us it is most usually taken for a vessel of twenty Gallons of Oyl.

Jargon (Fr.) gibbrish, confusion language, Pedlers-French, a barbarous jangling. *Rel. Med.*

Jasper (*jaspis*) a precious stone of divers colours, but the best is green, transparent with red veins, and shews fairest being set in silver: it is good to stop any issue of blood.

Jasponyx (Gr.) a kind of Jasper white of colour with red strakes, not much unlike the nail of a mans hand.

Jatraliptick (*jatraliptes*) a Physitian or Surgeon that cureth onely by outward ap-

plications of oyntments or frications

Jatromathematique (from *Iatros medicus*, and *mathematicus*) may signifie a Physitian that is also a Mathematician, or one skild both in Physick and the Mathematicks.

Jabeline (Fr.) a weapon of a size between the Pike and Partisan.

Ibis (Lat.) a tall strong bird in *Aegypt* with a long bill, which doth much good there in killing Serpents, and when he is sick, he gives himself a Glister of salt-water; some write, that *Hippocrates* first learned of this bird to give Glisters. *Min.*

Icarian Sea, so called from *Icarus*, who (as the Poets will have it) flying from *Creet* with his waxen wings, and not following his Father *Dædalus* directly, was there drowned. Thus *Ovid*.

*Dum petit infirmis nimium sublimia pennis
Icarus, Icarus, nomina fecit aquis.*

Whilst *Icarus*'s weak wings too high did soar,
He fell, and Christned the *Icarian* shoar.

Ich dien, the true old Saxon was **Ih** or **Icthian**, or **thi-**
ene, i. I serve; some will have
it come from the British
Eich dyn, i. your man, in that
language; It is the Motto
belonging to the Devise of the
Princes of Wales, which we
commonly, though corruptly
call the Princes Armes; the
figure is three Ostrich feathers,
which (saith Camden) Edw.

the black Prince won at the
battle of Cressy, from John K.
of Bohemia, whom he there
slew, whereto he adjoyned
this old English Motto, allu-
ding to that of the Apostle,
The heir while he is a child dif-
fers nothing from a servant.
These feathers were an an-
cient ornament of military
men, and used for Crests, as
is evident by that of Virgil.

Cujus olorina surgunt de vertice penna:

Ichnography (*ichnogra-*
phia) a plot of a house to be
builded, drawn out in paper,
or the description of any work
according to its tract or trace-
ry on the ground, as it were
the footsteppings of the work.
For *ichnographia* in Gr. is, *quasi*,
vestigii descriptio; or *Descriptio*
operis futuri.

Ichthyology (*ichthyologia*)
a discoursing or description of
fishes. Br.

Ichthyonomancy (*ichthy-*
onomantia) a divination by
fishes.

Ichthyophagie. (Gr.)
fish-eating.

Iconical (*iconicus*) belong-
ing to an Image, also lively
pictured.

Iconism (*iconismus*) a true
and lively description.

Iconomical belonging to
Images, or after the manner of
Images.

Iconoclast (Gr.) a demo-
lisher or breaker of Images;
also a Sect so called, sprung

up about the yeer of Christ
719 in time of Pope Gregory
the second, and Leo the third
Emperour, who, for casting
holy Images and Statues out
of the Churches, and causing
them to be burnt or broken,
was surnamed the Iconoclast or
Iconomachus. Against which
was gathered the seventh
Nicene Synod consisting of 350
Bishops, who decreed against,
and condemned it for Heresie.

Idea (Gr.) the form or fi-
gure of any thing conceived
in the mind or imagination.

Ideal (*idealium*) pertaining
to an Idea, imaginary, concei-
ved in the imagination, onely
in fancy.

Ides (*idus*) eight days in
every moneth so called. In
March, May, July, and October,
these 8 days begin at the eight
day of the month, and con-
tinue to the fifteenth; in o-
ther months they begin at the
sixth day, and continue to the
thirteenth;

*Sex Maius, Nonas, October, Julius & Mars
Quatuor ; & reliqui tenet Idus quilibet Octo.
Inde dies reliquos omnes dic esse Kalendas.*

Where note that the last day onely is called *Ides* : and the first of these days the eighth *Ides*, the second the seventh *Ides* : that is, the eighth or seventh day before the *Ides*, and so of the rest. Therefore when we speak of the *Ides* of such a month in

general, it is to be understood of the fifteenth or thirteenth day of that month.

They are so called of an old word *Iduo*, to divide ; for that they commonly fall out neer the midst of the month as aforesaid, according to *Horace*.

— *Idus tibi sunt agenda,
Qui dies mensem Veneris marinx,
findit Aprilem.*

Identification, the making two things to be the same.

Identity (from *idem*) sameness, or being the same of things.

Idiosyncrasy (Gr.) natural property, or peculiar temperament of any thing.

Idiopathy (*idiopathia*) the proper passion of any thing.

Idiograph (*idiographum*) a private writing ; or of ones own hand writing.

Idiotical (from the Gr. *ἰδιωτικὸς*) private, or belonging to private men ; also belonging to an Idiot.

Idiom (*idioma*) a proper form of speech, a Dialect.

Idiot (*idiota*) one that is naturally born so weak of understanding, that he cannot govern or manage his inheritance. The King by his Prerogative hath the government

of their Lands and substance, that are naturally defective in their own discretion, 17. Ed. 2. cap. 8. An Ideot, and he that afterward becomes of insane memory, differ in divers cases. *Coke fol. 154. b. lib. 4.* See more in *Cowel*.

Idiotism (*idiotismus*) natural folly, simplicity, foolishness : also the same with *Idiom*, a form of speech taken up by the vulgar.

Idolatry (*idololatria*) a giving divine worship to that which is not God ; an Idol signifies properly a shadow, or rather a vain Vision or false representation of a thing that is not. *Eustachius upon Homer. Pol. Virgil* affirms *Idolatry* to have begun in the time of *Belus* King of the *Assyrians*, who reigned *Anno Mundi* 3180, whom the *Babylonians* first wor-

worshipped for a God.

Idoneity (*idoneitas*) fitness, propriety.

Idoneous (*idoneus*) proper, fit, meet, convenient.

Idyl (*idyllium* or *idyllion*) a Poem consisting of few Verses.

Jehobab (H.) is Gods proper name of his own imposition, and incommunicable to any creature, of what rank or quality soever: a name of such immoderate reverence among the eldest Jews, that it was forbidden to be written right, or pronounced at all in this world, but by the High-Priest, and but in one place, the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, and but at one time of the year, in the day of expiation. *Gregory, p. 5.*

An eternal self-being, one that hath his Essence of himself from everlasting, and is the cause of existence or being to all things and creatures, which are of him, by him and for him. *Exod. 6.3.*

Jehu-march, a speedy quick march, such as that was of *Jehu*, King of Israel, who marching with a troop of men towards *Jezrahel*, stopt the messengers that were sent to him out of the Town, to learn whether he came as a man of peace, a friend, or a foe? whereof you may read more 4 *King. 9. 10.*

Jejune (*jejunus*) greedy, hungry, bare, barren, emp-

ty, nothing copious.

Jejunty (*jejunitas*) sterility, barrenness, nakedness.

Je-ne-say-quoy (four French words, contracted as it were into one, and signifies, I know not what, we use to say they are troubled with the *Je-ne-say-quoy*, that saign themselves sick out of niceness, but know not where their own grief lies, or what ails them.

Jesfalle, is compounded of three French words, *J'ay faille*, I have failed; and signifies in our Common Law an oversight in pleading. See the *New Terms of Law*.

Jeremy (Hebr.) high of the Lord.

Jesuati, an Order of Monks begun at *Senæ* by *John Columbanus* and *Francis Vincent*, Anno 1365, and so called from their often having the name of *Jesus* in their mouths. Pope *Urban* the fifth approved them, and enjoined them to wear a white garment, a white cover for their head, a leathern girdle, and to go barefoot, using onely wooden soles; these were afterwards called *Apostolici*. *Crantzius* and *Surius*.

Jesuite, one of the Society of *Jesus*, a Religious Order first founded by Saint *Ignatius Loyola*, born in *Biscay* 1492. Pope *Paul* the third did confirm this Order, Sep. 15. 1540. To the three Vows of Pover-

ty, Obedience, and Chastity, common to all other orders, St. Ignatius at the institution hereof, added the Vow of Mission, which is this.--- And further we judge it expedient for our greater devotion to the Sea Apostolique, and more full abnegation of our own wills and pleasures; that the professed of this Society, besides the common bond of the 3. Vows, be further tyed by special Vow; so as that whatsoever the Roman Bishop for the time being shall command, pertaining to the salvation of souls, and propagation of the Faith, they shall be bound to execute, without tergiversation or excuse; whether they shall be sent unto Turks or Infidels, yea even unto those that are commonly called the Indians, or unto any other Heretiques or Schismaticks whatsoever.

Jesuah (Heb.) *salvator*; by that name and by *Jehoshuah*, which signifies *Deus salvabit*, our Saviour Christ was foretold, in the Old-Testament; from the Hebrew *Jesuah* comes the Greek *Ἰησους*, which the Latins write *Jesus*.

Jesus (la.) the proper name of our Savior Christ designed him from heaven by the Angel Gabriel, and the reason of its imposition is given by those words of the said Angel in the first chapter of St. Matth. And his name shall be *JESUS*, because he shall save his people from their sins; the word *Jesus* signifying a Saviour. In Greek

Ἰησους per Anagramma est οὐκ ἔστι, i. tu es ovis illa, i: ovis illa pro peccatis nostris immolata, *Agnus mactatus ante jacta mundi fundamenta*. In abbreviation this sacred name is usually written thus *I. H. S.* which middle letter some believe to be an *b*, when as it is in truth the Greek *H*, *Eta*, or *E longum*.

Jesus in the China tongue signifies the rising Sun. *Gregory*.

Jetson: See *Flotson*.

Jewg-eares. An Excrecence about the root of Elder, and concerns not the Nation of the Jews, as some imagine. *Br.*

Ignaro (Ital.) one that is ignorant. A fool or dunce, an *Ignoramus*.

Ignify (*ignefacio*) to burn.

Ignifrons (*ignifer*) that beareth fire.

Ignipotent (*ignipotens*) mighty by fire.

Ignis fatuus (Lat) is foolish fire. It is a kinde of light or exhalation seen in the night, seeming to go before, or to follow men, leading them out of their way to waters or other dangerous places, yet it hurts nor, and is called *Ignis fatuus*, because it onely seareth fools. *Goodly Gallery*. Hence 'tis, when men are led away with some idle fancy or conceit, we use to say an *Ignis fatuus*, hath done it.

Ignittible

Ignitible, that may be turned into fire, combustible.
Vul. Er.

Ignition (*ignitio*) a burnings, or firing of a thing.

Ignibomous (*ignivomus*) that spits out fire; as the hills *Aetna* and *Vesuvius* are said to do.

Ignominy (*ignominia*) discredit, reproach, slander, rebuke, dishonor.

Ignominious (*ignominiosus*) infamous, reproachful, dishonorable.

Ignoramus, the first person plural of *ignoro*, signifies properly we are ignorant; but it is commonly used as a Noun. As when we say such a one is an *Ignoramus*, i. a fool or a dolt. In our Common Law it is properly used by the grand Enquest, empannelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the Bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when as they mislike their evidence, as defective or too weak to make good the Presentment. The effect of which word so written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered without further answer; It hath a resemblance with that custom of the ancient *Romanes*; where the Judges, when they absolved a person accused, did write A, upon a little Table provided

for that purpose, i. *Absolvimus*: If they judged him guilty, they writ C. i. *Condemnamus*: if they found the cause difficult and doubtful, they write N. L. i. *Non Lique*: *Asconius Pedianus* in orat. pro *Milone*. *Alexander ab Alexandro*. *Genial. dierum* lib. 3. C. 14.

Ignoscible (*ignoscibilis*) tollerable, to be pardoned.

Ikenild street, is one of the four famous ways that the Romans made in *England*, taking the beginning *ab Icenis*, which were those that inhabited *Norfolke*, *Suffolke*, and *Cambridgeshire*: *Cam. Britan.* fol. 342. See *Watling-street*.

Iliad (*ilias, adis*) *Homers* Poem of the destruction of *Troy*, so called; so when we say an *Iliad* of evils or sorrow, is meant as many mischiefs or as much grief, as beset the *Trojans*, at the Seidge and destruction of their City; Also a Poem of evils, or sorrow,

Iles (*ilia*) the flanks, the part of the entrals, which contains the three first or small guts, so termed by Anatomists.

Iliacal (*iliacus*) of or **Iliaque** belonging to the Iles or small guts.

Illaborate (*illaboratus*) done or made without labor, plain, unlaboured.

Illacerable

Illacerable (*illacerabilis*) that cannot be torn or rent in pieces.

Illachrymation (*illachrymatio*) a weeping or bewailing.

Illaqueate (*illaqueo*) to bind, snare or entangle.

Illatebration (*illatebratio*) a hiding, or seeking of corners.

Illation (*illatio*) an inference, conclusion, a reason or allegation that inforceth; a bringing in of a matter.

Illatration (*illatratio*) a barking against one.

Illecebrous (*illecebrosus*) that enticeth or allureth.

Illegitimate (*illegitimus*) unlawful, base-born, bastard.

Illepid (*illepidus*) without delectation or Grace, unpleasant.

Illicitious (*illicitus*) unlawful, without warrant.

Illigation (*illigatio*) an inwrapping or intangling.

Illimitable, that cannot be limited or bounded.

Illogical, not logical, not according to the rules of Logick.

Illucidate (*illucido*) to enlighten or give light, to clear, or explicate clearly.

Illuminous (*illuminosus*) without light.

Illusion (*illusio*) a mocking or scorning.

Illusory (from *Illusor*, a mocker) that mocketh or scorneth.

Illutible (*illutibilis*) that cannot be purged from filth.

Embargo or **Embargo** (Span.) a stop or stay; an usual word among our Merchants, when their ships or Merchandizes are arrested upon any occasion.

Imbecillity (*imbecillitas*) weakness, feebleness. And some use the word *imbecillated* for weakened or enfeebled.

Imbellick (*imbellis*) unaccustomed to war, nothing manly, cowardly. *Feltham*.

Imber days, or **Imber weeks** (*quatuor tempora*) which weeks are four in the year, and anciently, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday in each fasted, according to these old Verses,

*Post cineres, Pentec. post crucem, postque Luciam,
Mercurii, Veneris, Sabatho, jejunia fient.*

That is, the next Wednesday after *Cineres* or *Ash-wednesday*, after *Pentecost*, i. *Whitsunday*, after holy *Rood-day*, or the *Exaltation of the Cross*; and the next Wednesday after *St. Lucies day* in *Decem-*

ber. See *Ember*.

Imbibe (*imbibo*) to receive in, to drink in.

Imbibtion (from *imbibo*) a drinking or receiving in.

Imbossment. See *Embossment*.

Imbossed

Imbossed work in mettal or stone, is made with bosses or bunches, and comes of the German word *Imbossieren*, i. *calare formam aliquam*. Min.

Imbricate (*imbricatus*) square and bent like a roof or gutter-Tile, which the Latines call *Imbrex*; also covered with such a Tile.

Imbrication (*imbricatio*) a covering with Tile.

Imbrocado. See *Brocado*.

Imitative (*imitativus*) made or done by imitation; apt to imitate.

Immanity (*immanitas*) outrageousness, cruelty, excess.

Immansuete (*immansuetus*) ungentle, untractable, outrageous, wilde.

Immanuel. See *Emmanuel*.

Immarcescible (*immarcescibilis*) uncorruptible, unwitherable, immortal.

Immaturity (*immaturitas*) untimeliness, unripeness.

Immedicable (*immedicabilis*) that cannot be cured.

Immemorable (*immemorabilis*) unworthy remembrance, that is to be forgotten, that cannot be remembered.

Immersible (*immersibilis*) that cannot be drowned.

Imminution (*imminutio*) a diminishing or making less.

Immission (*immissio*) a sending or putting in, a set-

ing or grafting. *Bac.*

Immolate (*immolo*) to offer, to sacrifice.

Immolation (*immolatio*) a Sacrificing or Offering.

Immunity (*immunitas*) freedom from any thing; liberty.

Immusical, that hath no musick or harmony.

Impanation (*impanatio*) a turning of another substance into bread.

Impacable (*impacabilis*) that cannot be appeased.

Impale (*Fr. Empaler*) to spit on a stake, to thrust a stake in at the Fundament and out at the mouth, (a manner of death inflicted on offenders by the Turks.) Also a Term in *Heraldry*.

Imparlance. V. *Emparlance*.

To **Impe**, a term most usual among Faulconers, and is when a Feather in a Hawkes wing is broken, and another piece impied or grafted to the stump of the old. But may be handsomly used in a metaphorical sence to other purposes. As to *Impe* the Feathers of time with several recreations. Sir P.S. **Imp** or *imp* in the Brittish language is *surculus*, a young grasse or twig, thence *impio* the Verb, to inoculare or graft. Hence the word to *imp* is borrowed by the English, first surely to graft trees, and thence translated to *imping* feathers.

Imparity (*imparitas*) inequality

inequality, unlikeness.

Impeachment of waste, (from the Fr. *Empeschement*, i. *impedimentum*) signifies with us a restraint from committing of waste upon Lands or Tenements.

Impeccable (*impeccabilis*) that cannot offend or do amiss.

Impeccability (*impeccabilitas*) an impossibility to sin. Holy Court.

Impedient (*impediens*) letting, staying or hindering.

To Impend (*impendo*) to spend or lay out monies, to bestow, to employ.

Impendious (*impendiosus*) too liberal, that spends more then need.

Impenetrable (*impenetrabilis*) that cannot be pierced or entered, invincible.

Impennous (*impennatus*) without feathers, that hath no feathers: *Vul. Er.*

Imperative (*imperativus*) that commands, or that is commanded.

Imperceptible (*imperceptus*) that cannot be taken or conceived.

To Imperil (from *periculum*) to hazard or put into danger.

Imperforation (*ab in & perforo*) a closing or shutting up for want of boring or piercing.

Impersonal (*impersonalis*) that hath no person.

Imperdestigable, that cannot be sought or found out.

Dr. Thur.

Impetuous (*impetivus*) that cannot be passed or gone through. *How.*

Impetignosity (*impetignositas*) scabbiness.

Impetrable (*impetrabilis*) that may be obtained by desire, or prayer.

Impetration (*impetro*) an obtaining by request and prayer.

Impetuous (*impetuosus*) boisterous, violent, furious, most forcible, sweeping away whatsoever is before it.

Impetuosity (*impetuositas*) boisterousness, great violence, over-bearing, fury.

Implated (*impiatus*) defiled, not purged from sin, stained.

Impicate (*impico*) to cover with pitch.

Impignerate (*impignero*) to lay to pledge or pawn.

Impigrity (*impigritas*) quickness, diligence.

Impigrous (*impiger*) diligent, quick, ready, not slow.

Impinge (*impingo*) to hurl or throw against a thing; to beat or dash; to run on ground or against a Rock.

Impinguate (*impinguo*) to make fat.

Impinguation, a making fat. *Bac.*

Implacable (*implacabilis*) that cannot be pleased or reconciled, obstinate.

Implacability (*implacabilitas*) frowardness; not to be pleased.

Implement

Implement (*implementum*) a hilling up. Implements of trade or of household, are such things as tend to the necessary use of any trade or furniture of an house.

Implication (*implicatio*) a wrapping or entangling within, annoyance.

Implicitite (*implicitus*) wrapped or tyed fast together mixed one with another, incumbred.

Imploze (*imploro*) to desire lamentably with fears, to beseech, to call upon for help.

Impluvious (*impluvius*) wet with rain.

Impolite (*impolitus*) not polished, rude, rough.

Imporcation (*imporcatio*) making a balk in earing of Land.

Importuous (*importuosus*) without port or haven.

Imporous (*imporosus*) without pores or holes.

Imposition names (*nomina impositionis*) primitive or radical names. *Varro*,

Impositbe (*impositivum*) unnatural; imposed or givento.

Impositor (Lat.) the Impositor or Monitor in a School also he that imposes the Pages into a form for the Press, after the Compositor has set the Letters into pages.

Impost (Fr.) Imposition, Tallage, Custome, Tribute; and more particularly it signifies the tax received by the Prince for such Merchandises as are brought into any haven

from other Nations. *Ann. 31. Eliz. cap. 5.* And I think it may in some sort be distinguished from *Custom*, because *Custome* is rather that profit, which the Prince makes of wares shipped out of the Land yet they may be confounded. *Cow.*

Impostor (Lat.) a coufener deceiver, jugler, a seller of counterfeit wares for current.

Imposture (*impostura*) coufening, deceit, jugling.

Impostume (*apostema*) a quantity of evil humors, gathered into one part of the body, whereof there are two kindes, one when inflamed blood, being turned to corrupt matter, fills some place: the other, when without any inflammation, nature thrusts those humors into some part apt to receive them. *Bull.*

Imprecate (*imprecor*) to wish some evil to come, to curse.

Imprecable (from *precium*) unprisable, unvaluable.

Impregnable (Fr. *imprenable*) unexpugnable, which will not be forced.

Imprescriptible (from *in & prescripius*) without the compass of prescription, which by no length of time can be aliened or lost. *Cotgr.*

Imprese (Ital. from the Italian Verbe *imprendere*, i. to undertake) is a Devise in picture with his *Motto* or word, born by noble

and learned personages, to
notifie some particular con-
ceit, design or undertaking of
their own. See *Deuise*.

Imprest money. See *Prest money*.

Impression (*impressio*) a
printing, stamp or mark; an
Impression of Books is usual-
ly taken with us for 1500 co-
pies; in France 1250 is the
usual *Journée* or days-work.

Improbate (*improbo*) to
disallow, to dispraise, or dis-
like.

Imprimings (from *imprimis*)
beginnings, first Essays.
Sir H. Wotton.

Improcious (*improcerus*)
low, not tall.

Improlifical (from *improles*)
that begets not issue,
without young, not apt to
have issue.

Impromiscuous (*impromis-
cuis*) unmingled, not confu-
sed.

Improperate (*impropero*) to
upbraid a man with some fault;
also to make haste to go in.

Impropriation (*appropria-
tio*). a Parsonage or Ecclesia-
stical living, coming to one
by inheritance. See *Appro-
priation*.

Impulsion (*impulsio*) a
motion, a perswading to a
thing, a stirring.

Impunity (*impunitas*) lack
of punishment, pardon of pu-
nishment.

Imputrescible (*imputresci-
bilis*) that will not rot; un-
corruptible.

Inadulable (*inadulabilis*)
that will not be flattered.

Inaffable (*inaffabilis*) not
affable, discourteous.

Inalimantal, which hath
no nourishment, or nourisheth
not. *Bac.*

Inambulate (*inambulo*) to
walk up and down in a place

Inamissible (*inamissibilis*)
that cannot be lost.

Inaniloquent (*inaniloquus*)
that speaketh vainly, a bab-
ler.

Inanimate (*inanimatus*) that
hath no soul, without life.

Inanthy (*inanitas*) emptiness
voidness; also vanity.

Inarable (*inarabilis*) not a-
rable, that cannot be plowed.

Inauspicious (*inauspicius*)
hard to be seen, invisible.

Inaudible (*inaudibilis*) that
is not to be heard.

Inaugurate (*inauguro*) to
ask counsel of the *Augures*
what shall follow, to dedi-
cate to soothsaying; also to
dignifie or innoble one, to
invest one with an Office or
place of honor.

Incalescence (from *incales-
co*) a being or waxing very
hot, lusty or fierce.

IncanDESCENCE (from *incan-
desco*) a being or waxing very
angry, or greatly infla-
med.

Incanescence (from *inca-
nesco*) a waxing hoary or
white headed.

Incantator (*Lat.*) a char-
mer or enchanter.

Incarcerate

Incarcerate (*incarcerō*) to imprison or put in prison.

Incarnation (*incarnatio*) the bringing on of flesh, a being made of flesh, an assuming flesh. An **Incarnate** colour is a Carnation colour, a flesh color, or of the colour of our Damask Rose.

Incarnadin (Fr.) properly a deep, rich or bright Carnation.

Incassellated (Fr. *Encastellé*) narrow-heeled (as a horse)

Incendiary (*incendiarius*) a fire-brand, a setter of houses on fire: one that sows divisions. See *Boute-feu*.

Incense (*incendo*) to set on fire, to fire, to inflame, to stir up to anger. **Incense** (a Noun) signifies the best Frankincense or a kinde of excellent perfume; used in Churches for sacred uses.

Incension (*ab incendo*) a burning or inflaming.

Incension (*ab incino*) melody of Instruments, or of men singing together.

An **Incensory** (F. *Incensoir*) a Church-vessel to burn Incense in; a censuring or perfuming pan.

Incentive (*incentivum*) a provokement, assay or tryal; a thing that will quickly take fire.

Incentive (taken Adjectively) that moveh or provoketh unto.

Incentor (Lat.) he that singeth the descant. In singing there are three degrees,

the first **Succentor**, the second **Incentor**, the third **Accentor-Rider**. Also a make-bate, or *Boute-feu*.

Inception (*inceptio*) a beginning or enterprize.

Incerning (*incernens*) sifting, trying by sifting, looking narrowly into. *Scotch Papers*.

Incessantly (*incessanter*) without intermission, continually.

Incest (*incestus*) did signifye all kinde of pollution, committed by undoing or untieing the girdle called *Cestus* or *Zona*; but now in a more strict acceptation it signifies onely that kinde of naughtiness, which is committed between two of neer kin. *Godwin*.

Incestuous (*incestus*) that defiles one of neer kin, polluted, unchaste.

Inchoate (*inchoo*) to begin, or to take his beginning.

Inchoative (*inchoativus*) beginning, or that beginneth.

Inchantment (*incantamentum*) a Charm. See *Conjuration*.

Incident (*incidens, ab in & cado*) cutting off, letting or hindering.

Incident (*incidens, ab in & cado*) a circumstance or by-matter, a thing which comes indirectly into a fact or question, or (being not properly of the substance thereof) arises from it collaterally or side-ways; also a

chance, accident, casualty. *Cotgr.* In Law it signifies a thing necessarily depending upon another, as more principal. For example, a Court Baron is so incident to a Mannor, and a Court of Pie-powders, to a Fair, that they cannot be severed by Grant: Or if a Mannor or Fair be granted, these Courts cannot be reserved. *Kitchin* f. 36

Incineration (from *in* and *cinerus*) a reducing or converting into Ashes, Imbers, or Cinders. *Mont. and Bac.*

Incision (*incisio*) a cutting or lancing; also a short pointing of a Sentence.

Incisure (*incisura*) a cut or gash, a lancing or slitting.

Inclusion (*inclusio*) a shutting or closing in.

Incogitable (*incogitabilis*) that which is not thought of, or which cannot be comprehended by thought; foolish, rash, unadvised.

Incogitancy (*incogitancia*) rashness, unadvisedness.

Incohibible (*incohibibilis*) that cannot be restrained.

Incolumity (*incolumitas*) healthfulness, safety, freedom from danger.

Incomity (*incomitas*) discourtesie.

Incommenabable (*incommenabilis*) unpassable.

Incommensurable (from *in* and *commensus*) that hath not an equal proportion or measure, or that cannot be measured with another thing.

Incommiscibility (from *in* and *commisceo*) that cannot be mixed or mingled together. *By.*

Incommunicable (*incommunicabilis*) not in common to other, nor to be attributed or imparted to other.

Incommutative (*incommutatus*) not to be changed or altered.

Incompatible (*ab in* and *compatior*) disagreeing, not enduring one another; that will not suffer together, irreconcilable.

Impossible, a term in Logick, and is when one Proposition affirms what another denies. *Peripatetick Inst.*

Incomprehensible (*incomprehensibilis*) that cannot be comprehended or numbred.

Incomputible (*incomputibilis*) that will not rot or decay, incorruptible.

Inconciunnity (*inconciunnitas*) an ill grace, unfitness, unhand-somness, disproportion.

Incongelable (*incongelabilis*) that cannot be frozen.

Incongruous (*incongruus*) disagreeable, unmeet.

Inconsolable (*inconsolabilis*) that cannot be comforted or asswaged.

Incontinency (*incontinentia*) lack of moderation in affections and lusts.

Incordiate (*incordio*) to put into a mans heart, to perswade him.

Incorporate (*incorporo*) to mix two or more substances together.

Incorporeal

Incorporeal (*incorporeus*) that hath no body.

Incrassate (*incrasso*) to make thick or gross. Br.

Increment (*incrementum*) increase, augmentation, a waxing bigger. Br.

Increstant (from *increasco*) a term in Herauldry, signifying the Moon past the prime, and yet not come to the full.

Increpate (*increpo*) to make a noyse, to creak; also to reprove or chide.

Incrustation (*incrustatio*) a pargetting, rough-casting, a crustiness, or thick scabbedness.

Incubation (*incubatio*) a lying, sitting abroad, hatching. Br.

Incubus (*lat.*) A Devil that sometimes in mans shape lies with women, as *Succubus* doth with men. Also a disease called the *Night-mare*, when a man in his sleep supposeth he hath a great weight lying on him, and feels himself almost strangled; in such sort that he cannot turn himself, nor sit up, nor call for help. The vulgar think it some spirit, but the Physicians affirm it to be a natural disease, caused by humors undigested in the stomach, which fuming up to the brain, do there trouble the Animal Spirits, stoping their passage into the sinews, so that the body cannot move. Bull.

Inculcate (*inculeo*) to pour

or thrust in, to repeat often, to beat into the memory.

Inculpable (*inculpabilis*) blameless, unprovable.

Incumbent (*incumbens*) leaning, lying, falling or resting upon.

An *Incumbent* in our Common Law, is he that is presented, admitted, and instituted to any Church or Benefice with Cure, who is therefore called the *Incumbent* of that Church, because he bends all his study to the discharge of the cure there.

Terms of Law.

Incurſion (*incurſio*) a meeting of things together, a hitting one against another.

Incuſſion (*incuſſio*) a dashing together.

Indagation (*indagatio*) a searching, or diligent seeking out.

Indefatigable (*indefatigabilis*) that cannot be wearied or tired.

Indefinitz (*indefinitus*) not determined, not defined, not limited or bounded, not decreed.

Indeleble (*indelebilis*) that cannot be put or raced out; perpetual.

Indemnity (*indemnitas*) eschewing of damage, escaping without hurt, damagelessness.

Independentz, are so called, because they depend upon

the arbitrement of no National Church, nor Civil State, but order all things belonging to doctrine and Church-Government within their private Congregations.

Indeprecable (*indeprecabilis*) that will not be intreated, or moved to yeeld.

Indeprehensible (*indeprehensibilis*) that cannot be deprehended or taken.

Indefinient (*indefinens*) without ceasing, continual.

Indeterminately (*indeterminatè*) not precisely this, but either this or an other.

Index (Lat.) the Table of a book, a Summary: a mark, sign or token. And in the plural number *Indices*. *Bac.*

Indication (*indicatio*) the mark whereby the Chyrurgeon is directed to the remedy that will best fit his Patient; also a commending or prizing of sale Wares, a shewing. *Cotgr.*

Indicative (*indicativus*) that whereby any thing is shewed and declared.

Indiciduous (from *indicitium*) that shews or detects; or that pertains to the signs, whereby one may judge of any thing; also not apt to fall. *Vul. Err.*

Indico, a stone brought out of Turkey, wherewith Diers use to Dye blew.

Indiction (*indictio ab indi-*

cendo) the space of fifteen years, by which account Charters and publick writings are dated at Rome; every year still increasing one, till it come to fifteen, and then returning to one again.

These *Indictions* (as *Bede* notes) began the twenty fourth day of September, and were devised (as he thinks) to avoid confusion in Chronology. *Indiction* is most properly said *de Tributo indictio*, as appears by the title in the Code (*lib. 10. Tit. 16.*) And these *Indictions* began at the very dismissal of the Nicen Council; succeeding (saith *Ouphrius*) in place of the *Olympiads*, which as unchristian, the Emperor had forbidden. *Greg.* See *Epoche*.

Indictive (*indictivus*) that which is declared, appointed or solemnly uttered, wherunto the people were wont to be called by Proclamation.

Indigenous } (from *in-*
Indigental } *digena*) born in the same Town or Country; natural.

Indigent (*indigens*) that is in necessity, needy, poor, penurious.

Indigence (*indigentia*) need, want, poverry.

Indigestible (*indigestibilis*) not able to be digested.

Indigitare (*indigito*) to fig-

signifie or shew, with pointing the finger; to call by name.

Indignation (*indignatio*) disdain, scorn, anger, wrath.

Indignity (*indignitas*) unworthiness, dishonesty, lack of reputation, infamy.

Indissoluble (*indissolubilis*) that cannot be loosed or undone.

Individual (*individuus*) that may not be divided, inseparable.

Indivibility (*indivinitas*) inseparableness, unpartableness.

Individuum (Lat:) one singular thing; that which cannot be divided, a body inseparable, a Moat: Also a term in Logick, when we directly express and seem to point to that thing which we speak of: As in saying, *This Horse, that man*; for though the words [*horse or man*] may be applied to any horse or man, yet being so expressly pointed at, they cannot then be drawn to signifie other then those two.

Individuum Vagum, a singular thing not determined to be this or that in particular.

Indivisible (*indivisibilis*) that cannot be divided.

Indocility (*indocilitas*) unaptness to learn.

Indoctrinate (*in and doctrino*) to teach, or instruct.

Indomable (*indomabilis*)

that cannot be tamed.

Indolency (*indolentia*. Fr. *Indolence*) no apprehension of grief, no feeling of sorrow, unsensibleness of, or want of sense in pain.

Indozlation (from *in* and *dorsum*) an indorsing; or a bearing, or laying on the back.

Indubitate (*indubitatus*) without doubt, for certain.

Inductary (*induciarus*) pertaining to truce or league. Sir Hen. Wotton (speaking of the times of *Q. Eliz.*) calls King James (then King of Scotland) *induciat* heir of this Imperial Crown. *Rel. Wott.* p. 13.

Induction (*inductio*) a drawing, entry, or leading into; an inducement, alluring or perswasion unto; also a form of argument from particulars, proceeding to universals. We take *Induction* (says my Lo. Bac.) to be that form of demonstration, which supports sence, presses nature, and is instanced in works, and in a sort mingled therewith.

Indulcate (*indulco*) to or make sweet.

Indulciate *Felth.*

Indulgence (*indulgentia*) pardon, favour, gentleness in suffering. If you desire to know the nature and quality of *Indulgences* in the Roman Catholick sence. See Mr. *Cressies Examolog* p. 444.

Indulgate (from *indulgeo, es*) to be merciful, to make too much of one, to pardon. This word is used by *Feltham* in his Resolves, which notwithstanding cannot well be approved of in regard the Latin Verb, from whence it comes, is of the second, and not of the first Conjugation.

Indult (*indultus*) a Grant or favour; a written instrument of a grant or favor made by a Pope or Prince.

Indument (*indumentum*) a Garment or Vesture.

Indurate (*induratus*) hardened.

Induration (*induratio*) a hardning, or making hard.

Indusiated (*indusiatus*) cloathed with a Petticoat, Waste-coat, or Shirt.

Inebriate (*inebrio*) to make drunken, to bee drunk.

Ineffable (*ineffabilis*) unspeakable, unutterable, which no tongue can tell, no speech deliver, no termes express.

Ineffugible (*ineffugibilis*) inevitable, not to be avoided.

Inept (*ineptus*) unapt, foolish, fond, out of season
Bac.

Ineptitude (*ineptitudo*) unaptness, fondness, foolishness, trifling, vainness.

Inequitable (*inequitabi-*

lis) that cannot be rid through.

Inertitude (*inertitudo*) sloathfulness, dulness, without Science or any craft.

Inestuate (*inestus*) to be very hor, to boyl vehemently.

Inexaturable (*inexaturabilis*) that cannot be filled.

Inexhaustibility, a disability to draw out or empty.
Dr. Charl.

Inexorable (*inexorabilis*) that cannot or will not be intreated, churlish, obdurate.

Inexpiable (*inexpiabilis*) that cannot be purged, cleansed or satisfied for.

Inexplicable (*inexplicabilis*) that cannot bee declared or expounded, unexpressable, undisplayable, intricate.

Inexpugnable (*inexpugnabilis*) that cannot be forced or wonn, invincible, impregnable.

Inextinguible (*inextinguibilis*) that cannot be quenched.

Inextirpable (*inextirpabilis*) that cannot be rooted out, or pulled up.

Inextricable (*inextricabilis*) so confused or difficult, that one cannot wind himself out of it, whereof one cannot be rid.

Inexuperable (*inexuperabilis*) that cannot be passed.

sed

sed or overcome, invincible.

Infamous (*infandus*) so great, so heinous, or villainous, that it may not be spoken, exceeding wicked.

Infanta of Spain, or every daughter of the King there, not being heir, whether first, second, or third, &c. the heir is called *Princesa*, and the rest *Infantas*, and so are the Sons called *Infantes* and the heir *Principe*, of the Lat. *Infans* a child.

Infantry (Span.) the Foot-men, or Foot Soldiers of an Army.

Infanticide (*infanticidium*) a slaying or killing of Infants, child-murdering; such was that of *Herod*, soon after our Saviours birth.

Infatigable (*infatigabilis*) that cannot be wearied or tired.

Infatuate (*infatuo*) to make foolish or besot.

Infatuous (from *infau-*
Infatusting *stus*) unlucky, unfortunate, dismal, *Lo. Bac.* in his *Hen. 7.*

Inferial (*inferialis*) belonging to Funeral Obsequies.

Infermery or **Infirmary**, (*Fr. Enfermerie*) an Hospital, or Spittle for sick or maimed people, also a Cloister or Friery. *Bac.*

Infernal (*infernalis*) belonging to Hell, low, neathermost.

Inferrible (from *Infero*) that may be inferred,

brought or carried in, or concluded.

Infestive (*infestivus*) unpleasant, nothing sportful.

Infictal } (*infictialis*)
Inficiatory } that pertaineth to denial, negative.

Inficiation, a denial, a negation.

Infiduous (*infidus*) unfaithful, not to be trusted, false.

Infimous (*infimus*) the lowest, the meanest, very humble.

Infinite (*infinitivus*) that hath no end, innumerable, without measure.

The *Infinite Mood*, so called, because it is without end or time, nor doth it define number or person, as other Moods doe, as *Amare* to love.

Inflammation (*inflammatio*) a kindling, inflaming or setting on fire.

Inflation (*inflatio*) a breeding of wind in the body, a puffing up, or a windy swelling.

Inflexible (*inflexibilis*) that cannot be bowed, unruly.

Influence (*influentia*) a flowing or running into; most commonly it is taken for the power which Planets and Stars have in moving inferior things.

Influx (*influxus*) the same with influence.

Infoliate (from *in* and *folior*) to blossom or bud forth

forth leaves, to be full of leaves, to be enleaved or wrapt with leaves. *How.*

Informity (*informitas*) deformity, want of shape or fashion.

Informous (*informis*) without fashion, ill favored, rude. *Br.*

Infragible (*infragibilis*) not soon broken or discouraged, durable, strong, infrangible.

Infriction (*infrictio*) a rubbing in, a chafing.

Infringe (*infringo*) to break in peeces, to tear, to diminish.

Infusion (*infusio*) a pouring or filling in; And (in *Physick*) a conveyance of some liquid medecine into the body by Clister, or other instrument; Also a steeping of drugs, &c. in a convenient liquor, that their virtue may pass into it.

Ingannation (from the *Ital. Ingannare* to deceive) deceit or coucnage. *Vul. Err.*

Ingeminate (*ingemino*) to double, to repeat often.

Ingenerable (*ingenerabilis*) which cannot be born or begotten.

Ingeniosty (*ingeniositas*) wittiness.

To **Ingess** (*ingero*) to carry or pour in, to bring into. *Bac.*

Ingenuity (*ingenuitas*) the state of a free and honest man, freedom, a liberal na-

ture or condition.

Ingale (*Span. from the Lat. Inguen. i. the groine*) a boy kept for Sodomy. See *Ganymede*.

Inglobious (*inglaviosus*) gluttonous, ravenous, devouring.

Ingot (*Fr. Lingot, a lingua forma*) a small mass or little wedge of fined gold after it is moulten; it is sometimes taken for the trough wherein it is moulten.

Ingrate (*ingratus*) unpleasant, unacceptable, unkind, unthankful. *Bac.*

Ingresse } (*ingressus*) a
Ingression } beginning, an entrance, or going in, a walking.

Ingurgitate (*ingurgito*) to devoure or raven gluttonously, to stuff or fill himself with, to dash in, as it were, to a great stream or bottomless pit.

Ingustable (from *in* and *gusto*) that cannot or may not bee tasted, not tastable. *Br.*

Ingrosser (from the *Fr. Grassier, or Grossier*) signifies in our Common Law one that buyes Corn growing, or dead victuals to sell again, except Barly for Malt, Oats for Oatmeal, or victuals to retaile, badging by licence, and buying of Oyles, Spices, and Victuals, other then fish or salt. *Anno 5. Ed. 6. ca. 14. A. 5. Eliz. ca. 14. An. 13. Eliz. ca. 25.* These are Mr. Wests words, part. 2. *Symbol. titulo Indict.*

Indictments. *Señ. 64.* Howbeit this definition rather belongs to unlawful ingrossing, then to the word in general. See *Forestal.*

Inhalation (*inhalatio*) a breathing in or upon.

Inhesion (*inhæsiō*) a cleaving in, or sticking fast unto.

Inherent (*inhærens*) sticking to, or abiding in

Inhibition (*inhibitio*) a forbidding or stopping. It is also a Writ to inhibit or forbid a Judge from further proceeding in the cause depending before him. See *Fitzh. nat. by fol. 39.* where he puts prohibition and inhibition together.

Inhibition is most commonly a Writ issuing out of a higher Court Christian to a lower and inferior, upon an Appeal *An. 24. H. 8. ca. 12.* And **Prohibition** out of the Kings Court to a Court Christian, or to an inferior temporal Court. *Com.*

Inhospital (*inhospitalis*) unsuited for entertaining, harborless.

Inidoneous (*inidoneus*) unfit.

Injection (*injectio*) a casting in or upon; Also (in Physick) a squirting or conveying a liquid medicine, by Siringe &c. into some part of the body, or into a hollow or fistulous ulcer.

Inimicitia (*inimicitialis*) despightful, envious, enemy-like.

Inimitable (*inimitabilis*) that cannot be counterfeited or followed, incomparable.

Initiate (*initio*) to enter or begin.

Initiative } (*initiativus*)
Initiated } which hath ended his Apprentiship, or is a young beginner in the first Principles; licensed or admitted to.

Injunction (*injunctio*) is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery; sometimes to give possession to the Plaintiff, for want of the Defendants appearance; sometimes to stay proceeding in a Cause at Common Law upon suggestion made, that the rigor of the Law, if it take place, is against equity and conscience in that case. See *Vest. part. 2. Symb. tit. Proceeding in Chancery. Señ. 25.*

Inlagary (*inlagatio*) is a restitution of one outlawed, to the Kings protection, and to the benefit or estate of a subject. *Bract. l. 3. tract. 2. ca. 14. numb. 6, 7, 8. Britton. ca. 13.*

Inlapiate (from *in* and *lapis*) to make hard, stony, or like a stone. *Bac.*

Inlay (*Sax.*) a term among Joyners, and signifies a laying of coloured wood in Wainscoat-works, Bedsteads, Cupboards, &c. See *Marquetry.*

It is also used by Goldsmiths, Cutlers and others,

as to *Inlay* with Gold or Silver.

Innatable (*innatabilis*) that cannot be swummed in.

Inmates, are those that be admitted to dwell for their money joyntly with another man, though in several rooms of his Mansion house, passing in and out by one door, and not being able to maintain themselves, which are inquirable in a Leet. *Kitchin. fol. 45.* where you may read him at large, who are properly Inmates in intendment of Law, and who not.

Innavigable (*innavigabilis*) that cannot be sailed in, that will not bear a ship or boat.

Inns of Court or Chancery. See *Templaries* and *Mootmen*.

Innitent (*innitens*) endeavoring or assaying.

Innocents day, or Childermass day, a Feast celebrated by the Roman Catholics on the 28 of *Decemb.* in memory and honor of those innocent children *Herod* slew, not long after our Saviours Nativity, when he sought for Christ himself, thinking to destroy him.

Innocuous (*innocuus*) hurtless, also safe, that is not hurt.

Innominal (*innominabilis*) not to be named.

Innuate (*innovo*) to

make, or become new, to renew or change his old fashions.

Innobatoz (*Lat.*) he that makes alteration, or brings in new customs.

Innoxious (*innoxius*) wherein there is no danger, that hath no harm; Also safe.

Innubilous (*innubilus*) fair, without clouds, serene.

Innuendo, is a Law term, most used in *Declarations* and other pleadings; and the office of this word is onely to declare and design the person or thing which was named incertain before; as to say, he (*innuendo* the Plaintiff) is a Theef; when as there was mention before of another person.

Innutrition (*innutritio*) a nourishing or bringing up.

Inocuous (*inociduum*) that never useth to fall, that never sleeps, that never sets or goes down, as some stars do. *Thom.*

Inoculate (*inoculo*) to graff a bud, by cutting a round hole in the bark of another tree, and setting it on with clay: or when an hole is bored in a tree, and a kernel put in with a little loam.

Inominal (*inominalis*) unlucky, unhappy.

Inopacous (*inopacus*) open, not shadowed.

Inopinate (*inopinatus*) unthought of, unlooked for, not hoped for, strange or contrary

ly to the common opinion:

Inopious (*inopiosus*) poor, needy, destitute.

Inoptable (*inoptabilis*) not to be wished for.

Inorganic (*inorganicus*) that hath no organ or instrument. A body is said to be inorganic when it wants right dispositions for the operations of the soul whereunto it is ordained.

Inorgantty (*inorganitas*) the want of such dispositions.

Inquination (*inquinatio*) a staining or defiling; a disgracing.

Inquisition (*inquisitio*) a diligent search or inquiry, strict examination.

Spanish Inquisition, was first created and called the *Sacred Council of Inquisition*, about or not long after the year, 1492. at which time the Empire of the Moors ended in Spain by the valour of Ferdinand the Catholic. Such Moors, as after the decay of their Kingdom, staid in Spain, were by a Statute in that case provided, to be christned. And that they might be known to be, as they professed, this Inquisition was ordained, consisting of a President (and he always an Ecclesiastical person, as the Arch Bishop of Tolledo, or the Arch Bishop of Sevil) assisted by twelve other Councillors, who deal all together in matters appertaining to Religion.

H. 1.

Insanity (*insanitas*) madness, disease of mind.

Insanguin'd (from *in* and *sanguis*) bloodied, dypt or dyed in blood.

Insatbe (*insatiuus*) that is not planted; toun or grafted, that which comes forth of its own accord.

Insaturable (*insaturabilis*) that cannot be filled or contented, insatiable.

Insclious (*inscius*) ignorant, not knowing, unskilful.

Inscription (*inscriptio*) a note, title or mark written or engraven, a superscription; Such was that the Jews put upon the Cross when they crucified our Savior, *JESUS NASARENUM REX JUDEORUM*, for which words these letters are ordinarily used over the head of a Crucifix, *J. N. R. J.*

Inscrutable (*inscrutabilis*) unsearchable, bottomless, mystical, not to be seconded or known.

Insecable (*insecabilis*) that cannot be cut or parted.

Insect (*insecta*) a small fleshless and bloodless vermine divided (in some sort) between the head, body and belly, as an Ant, Fly, Bee, &c. under which, the Earth-worm, Caterpillar, &c. are also comprehended. Lord Bacon useth *Insecta's* for creatures bred of putrification. *Nat. Hist.* 143.

Insecta=

Insectation (*insectatio*) a railing against one with all the evill words he can use.

Infection (*infectio*) a declaration, Treatise, or long continued talk; Also a cutting.

Insensate (*insensatus*) foolish, senceless. *Folish.*

Insident (*insidens*) sitting on or in, remaining, continuing.

Insidiate (*insidior*) to lay wait, to deceive, to ensnare.

Insidious (*insidiosus*) full of wiles and deceitfulness, crafty, dangerous.

Insinuate (*insinuo*) to put in his bosom, to put in ones mind covertly, to wind, steal, or convey himself into, to creep by little into ones favor.

Inspid (*insipidus*) unsavory, without taste or relish; Also weak of Judgement.

Inspience (*insipientia*) dotage, folly, indiscretion, ignorance.

Institution (*institutio*) a grafting or sciencing.

Insolation (*insolatio*) a bleaching, or laying a thing in the sun. *Br.*

Insoluble (*insolubilis*) that cannot be loosed or undone, indissoluble, indissolvable.

Insomniuous (*insomniosus*) troubled with dreams, that dreameth much in his sleep.

Inspection (*inspectio*) a prying or looking into, a viewing or looking on, specu-

lation, overseeing.

Insperable (*insperabilis*) that no man would look or hope for.

Insersion (*insersio*) a sprinkling or casting on.

Inspissate (*inspisso*) to make thick, gross, or massy. *Lo. Bac.*

Instability (*instabilitas*) inconstancy, unsteadiness, fickleness.

Instauratio (*instauratio*) a restoring, renewing, repairing, re-edifying.

Instigate (*instigo*) to move, stir, or prick forward, to provoke or egg on.

Instillation (*instillatio*) a gentle infusion, a letting or falling in drop by drop, a pouring in by little and little.

Instinct (*instinctus*) an inward stirring, motion, or persuasion, an inspiration.

Institute (*institutum*) an Ordinance or instruction, a precept, preparing a way to some Art; a good manner or custom. As *Justinians Book of Institutes*, so called because they are, as it were, Instructors to the ignorant, and shew an easie way to the obtaining the knowledge of the Civil, as my Lord Cooks *Institutes* do of the Common Law.

Insult (*insubidus*) rash, without consideration, heady.

Insular (*insularis*) belonging to an Island.

Insulstie (*insulstas*) foolishness,

lishness, unfavorableness, lack of grace, and pleasantness.

Inculture (*incultura*) a springing or leaping in or upon; a triumphing in words, a boasting.

Insuperable (*insuperabilis*) that cannot be overcome, invincible, unvanquishable.

Intabulate (*intabulo*) to write in Tables.

Interissable (Fr.) not to be withered or dried up.

Integument (*integumentum*) a covering, a cloak: a thing spoken covertly and darkly. *Bac.*

Intellect (*intellectus*) the virtue or faculty of understanding: Also understanding, apprehension, capacity, judgement, knowledge, discretion.

Intellectualist, one exceeding in the faculty of understanding; a quick apprehender.

Intelligible (*intelligibilis*) that may be understood.

Intempestive (*intempestivus*) out of due time and season, abortive; also disordered; also unlucky or ill prelagging.

To Intenebrate (*intenebro*) to endarken or obscure.

Intenerate (from *in* & *tener*) to make tender or soft, to make merciful or pliant. *Dan.*

Intense (*intensus*) set or fixed, intensive, diligently bent to a thing.

Intensibely. See *Appreciatively*.

Intentable (*intentabilis*) that cannot be tempted.

Intentation (*intentatio*) a menacing or threatening.

Intercalarity (*intercalaritas*) the burden of a song; the putting between, as the burden is between the verses.

Intercalation (*intercalatio*) an interlacing, a putting or setting an odd thing between even ones; most commonly spoken of the odd day of Leap year inserted in February, and called *dies intercalaris*. See *Julian Account*.

Intercident day (*intercidens dies*) the extraordinary, and preternatural critical day, forced by the malice of the disease.

Intercision (*intercisio*) a cutting off in the midst.

Intercluse (*interclusus*) enclosed, shut in, stopped.

Intercolumiation, a term in Architecture, and signifies the distance between two columns, or a placing some work between two Pillars. *Sir H. W.*

Intercostal (*intercostalis*) between the ribs.

Intercurrent (*intercurrents*) running or going between.

Intercutaneous (*intercutaneus*) that which is within the skin.

Interdict (*interdictum*) an injunction, prohibition or forbidding.

Interdiction (*interdictio*) the

the same. It is used in the Common Law, as in the Canon, where it is thus defined, *Interdictio est censura Ecclesiastica prohibens administrationem divinorum. c. quod in te. de penitent. & remiss.* in the Decretals. And thus is it used, Ann 24. H.8.ca.12. Interdicted of water and fire, were in old time those who for some crime were banished. Which Judgement, although it was not by express sentence pronounced, yet by giving order, that no man should receive such an one into his house, but deny him fire and water (the two necessary Elements of life) he was condemned (as it were) to a civil death ; and this was called *Legitimum exilium.* Livie.

Interduct (*interductus*) a space between full sentences in printing or writing.

Interemption (*interemptio*) a killing or slaying.

Interequitate (*interequito*) to ride between.

Interfaction (*interfactio*) an interrupting of one tale, a speaking whilst another speaks.

Interfeir. See Enterfeir.

Interfection (*interfectio*) murder, a killing or slaying.

Interfluent } (*interfluus*)

Interfluous } that flows or runs between.

Interlacency (from *interjaces*) a lying or being between.

Interim (Lat.) in the mean time or season. Also a Book so called, compiled at Auspurg, by the Emperor Cha 5. comprehending a form of doctrine which he would have observed by all till the next general Council. Heil.

Interiected (*interiectus*) put, cast, or placed between; being as it were a mean between. S.H.VV.

Interition (*interitio*) a decaying, a perishing.

Interlocution (*interlocutio*) an interposition, or interruption of speech, a speaking between.

Interlopers, Leapers or runners between; it is usually applied to those that intercept the Trade or Traffick of a Company, and are not legally authorized.

Interlucation (*interlucatio*) a cutting off boughs, where they let or hinder the light.

Interlude (*interludium*) a Play or Comedy.

Interlunary (*interlunus*) belonging to the season, between the going out of the old, and coming in of the new Moon, when the Moon gives no light.

Intermedian (*intermedius*) that lieth, or is between two.

Intermeate (*intermeo*) to go or flow between, to pass through.

Intermicate (*intermico*) to shine in the midst or among.

Inter-

Interminant (*interminus*) boundless, borderless, uncertain.

Intermit (*intermitto*) to leave or put off for a time, to cease or discontinue.

Intermural (*intermuralis*) that is between two walls.

Internecon (*internecio*) an universal slaughter, a killing or slaying, so that one is not left alive.

Internigrant (*internigrans*) having black interlaced among other colours.

Internunciate (*internuncio*) to go in message between two parties.

Interpel (*interpello*) to interrupt, to disturb or trouble, to demand or require a thing.

Interpolation (*interpolatio*) a new dressing or polishing a thing, a scowring or furbishing.

Interpose (*interpono*) to put or set between, to intermeddle, or intermingle.

Interpunction (*interpunctio*) a distinction by points.

Interregnum (Lat.) the space of Government between one principal Ruler, and the Election of another.

Interrex (Lat.) a Regent, Vice-Roy or Protector, that governs a State from the death or deposition of one Prince, to the entrance or election of another.

Interrogation (*interrogatio*) a question or demand. An *Interrogation point* is made thus (?) and is used at the end of a

question asked.

Interseident (*interseidens*) that cuts in the midst, or hews asunder.

Interscript (*interscriptum*) an interlacing of a line; an interlining.

Intersection (*interseclio*) a cutting off in the middle or between.

Interseason (*interseasons*) that soundeth between, or in the mean season.

Interspersed (*interspersus*) bestrewed, scattered or sprinkled between. Mr. How.

Interpiration (*interspiratio*) a breathing between.

Interstice (*interstitium*) a distance or space between.

Interstitial, that hath a distance or space between. Br.

Interval (*intervallum*) a space between, a pause, a respite; also a Rest in Musick. It signifies any distance either of place or time, as appears by that of Tully, *Intervallo locorum, & temporum disjuncti.* Cic. Ep. fam. lib. 1. Ep. 7.

Intervient (*interveniens*) that comes, flows or runs between.

Intervert (*interverto*) to take away craftily, to convey away falsely that was lent one, or committed to his charge; to deceive or beguile; also to turn upside down. Tho.

Interdiligant (*intervigilans*) that is watchful, or that awakes now and then, or between whiles.

Intestable (*intestabilis*) that by the Law can make no Testament, or that cannot be taken in witness, not to be believed.

Intestate (*intestatus*) that dies without Testament; also one that no man will take for a witness.

Intestine } (*intestinus*)

Intestinal } that belongs to the inward parts, hidden privy, deadly, spiteful.

Inthronize (*inthronizo*) to install in the seat of honor, to place in a Royal Throne.

Intimidate (from *in* and *timidus*) to fear, scare, affright or make fearful.

Intinction (*intinctio*) a dying or colouring.

Intoxicate (*intoxico*) to poison.

Intrado or Entrado (Spa.) an income or yearly revenue; also an entrance.

Intraneous (*intranews*) that is within, inward.

Intribution (*intributio*) contribution or lot-mony paid for Lands.

Intrinsical (*intrinsecus*) inward, secret, familiar.

Intrique (Fr.) an intricacy, labyrinth, maze, incumbrance, difficulty. *Cressy*.

Introclude (*introcludo*) to shut within.

Introgression (*introgressus*) a going in.

Introit (*introitus*) an entry, a place to enter by, a going in to, a beginning of. The first part of the Mass, which be-

gins *Introibo ad Altare Dei*, is so called.

Intromission (*intromissio*) a letting in.

Intruption (*intruptio*) an entering or rushing in by violence.

Introbent (*introveniens*) a coming in.

Introversion (*introversio*) a turning inwards; In mystical Divinity it signifies a recollecting ones thoughts from external to inward considerations.

Intrusion (*intrusio*) a wrongful thrusting into the possession of a vacant thing.

Intuitive (*intuitus*) seeing or apt to see or behold clearly. An intuitive Vision is a clear sight of a thing, as it is in it self.

Intuition (from *intueor*) a looking upon or beholding a thing clearly and distinctly.

Intumescence (*intumescencia*) a swelling, puffing or uprising.

Inbagnate (*invagino*) to sheath or put into a sheath.

Inbalid (*invalidus*) weak, feeble, impotent, forceless.

Inbectibe (*invektivus*) a railing, biring, approbrious discourse or bitter speech against one.

Inbentory (*inventorium*) is a description or repertory, orderly made, of dead mens Goods and Cartels prized by four credible men or more, which every Executor or Administrator ought to exhibite

to the Ordinary, at such times as he shall appoint the same. *West. part. 1. Symb. lib. 2. Sect. 696.* Where likewise you may see the form: This Inventory proceeds from the Civil law: for whereas by the ancient Law of the Romans, the heir was tyed to answer all the Testators debts, by which means heritages were prejudicial to many; *Justinian*, to encourage men the better to take upon them this charitable Office, ordained, that if the heir would first make and exhibite a true Inventory of all the Testators substance coming to his hand, he should be no further charged then to the value of the Inventory. *Lult. Co. de Fure deliberando.*

Inversion (*inversio*) a turning inside out, or upside down, a mis-placing of words or matter.

Invest (*investire*) to give or put into possession; *Investitura proprie dicitur quando basta vel aliquod corporeum traditur a Domino; ut ait Feudista, lib. 2. tit. 2.* with us we use likewise to admit the Tenant, by delivering him a verge or rod into his hand, and ministering him an Oath, which is called *Investing*: others define it thus. *Investitura est alicujus in suum jus introductio.* *Cow.*

Investigable (*investigabilis*) that which cannot be found out.

Investigation (*investigatio*) a searching out, a diligent enquiry.

Inbeterate (*inveteratus*) confirmed by long use, settled by continuance, ancient.

Inbid (*invidus*) that hath envy, that spighteth or is malicious.

Inbiglate (*invigilo*) to watch diligently, to take good heed.

Inbiolable (*inviolabilis*) that cannot be broken or violated.

Inbious (*invisus*) not seen, without ways or paths, untract. *Heil.*

Inbittate (*invitio*) to mar, to spoil, to defile.

Inbitatory, any thing that inviteth, a Summons.

Inumbrate (*inumbro*) to cast a shadow upon, to give a shadow to.

Inundate (*inundo*) to overflow, to cover with water, to run or stream into.

Inbocate (*invoco*) to call in or upon, to ask or require help.

Involbent (*involvens*) wrapping or folding in, covering or overwhelming.

Inure (from *In* and *Ure*, use or custom) a Law term, used much in Conveyances, and signifies to take place or effect, to be available. Example, a Release shall *inure* by way of extinguishment. *Littleton, cap. Release.* And a release made to a Tenant for term of life, shall *inure* to him in the Reversion.

Inustate (*inustatus*) not wont, unaccustomed, that

hath been seldom used, strange
Bp Derry.

Invulnerable (*invulnerabilis*) that cannot be wounded, unwoundable.

Joab (Hebr.) Fatherhood.

Joachim (Hebr.) preparation of the Lord.

Joannitiques, an order of Monks that wear red habits, and the presentation of a Chalice on their breasts.

Job (Hebr.) sighing or sorrowing.

Jocatory (*jocatorius*) pertaining to jesting.

Jocosity (*jocositas*) merriness in jesting.

Jocular (*jocularis*) that is spoken in jest, a jesting matter. *Bac.*

Joculatory (*joculatorius*) merry, pleasant, sporting.

Jocund (*jocundus*) merry, pleasant, cheerful.

John (Hebr.) gracious, Thought to be an unfortunate name for Kings; For that John King of England well near lost his Kingdom, and John King of France was long Captive in England, and John Baliol was lifted out of his Kingdom of Scotland. That John Stewart, when the Kingdom of Scotland came to him, renouncing that name, would be proclaimed King Robert. **Jon** is used by the Welch

and Sclavonians for John, and in this Realm about the Conquerors time John was rarely round, but **Jon**, as Camden observes.

Jonathan (Hebr.) Gods gift.

Jonah or **Jonas**, the name of that Prophet which was sent to Ninive, *Jon.* 1. 2. It signifies in Hebrew a Dove. *Min.*

Joncade (Fr.) a certain Spoon-meat, made of Cream, Rose-water, and Sugar.

Jonck-work, is a sort of Pillars in Architecture. See *Tuscan*.

Jonck (*Jonicus*) a certain foot in a verse consisting of two long syllables and two short; also wanton; as *Jonica Saltatio*, a wanton or effeminate dance. Also pertaining to *Jonia*, a Region of Greece.

Jopzan (Gr.) a voyce or song of rejoycing. See *Paan*.

Joseph (Hebr.) encreasing or encrease of the Lord.

Jordan. See *Jurdan*.

Jossas (Heb.) fire of the Lord.

Not or **Jod** (*Iota*, *litera Græca*) a thing of very little or no value; so called from the Hebrew letter *Jod*, which is the least in that language.

Unum de titulo tollere Iota potes:

Notacism

Lotacism (*lotacismus*) is when the letter (l or löta) sounds much; as if we say, *Juno Jovi irascitur*. It is also sometimes taken for an error in pronouncing the letter l.

Journal (Fr.) a Diary or Day-book. Also as much land as a Team of Oxen can plough up in one day. In our times (sayes my Lo: Bacon) Journals are in use only in Navigations and Expeditions of War. Among the Ancients it was a point of honor to Princes to have the Acts of their Court referred to Journals.

Journee (Fr.) a day or whole day; a day of Battle; also a days work or labor, a days travel or journey.

Ipsissime (*ipsissimus*) even the very same.

Ippocrasse. See *Hipocrasse*.

Iracundious (*iracundus*) soon angry, inclining to passion or wrath, teasty, soon displeased.

Irascible (from *irascor*) cholerick, soon angred, subject to anger. *H. Court*.

Iris (Gr.) *Juno's* Messenger; the Rainbow, which foretels a shortly ensuing Showr.

Ironical (*ironicus*) that which is spoken in jest or mockingly, when one speaks contrary to the signification of the word.

Ironie (*ironia*) a figure in speaking, when one means contrary to the signification of the word, or when a man

reasoneth contrary to what he thinks, to mock him, whom he argues with; a mocking or scoffing.

Irradiate (*irradio*) to shine upon, to cast his beams upon, to enlighten.

Irrecoverable (*irrecuperabilis*) irrecoverable, wholly lost, not to be recovered.

Irredibitious (*irredivivus*) that cannot be revived or repaired.

Irrefragable (*irrefragabilis*) invincible, unbreakable, irrevocable.

Irregularity (*irregularitas*) disorder, going out of rule. in the old Canon Law it is taken for an impediment, which hinders a man from taking holy Orders; as if he be base born, notoriously defamed of any notable crime, maimed or much deformed, or have consented to procure anothers death, with divers other. *Bull*.

Irremiable (*irremiabilis*) that from which one cannot return again, intricate. *How*.

Irreligious (*irreligiosus*) ungodly, without fear of God, without religion, not devout.

Irremissible (Fr.) unremittable, unpardonable.

Irreparable (*irreparabilis*) that cannot be repaired, or restored, irrecoverable.

Irreposable (*irrepositibilis*) that cannot be required again.

Irreprehensible (*irreprehensibilis*) that cannot be reprehended, aultless, blameless.

Irreversible (*irrevocabilis*) that cannot be called back, unrecalable.

Irrigate (*irrigo*) to water ground, to bring water out of a River into the fields, to moisten.

Irriguous (*irriguus*) that is or may easily be watered, washed, moist.

Irrislon (*irrisio*) a laughing or mocking to scorn, a flouting or scoffing at.

Irritate (*irrito*) to provoke, to kindle wrath, to move or stir, to irritate.

Irrite (*irritus*) void, of no effect, force or weight.

Irroborate (*irroboro*) to make strong, to corroborate.

Irrostate (*irroro*) to sprinkle, or wet with dew, to moisten.

Irruent (*irruens*) running hastily, or rushing in violently.

Irrugation (*irrugatio*) a wrinkling, or making wrinkles.

Irrumpent (*irrupens*) entering in by force, rushing in violently.

Irruption (*irruptio*) a bursting in, a forced entrance.

Irus, a beggerly fellow of *Ithaca*, whom *Ulysses* kill'd with his fist. Hence the Proverb *Iro pauperior*; as poor as *Job*.

Isagogue (*isagoge*) an introduction.

Isagogical (*isagogicus*) of or pertaining to an introduction or beginning.

Ischiatick (*ischiacus*) that

hath the ache in the hip, or the hip-gout, or *Sciatica*; which is a pain arising of humors, gathered together in the hollowness of that joynt.

Isle (from the Belgick *Isel*) a drop of water frozen, as is often seen at the Eaves of a house, when, after a thaw, comes a suddain frost.

Ismaelite one descended from *Ismael*, son to *Abraham* by his wife *Agar*, of which *Ismael* it was foretold before his birth, *hic erit ferus homo, manus ejus contra omnes; & manus omnium contra eum.* Gen. 16. One like to *Ismael* in conditions and manners. *Ismael* by interpretation of the Hebrew word is *exauditio Dei*, a merciful hearing or granting of God.

Isonomy (*isonomia*) equality of Laws, where Laws be indifferent to all manner of persons.

Israel (Heb) seeing the Lord, or prevailing in the Lord.

Isthme (*isthmus*) a neck, a narrow piece of Land betwixt two Seas almost meeting; also the neck of the weland. *Est angustia illa intermedia inter Peninsulam & Continentem, & veluti quadam Cervix, qua a continente, velut a corpore gracilescens Peninsulam cum Continente tanquam Caput cum reliquo corpore connectit.* See *Peninsula*.

Isthmian games (*isthmii*) one of the four solemn games which

which were celebrated every fifth year in Greece, instituted by *Theseus* in honor of *Neptune*; they had the name *Isthmii* from the narrow piece of ground in Greece that *Corinth* stood in, where the games were celebrated.

Italianize (*ab Italia*) to speak Italian, play the Italian, or do like an Italian.

Italianated turned or fashioned into an Italian; that speaks or writes like an Italian.

Iterate (*itero*) to do a thing again, to repeat, to tell or say again, to double.

Itinerary (*Itinerarium*) a Commentary concerning things fallen out in Journeys, also the Kalender of miles, with the distances of places, and the times of abode in every place; like the gifts of Princes, a Directory for the way. It is also used Adjectively, as pertaining to a journey.

Itinerate (*itineror*) to travel, to take or make a journey.

Jubilation (*jubilatio*) a great shout for joy, a great rejoicing, much gladness.

Jubile (*jubilans annus*) a year of rejoicing or of remission. Among the *Hebrews* every fiftieth year, was called the year of *Jubile*, for then were bond-men of their own Country made free, possessions returned again to the first owners, neither was it lawful

to plant or sow any thing that year. Among *Christians* this solemnity of keeping a year of *Jubile*, was first instituted by *Bonifacius* the eighth, in the year of our Lord 1300, who ordain'd, that it should be observed every hundredth year. After this, *Clement* the sixth, instituted it to be kept every fiftieth year; and lastly *Sixtus* the fourth brought it to be celebrated every twenty fifth year, beginning it first in the year of our Lord God 1475, and so it continues. Some derive the word from the Heb. *Jubbel*, others from *Jobel*, which signifies any musical sound, so called (as *Masius* helps it out) from *Jubal*, the Father of those, who play upon the Harp and Organ; and when the *Jubile* came, a great sound of Trumpet was to be made through all *Israel* in sign of the Remissions. *Greg. in part.*

Jucundity (*jucunditas*) mirth, pleasure, rejoicing.

Judaick (*judaicus*) Jewish, pertaining to the Jews.

Judaism (*judaismus*) the Custom, Religion or Rites of the Jews.

Judicable (*judicabilis*) that may be judged or discussed.

Judicatory (*judicatorium*) a place of judgement, a judgement seat.

Judiciary (*judiciarius*) pertaining to a Judge or Judgement; also that is to be judged.

Jugal (*jugalis*) that is yoaked, or pertaining to yoaks, Marrimony or Wedlock.

Jugament (*jugamentum*) a thing that fastens or couples like a yoke.

Jugulars (*venae jugulares*) See *Veines*:

Jujubes, certain plumbs of Italy sold here by Apothecaries. This fruit is in colour white or red, in fashion round or like an Olive, in taste sweet, having a hard long stone, like an Olive stone, but much less. If these plumbs be kept long, they wax dry and full of wrinkles. They are temperate in heat and cold, and are good against the Cough, roughness of the throat, and against all exulcerations and inflammations of the Kidneys and Bladder:

Ilus erat dum res stetit Ilia regno.

The old Englishmen in the North parts turned *Julius* into *Joly*, and the unlearned Scribes of that time may seem to have turned *Julianus* into *Jolanus*, for that name often occurs in old Evidences. *Cam*

July (*Julius*) this moneth was called *July* in honor of *Julius Caesar*, the Dictator, being before called *Quintilis* or the fifth month from *March*; which according to *Romulus*, was the beginning of the year. It was so called, either because *Julius Caesar* was

but being eaten for meat, are of hard digestion. *Bull.*

Julep (*Arab.*) a Physical drink, made either of distilled waters or Syrups mixed together, or of a decoction sweetened with hony or sugar, or else mingled with Syrrups, and ministred commonly as a preparative to open the passage of the inward parts, and fit the humors for a purgation. The word properly signifies a pleasant potion.

Julio, an Italian Coyn, of value with us about six pence, so called because it was first made by Pope *Julius*.

Iustus (*Gr.*) soft-haired or mossie-bearded, so it signifies in Greek. It was the name of *Aeneas*'s son, who was first called *Ilus*.

born in that month, or because he triumphed in that month, after his Naval victory over *Cleopatra* Queen of *Aegypt*, and her husband *Antony*.

Julian Account, so called from *Julius Caesar*, who, 44 years before the birth of Christ, observing the falseness of the account then in use, ordained the yeer to consist of 365 days and six hours, which six hours in four yeers made 24 hours or a day civil, and were added to the end of *February*; by reason whereof every fourth yeer contained

366 days, and was called *Annus Bissextilis*, the Bissextile or leap-year, because the sixth of the Calends of *March* was twice written, and the thing itself was called *Intercalation*. This Account for many yeers seemed to have no sensible error, yet in progress of time it was discovered to be not so exactly agreeable with the natural motion of the Sun; For the *Julian year* exceeding the true Solar year 10 min. and 48 seconds, caused the Equinoxes and Solstices yearly to change their places and flye back so many minutes and seconds. Whereupon Pope Gregory the thirteenth by the advice and direction of *Antonius Lilius* and other excellent Mathematicians, in the year of Christ 1582 corrected the Calendar, making the year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 m. 12 s. And that the vernal Equinox, which then was on the 11 of *March*, might be reduced to the 21 of *March*, as it was at the time of the first *Nicene Council*; he commanded 10 days in the month *October*, viz. from the 4 to the 14, to be left out, so as the fourth day of the month was accounted for the 14 day. Hence it comes to pass, that the new, forraign *Lilian* or *Gregorian* account is always 10 days before the old, the English or *Julian* account. *Bucholzerus Ind. Chron. & al.*

Jument (*jumentum*) a laboring beast, a horse. *Br.*

Jumentarious (*jumentarius*)

that belongs to such cattel.

Juncture (*junctura*) a joyning or coupling together, a yoking, a joynt.

Jungible (*jungibilis*) that may be joyned.

Juronicke } (*junonius*) of or
Junonian } pertaining to the Goddess *Juno*, the wife of *Jupiter*.

Junta or **Junto** (*Spa.*) a meeting together of people, it is most commonly taken for a joyning or meeting of men to sit in Council.

Jupiter (*Lat.*) a faigned God of great esteem among the Paynims, &c. Also a Planet. See *Planet* and *Saturn*.

Jboz (*ebur*) Elephants teeth It is of a binding nature, and the scraping thereof is good against sores, growing under the roots of the nayls. *Bul.*

Juration (*juratio*) an Oath.

Jurats (*Fr.*) *Jurats de Bourdeaux*, are as the *Eschevins* or *Sheriffs* in other Cities; we have Officers of that name at the Town of *Maidston* in *Kent*.

Jurden or **Jordan** (*mattella*) a double Urinal or Chamberpot. In some places it is taken for that Chamberpot, which did serve both the husband and his wife. In *T. VValsingham's* hist. p. 308. we read of *Dux olla quas Jordanes vulgo vocamus.*

Juridick } (*juridicus*) of
Juridical } or belonging to the Law; also actionable, or which may be put in suit, also just, judicial, orderly.

Jury

Jury (*jurati*) signifies in our Common-Law a company of men, as twenty four, or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them, touching the matter in question. Of which see more in *Fitzh. nat. br. fol. 165. D. & Cowel.*

Jurisdiction (*jurisdictio*) power or authority to minister, and execute laws.

Jurist (from *jus, juris*) a Lawyer.

Jurisprudence (*jurisprudentia*) the skill or knowledge of Laws, also the stile or form of the Law.

Jussel (*minutal*) meat made with divers things chopped together. *Rider.*

Jussulent (*jussulentus*) that which is sod or stewed in potage or broth.

Justes (from the Fr. *Joustes*) Tilting or contentions between Martial men by Spears on horseback. *An 24. H. 8. ca. 13.* For particulars, see *Stow's Survey, fol. 421.*

Justicer (Fr.) a Justicer or Justice of Peace; an administrator of Justice.

Justifical (*justificus*) that executes or doth Justice.

Justiciable (Fr.) under jurisdiction, subject to suit or Laws, that is to do his suit to the court of another.

Justicium (Lat. *quasi juris statio*) a stay or ceasing from ministration of Justice in

matters judicial. (Dr. Br. useth it in his *Vul. Err.*) This may not unfailly be called a *Lawseed*, as *Solstitium*, the *Sunseed*.

Justicians, a religious order instituted by *Lewis Barbus* a religious man of *Venice*, in the Abbey of *St. Justine* (whence they took name) at *Padua*, about the year 1412 in the time of Pope *John* the three and twentieth. There were also Nuns of the like order.

Justinianists, Students of the Civil Law, *Civilians*, so called from *Justinianus*, a Roman Emperor, that gathered the sum of the Civil Law. See *Code*.

Juvenile (*juvenilis*) of or pertaining to youth, youthful, young.

Juvenility (*juvenilitas*) youth, also courage or lustiness.

Juventas, the Goddess of youth, also young age.

Jxton, begat the Centaures on a Cloud (as the fable goes) and was afterwards cast into Hell by *Jupiter*, for boasting that he had layn with *Juno*, where he was bound to a wheel, and the wheel turned without ceasing. Hence the Fable of *Ixons wheel*.

K

K **Kamp-fight** or **Camp-fight**. See *Ordeale*.
Karaban or **Karaban** (Spa.)

(Spa.) *Vide Caravan*,
Kardiognostick. See Car-
 diognostick.

Karena (among Chymists)
 is the twentieth part of a
 drop.

Kalends. See *Calends*.

Karobe or **Karoble**, the
 fruit of the *Carobe tree*. Also
 the twenty fourth part of a
 grain, one of the least
 weights used by Gold-
 smiths.

Kenne (Sax.) to see, or to
 know; within *ken*, i. within
 view.

Kenodoxy (*καροδοξία*) the
 love, study, or desire of vain-
 glory. *Scapula*.

Kern in Ireland is a kind of
 Foot Souldier, lightly armed
 with a Dart or *Skeyn*. *Antiq.*
Hibern. p. 33. and 57. We
 take a *Kern* most commonly
 for a Farmer or Country
 Bumpkin.

Kerchief (from the Fr.
Couver chef. i. to cover the
 head) a linnen cloth that old
 women wear on their heads;

Utque sacerdotis fugitibus liba recuso.

It was of old with us cal-
 led a **Gods Kitchel**, because
 Godfathers and Godmothers
 used commonly to give one
 of them to their Godchildren,
 when they aske blessing.
Chaucer.

Kilberkin (from the Belg
Kindeken, *Kenneken*, *octava*
Cadi pars) *Dioscorides* saith,

and hence *Handkerchief*, though
 improperly.

King of Herald (*Rex*
Heraldorum) is an Officer at
 Arms, that hath the prehe-
 minence of this Society. See
Harold. This Officer of the
 Romans was called *Pater Pa-*
tratus.

Kings Evil, A disease or
 swelling so called. *Edward*
 the Confessor King of Eng-
 land was of that holiness of
 life that he received power
 from above to cure many dis-
 eases, among others, this of
 the *Kings-Evil*. A Prerogative
 that continues (as some think)
 hereditary to his Successors
 of England. *Heil*.

Keel (Belg. *Kiel*) the bot-
 tom of a ship.

Kele (Sax.) portage, a word
 still used in the north of Eng-
 land and in Scotland; So
Kele-wurt signifies *Portage-*
hearb, which we to this day
 corruptly call *Cole-wurts*. *Ver-*
stegan.

Kichel (Sax.) a Cake,
 which *Horace* calls *Libum*.

it is eleven Gallons, and a
 Quart: *Agricola* and *Juni-*
us, thirteen Gallons and a
 half.

Kym-Kam. See *Ca-*
moise.

Kin, The ancient dimi-
 nutive of our Saxon tongue,
 as *Perkin*, is as much as
 little *Peter*; *Tomkin*, little
Thomas.

Thomas, and the like:

Quintal (Span. *Quintal*) is a certain weight of Merchandize to the value of an hundred, or something under or over according to the divers uses of sundry Nations. This word is mentioned by *Plowden* in the Case of *Reniger and Fagossa*. *Cow.*

Knabe (anciently **Knapa**, and **Knabe**) was not of old used as a name of disgrace, or contempt (as now it is) but as the name of some kind of Servant or Lacquey; As **Scyld-Knapa** was he that carried a noble persons Shield, &c. *Verst.* See *Esquire*.

Bit-Rates, The fruit of the Ashen tree; they are little narrow huskes hanging together in clusters, where in is contained the seed of the Ashe, which is bitter: This provokes Urine, and is sought by some for other purposes. *Bull.*

Knight, a title of dignity, was heretofore by our Ancestors written **Knicht**, and in the modern Teutonic it signifies *Rider*, and answers to the French word *Chevalier*, which may be englished a *Horseman*, and so agrees with *Eques* in Latin. *Verst.*

Knights Fee (*feudum militare*) is so much inheritance, as is sufficient yearly to maintain a Knight, with convenient Revenue, which in *Hen.* the thirds days was but 15*l.* *Cam.*

Brit. p. 111. or 680 acres of Land, or 800 acres, *eodem.* But Sir *Thomas Smith* in his *Repub. Angl. l. 1. ca. 18.* rates it at 40*l.* And I find in the Statute for Knights, *An. 1. Ed. 2. cap. 1.* that such as had twenty pound in Fee, or for term of life *per an.* might be compelled to be Knights; *Stow.* in his *Annals*, p. 285. saith, There were found in England at the time of the Conqueror 60211 Knights Fees: Others say 60215, whereof the religious houses before their suppression were possessed of 28015.

Knights Fee, is sometime used for the Rent that a Knight payes for his Fee to the Lord of whom he holds; And this an uncertain sum, some holding by forty shillings the Shield, some by twenty shillings, as appears by *Bracton lib. 5. Tract. prim. ca. 2.*

My Lo. Coke in his ninth Book of Reports saith, a Knights Fee is estimated by the value of the land (*viz.*) 20*l.* annual; An hide of land is as much as one Plough can break up in a year: Releef the fourth part of the annual value of the land (*viz.*) of a Knight 5*l.* of a Baron 100 Marks, an Earl a 100*l.* a Marq. 200 Marks, a Duke 200*l.*

Knigheten gylde, was a Gylde in London, consisting of nineteen Knights, which King *Edgar* founded, giving them a por-

a portion of void ground lying without the wall of the City, now called Portsoken Ward. *Stow's Annals*, pag. 151.

Knights service, an ancient tenure of lands, by which a man was bound to bear arms in War for defence of the Realm. See *Chivalry*.

Knipperdollings, a sort of Heretiques who took name from one Knipperdolling, who lived in Germany about the year 1535, was contemporary with John of Leyden, a follower of Munster in matters of doctrine, &c. *Lo. Herb. H. 8.*

Kyre eleison (*omnibus linguis*, a Gr. *κύριε. i. domine*, and *ἐλεῖς. i. miserere*, ab *ἐλεῖ*, *i. misericordia. q. miserere Domine*, Lord have mercy on us. So *Christe eleison. i. Christ have mercy on us*. In the Greek Church these words are of great esteem, and often repeated by their Priests; and are also used in the latin Church.

L

Labarum (Gr. *λαβᾶρον*)
LA Church Banner, a Flag or Streamer for the War.

Eusebius Pamphilus (*lib. i. de vita Constantini*) describes this peculiar Standard very curiously. The

common form you may see in the 163 page of the *Elements of Armories*. In the *Labarum* these things are more. First, The Banner was of purple, where the pictures of the Emperor and his Children were wrought in gold, and stones of wonderful value and beauty; above the cross Beam, or traverse Staff of the Banner stood the two first Greek Capitals of Christs name, and on the point or top of the Lance or Staff Imperial was advanced a Crown of gold set with precious stones. All in honor of his miraculous conversion upon the apparition of the Cross.

Labdacisme (*labdacismus*) or rather *lambdacismus*, from the Greek Letter *λάμδα* or *λάμβδα*) is when the letter L is pronounced with too much force, as when one saies, *elucet*, for *elucet*.

Labefaction (*labefactio*) a weakening or enfeebling, a loosening or destroying.

Labial (from *labium*, a lip) pertaining to the lips. *Bac.*

Labile (*labilis*) unstable, unconstant, that will soon or easily fall.

Laboriferous (*laborifer*) that takes pains, that endures labour, painfull, difficult.

Laboriosity (*laboriositas*) painfulness, laboriousness, or laborosity:

Labrador

Labandoz (Spa.) a labourer, a Ploughman, a Country Swain. *Epist. Howel.*

Labrous (*labrosus*) that hath a brim, bank, or border; Also that hath great lips.

Labyrinth (*labyrinthus*) a Maze or intricate building, or place made with so many turnings, and windings, entries and doors, that whoever went into it, could never get out, without a perfect guide, or a thread to direct him, the end of which thread must be tyed at the door where he enters. Some heathen Princes bestowed infinite charge in building such Labyrinths, whereof there were four principal ones in the world. The first in *Aegypt*, near the Pool *Mirios*, made for a Sepulchre for their Kings, or (as some write) in honor of the Sun. The second in the Island of *Candy*, built by *Dadalus* at the command of King *Minos*. The third, in the Isle *Lemnos*. The fourth in *Italy*, built by *Perseus* King of the *Aeturi*ans, of free stone, and vaulted, for his own Sepulchre.

Labyrinth, also signifies metaphorically an intricate Oration or difficult matter.

Lacea (Arab.) a kind of red gum coming forth of certain trees in *Arabia*, and sold here by Apothecaries, good against diseases of the breast, and comfortable to the Li-

ver. Painters also and Diets use it.

Lacerable (*lacerabilis*) that may be torn or rent in peeces.

Lacerate (*lacro*) to rent, tear or dismember.

Lacert (*lacerta*) a Lizard, or an Ewt, Evet, or Est.

Lacesson (*laccessio*) a provoking or stirring to anger.

Lachanopolist (*lachanopoles*) a seller of hearbs.

Laches (from the Fr. *Lache*, i. remits, slack, or slow) signifies, in our Common Law, negligence: As no *Laches* shall be adjudged in the heir within age. *Littl. fol. 136.* and old *nat. brev. fol. 110.*

Lachesis, one of the three destinies; *Atropos* and *Clotho* are the other two.

Lachrymable (*lachrymabilis*) lamentable, to be bewailed, or wept for.

Lachrymate (*lachrymo*) to weep, to drop with moisture.

Laconical (*laconicus*) that speaks briefly or pithily. So used, because the *Lacedaemonians* or people of *Laconia* were wont to speak briefly and witrily.

Laconism (*laconismus*) a short speech, containing much matter.

Lactary (*lactarium*) a Dairy-house, and may be used for a Dayry-man, Milk man, or Cheef-monger. *Br.*

Lacte

Lactrous (*lactens*) of or like milk, whitish, milky.

Lactifical (*lactificus*) milk-breeding, milk-making, milk-yeelding.

Ladanum, See *Laudanum*.

Lagophthalmia (*lagophthalmia*) a disease in the eyes, when one sleeps like a Hare with his eye-lids open, and cannot well shut them.

Lake, a fair red colour used by painters.

Laical (*laicus*) belonging to the Laity, not of the Clergy.

Latre, the place where any Deer harbors by day; a term of hunting.

Lais, a famous Harlot of Corinth, who took so great a price for the prostitution of her body, as made Demosthenes cry, *Tanti non emam Lais penitere*, (I will not buy repentance so dear) and occasioned the old verse,

Non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum.

'Tis not for every mans avail

Unto Corinth for to sail.

Lambittbe (from *lambo*) that licketh with the tongue, or lappeth, that toucheth a thing softly. Br.

Lamiae (Lat.) were spirits and specters of the female kind, called by some, Ladies of the Fairies.

Howbeit Dion Chrysostome saith, that there are certain living creatures, or wilde beasts inhabiting the utmost and desert places of *Africk*, which from the face to the navel, were excellently beautiful, and their fashion was to lay open their Alabaster necks and breasts to the view of men, that so they might allure and draw them near, and then would they forthwith devour them. And to this purpose the Prophet *Jeremy* saith, *The Lamiae have*

discovered and drawn forth their breasts, and shewn their dugs, *Lam. 4.* The Hebrew Doctors interpret them Devils of the Desert, in expounding that word of *Isay*, *Tsijim* (*Isa. 13.*) that it should signifie *Lamiae*. Tr. of Specters.

Lammag day, the first of August, otherwise called the *Gule* or *Pule* of August, which may be a corruption of the Brittish word *Gwyl Awest*, signifying the Feast of August; or may come from *Vincula*, that day being called in Latin *Festum St. Petri ad vincula*. It is called *Lammag day*, because on that day after Mass, the Priests in former times were wont to begin to gather their Tithes Lambs. But Doctor Hammond, in his *Resolution to six Queries*,

pag. 465. derives it from the Saxon *Hlapmæp*, *loafness*, i. e. *loaf-mass*, or bread-mass; so named, as a Feast of thanksgiving to God for the first fruits of the Corn, and seems to have been observed with bread of new wheat; and accordingly it is a usage in some places for Tenants to be bound to bring in wheat of that year to their Lord, on or before the first of August. Others say, It is a corruption of the Fr. *Lien-Mess*, which relates to *Vincula*.

Lamina (Lat.) a thin plate of any metall, most commonly such as Sculpters use to engrave upon.

Lampasse or **Lampreyes**, a disease in the mouth of a horse or beast (Fr. *Lampas*) so called, because it is cured by burning and cutting away with a hot iron, as it were seared away with a Lamp or light. *Min.*

Lanations (*lanarius*) of or belonging to wool.

Lanciferous (*lancifer*) that beares a lance, a demilancer.

Lancepesado or **Lancepessado** (Fr. *Lance-pessade*) he that commands over ten Souldiers, the lowest Officer in a foot Company.

Landcape, an end of land that stretcheth further into the Sea then other parts of the Continent thereabouts.

Landgrave or **Landf-**

grave (Belg. **Landtgrave**, **Landtgraef**; *landt*, i. *terra*, and **grave** or **graef**, i. *comes* q. *Comes terra vel regionis ab Imperatore dono data*) the Earl or Count of a Province, whereof in Germany there are four.

Langrabate, that Region or Country, which belongs to the Landgrave, such is that of *Hessia* in Germany.

Landloper (Belg. **Landlooper**) a Vagabond, or a Rogue that runs up and down the Country. *Bac. Hen. 7.*

Landskip (Belg.) **Parergon**, **Pailage** or **By-work**, which is an expressing of the Land, by Hills, Woods, Castles, Valleys, Rivers, Cities, &c. as far as may be shewed in our Horizon. All that which in a Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is **Landskip**, **Parergon**, or **by-work**. As in the Table of our Saviors passion, the picture of Christ upon the Rood (which is the proper English word for *Cross*) the two thieves, the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John, are the Argument: But the City Jerusalem, the Country about, the clouds, and the like, are **Landskip**. *El. Ar.*

Langued, a term in Heraldry, as **Langued Gules**, whose tongue is red, from the Fr. *langue*, a tongue.

Languid (*languidus*) faint, weak, feeble, sick, of little estimation.

Languis-

Languifical (*languificus*) that makes faint or weak.

Languor (Lat.) faintness, feebleness, want of spirit.

Laniferous (*lanifer*) that bears Wooll or Cotton.

Lanifical (*lanificus*) that maketh or weaves woollen cloth, pertaining to the working in wool.

Lanionious (*lanionius*) of or belonging to a Butcher.

Lanipendious (*lanipendius*) that spins or makes Yarn, that weighs Wool.

Lanuginous (*lanuginosus*) mossy, covered with Cotton or soft hair, soft like Wool or Corren.

Lantgrave. See Landgrave.

Laodicean, pertaining to the City *Laodicea* in *Phrygia Pacatiana*, where a Council was held in the year 320 under Pope *Silvester*, and not about the year 364 under *Libertius*; as by some affirmed, and is called the *Laodicean Council*.

Lapidable (*lapidabilis*) that may be stoned.

Lapicide (*lapicida*) a digger, or hewer of stones; a Stone-cutter or Free-Mason.

Lapidary (*lapidarius*) a Jeweller, or one that works with or in stones, or that sets, polishes, or deals in stones.

Lapidarious (*lapidarius*)

pertaining to stones.

Lapideous (*lapideus*) hard like a stone, stony.

Lapidescence (from *lapidesco*) a waxing hard like a stone.

Lapidifical (*lapidificus*) that maketh, causeth, or breedeth stones. Br.

Lapidification, a making stony, or hard like a stone. Bac.

Lappacean (*lappaceus*) of or like a bar.

Lappise, a rearm of hunting, when Hounds open their mouthes in the Liam or string, or a Greyhound in his course.

Lapse (*lapsus*) a fall, sliding, or a slip. In our Laws it is a slip or departure of a right of presenting to a void Benefice, from the original Patron, neglecting to present within six moneths to the Ordinary; For we say that Benefice is in *lapse* or *lapsed*, whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his opportunity, An. 13, Eliz. ca. 12, &c. Cowel.

Laqueary (*laquear*) the roof of a Chamber vaulted.

Larceny (from the Fr. *Larcin*, i. theft) is defined by West. part. 2. Symb. tit. *Inditements*, to be theft of personal Goods or Chattels in the owners absence; and in respect of the things stolln, it is either great or smal. Great Larceny is, when the

the things stolne, though severally exceed the value of twelve pence, and *Petit Larceny* is, when the goods stoln exceed not the value of twelve pence. Hirtherto Mr *West*. But he differs from *Bracton lib. 3. Tract. 2. ca. 32. numb. 1.* Of this see more in *Stawnf. Pl. Cor. l. 1. ca. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.*

Lare (*Lar*) Idols that the Heathen worshipped, somerimes they were taken for Gods of the fields or ways, somerimes for home-Gods or domestical; A familiar spirit. *Sands.*

Largesse (*Fr.*) bounry, liberality; handfuls of money cast among people, or a Donative bestowed on Souldiers.

Largifical (*largificus*) that bestows bountifully, that gives frankly, liberal.

Largiloquent (*largiloquus*) full of words, that is liberal of his tongue.

Largittonal (*largittonalis*) an Officer that looks to the bestowing of gifts.

Larbal (*larvalis*) belonging to a night-spirit, goblin or masker, haggish, ghastly, dreadful.

Lascivate (from *lascivia*) to play the wanton, to give ones self to lust and lechery.

Lascivious (*lascivus*) wanton in behaviour, dishonest, lecherous, womanish.

Laske (*laxitas intestino-*

rum) the looseness of the inward guts, the wherry-gonimble; a Flux.

Lassitude (*lassitudo*) weariness, laziness, a disease like the Green-sickness. *Br.*

Last (*Sax*) signifies a burden in general, as also particularly a certain weight; for as we say a Last of Herrings, so they say *Ein last Corns, Last Wines, &c.* thence comes *Lastage*, which see in *Lestage*. A Last of Herring contains ten thousand. *An. 31. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. ca. 2.* A Last of Pitch and Tar, or of Ashes, contains fourteen Barrels, *An. 32. H 8. ca. 4.* A Last of Hides *An. 1. Jac. ca. 33.* contains twelve dozen of Hides or Skins. *Cowel.* A Last of Corn is ten Quarters. *Dalton.*

Latebrous (*latebrosus*) that is full of holes, and dens to hide in.

Latent (*latens*) lurking, hiding, or lying hid.

Lateran, one of the Popes Pallaces in Rome, so called from *Lateranus*, a Patrician of Rome, whose house was given by *Constantine* to the Pope and his Successors, and so continues.

Lateral (*lateralis, à latus*) belonging to the side.

Laterality, the side-being, or being side-ways of a thing.

Lateritious (*lateritius*) made of brick, or like brick.

Latifo-

Latifolious (*latifolius*) that hath broad leaves, or folio's.

Latton (*latio*) a carrying, bearing, ordaining; giving, *Bac.*

Latrostrous (from *latus* and *rostrum*) that hath a broad or flat bill; *Latrostrous* birds are Ducks, Geese, and such like. *Dr. Brown* useth it in that sence.

Latitancy (from *latito*) a lying hid, a lurking. *Br.*

Latitat (the third person of *latito*. i. he lies hid) is the name of a Writ, whereby all men in personal actions are called originally to the Upper Bench. *Fitzh. nat. br. fol. 78. M.* And it hath the name from this, because in respect of their better Expedition, a man is supposed to lurk, and therefore being served with this Writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the day, for *Latitare, est se malitiose occultare animo fraudandi creditores suos agere volentes.* *L. Fulcinus.* See more in *Cowel.*

Latitude (*latitudo*) breadth, largeness, wideness, prolonging in speech.

In Geography the *latitude* of a place is the Arch of a Meridian contained between the Equinoxial, and the Zenith of the place that was given. The *latitude* of a Star is the Arch of a great circle, drawn by the Poles of the Ecliptic, contained between

the Star, and the Ecliptic. *Wrights Use of the Sphear:*

Latomy (*latomia*) a Quarry of stones.

Latonian (*latonius*) belonging to *Latona*, on whom *Jupiter* (say the Poets) begot *Apollo* and *Diana*, hence we use *Latonian* lights, for the Sun and Moon (*Latona's* children.)

Lator (*Lat.*) a bearer, a Porter a Messenger.

Latrocinatio (*latrocinatio*) theft, robbery.

Labatory (*lavatorium*) a place or vessel to wash in, a Font or Conduit.

Lauds (*laudes*) praises. But more particularly, they are a part of those prayers used by Roman Catholicks; and called our Ladies Office, or the Priests Office, which is between the *Nocturns* and the *houres*. They are called *Lauds* from the Psalms, *Laudate Dominum de coelis, &c.* and *Laudate Dominum in sanctis ejus, &c.* therein contained, *&c.* *Vide Primer.*

Laudanum, Ladanum, or Labdantum (*Lat. ladanum*) a sweet smelling transparent Gum, gathered from the leaves of *Cistus Ledon* a shrub; the sweetest is best (*Dioscor*) of which they make *Pomanders*, it smells like wine mingled with Spices. It is hot and dry, and being annointed on the head with oyl of Myrtles, it strengthens the skin, and keeps hair

from falling off.

Laudative (*laudativus*) of or belonging to commendation, wherein praise is contained.

Labe (*lavo*) to wash, to rinse, to purge.

Laberna, a Goddess to whom Theeves were wont to supplicate.

Lancelot or **Lancelot** (from *lancea*) a Fleam or Chyrurgeons Instrument which is used in letting blood.

Lancepessado. See **Lancepessado**.

Labolta (Ital.) a Dance so called; also a course held in sayling or wandring.

Laureate or **Laureated** (*laureatus*) crowned with Laurel, wearing a Garland of Bayes. **Laureated letters**, were Letters bound up in Bay leaves, which the Roman Generals sent to the Senate, when their contents were Victory and Conquest newly by them obtained.

Laurel (*laurus*) a Bay tree. In ancient Rome the Triumphers used to be crowned with Laurel, and the Captain that triumphed carried a branch of it in his hand. So is the Triumph of *Scipio Africanus* described by *Appianus Alexandrinus*, *Plin. lib. 6.* The Laurel was consecrated to *Apollo*, because that on mount *Parnassus* there grew great store of them. It is said to have the property not to be hurt by lightning, and therefore the

Cock resorts thereto in Tempests, as Natural Historians testifie; conform to which, is the Imprese of him, who caused to be painted a Cock under a Laurel with this Morro, **SIC EVITABILE FULMEN.**

Lauriferous (*laurifer*) that beareth Bays or Laurel.

Law of Arms (*jus militare*) is a Law that gives precepts and rules how rightly to proclaim War, to make and observe Leagues and Truce, to set upon the enemy, to retire, to punish offenders in the Camp, to appoint Souldiers their pay, to give every one dignity to his desert, to divide spoils in proportion, and such like: for further knowledge whereof read those that write *de Jure Belli*.

Laws of the Twelve Tables. See in *Tables*.

Lawlessman, is he *qui est extra legem*, an Out-law. *Bract. l. 3. tract. 2. ca. 11. num. 1.*

Law of Marque or **Wart**: This word is used 27 Ed. 3. Stat. 2. ca. 17. and grows from the German word **March**. i. *limes*, a bound or limit. And the reason of this appellation is, because they that are driven to this Law of Reprizal, take the Goods of that people (of whom they have received wrong and can get no ordinary Justice) when they can

can catch them within their own Territories or Precincts. See *Reprizal* and *Marque*.

Law Merchant, is a Privilege or special Law, differing from the Common Law of *England*, and proper to Merchants, and summary in proceeding, *An. 27. Ed. 3. Stat. 8, 9, 19. and 20. An. 13. Ed. 1. Stat. 2.*

Lawing of Dogs. See *Expeditate*. Mastiffs must be lawed every three years. *Crom. Jurisd. fo. 163.*

Laxation (*laxatio*) an easing, releasing or freeing.

Laxity (*laxitas*) looseness, wildness, liberty.

Lazer (so called of *Lazarus*, spoken of in the Gospel) a poor man full of soars and scabs.

Lazule (*lazulus*) a blewish stone, a kind of marble, of which they make the colour Azure, it is sometimes also used in Physick, and is in operation hot and dry.

Lazzareto (*Ital.*) an Hospital for sick folks, a Pest-house, *Sands*.

League (*Ital. and Span. legua, Lat. leuca* from the Gr. *leucos*, i. white, because they did in old time, pitch white stones at every leagues end from the City.) The difference of miles in several Countries is great, but it will be enough to know, that the Italian and English are reckoned all for one (though some hold the Italian to be

the lesser) and four of these make a German mile, two a French league, three and somewhat more a Spanish league; the Swedish or Danish mile consists of five English miles, and somewhat more; A league at Sea is usually held to be three English miles.

Leander, a young man of *Abidos* who was in love with *Hero*.

Licanomancy (*licanomantia*) a kind of divination by water in a Bason.

Lectistern (*lectisternium*) was the solemn Ceremony of trimming and setting out a bed, not for repose, but repast, according to the ancient manner; wherein they laid the Images of their Gods, reared upon Bolsters and Pillowes; The principal whereof was that in the honour of *Jupiter* at the *Epulum Jovis*, whereon *Jupiter* was laid; *Juno* and *Minerva* sitting on either side by him. *Livie*.

Lector (*Lat.*) a Reader.

Leero, corruptly from *Lyra*, is a way of tuning, or playing on the Viol, different from that of *Alphonso*.

Leet, Is otherwise called a Law day, *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. ca. 18.* This Court in whose Manner soever it is kept, is accounted the Kings Court, and is commonly held every half year, &c.

See more in *Cowel*, and *Kitchin* fol. 6.

Legality (*legalitas*) the keeping the Law; Also lawfulness.

Legation (*legatio*) an Embassy, the Office of an Ambassador.

Legate (*legatus*) an Ambassador, an Orator, a Leiger; The Popes Ambassador hath most usually this title.

Legatary (*legatarius*) the party to whom a Legacy is given or made.

Legend (from *lego*) a writing; also the words that are about the edge of a peece of coyn. The golden Legend, so called, is a book of the lives of Saints.

Legerdemain (Fr. *Legier de main*. i. light of hand) swiftness of hand; conuenge, *Hocus* tricks.

Legible (*legibilis*) that may be read.

Legiferous (*legifer*) that maketh or giveth Laws.

Legion (*legio*) an Army or Band of men. At first *Romulus* his Legion consisted of 3000 footmen, and 300 horse, after of 4200 foot, and 300 horse, and after that 5000 foot, and 300 horse. *Liv* 6. 38. 7. 31. *Veget*. 2. 6. *Isid*. 9. 3. saith, a Legion consisted of 6000 armed men, which number it seldom or never exceeded, as it appears by *Sigonius*, *de jure Rom*. l. 1. cap 15. The Romans did very seldom inroll into their universal Ar-

my, above four Legions, and in an ordinary Legion, ten Cohorts, every Cohort containing three Maniples, every Manipule two Centuries, every Century 100 Souldiers. *Godw*. pag. 175.

Legionary (*legionarius*) of or pertaining to a Legion.

Legislator (Lat.) a Law-giver, or a Law-maker.

Legislator (*legislatus*) that hath power or authority to make or give Laws.

Legister (Lat.) a Lawyer. *Chaucer*.

Legitimate (*legitimus*) lawful, right, meet, just.

Leguminous (from *legumen*) belonging to pulse or pease.

Leman (*pallaca*) a married mans Concubine.

Lemnian (*lemnus*) pertaining to the Isle Lemnos; Lemnian-earth, is Vermillion, or Red-earth.

Lenity (*lenitas*) softness, smoothness, meekness, easiness to please.

Lenitude, the same.

Lenitive, that is apt to soften, assuage, or pacifie.

Lenonian (*lenonius*) belonging to a Bawd.

Lentiginous (*lentiginosus*) that is full of freckles, or pimples like Lentrils.

Lentil (*lens*) a kind of smal pulse, growing in hot Countries, round and flat, of colour sometimes black, sometimes white, and sometimes brown.

brown; being boyled but once, they loose the belly, but at the second boyling in another water, they are of a binding nature, being then good to stop the bloody Flux, or any looseness of the body. *Bull.*

Lentiscine (*lentiscinus*) of or belonging to the Mastick tree.

Lent, A time of fasting for forty four daies next before Easter; so called from **Lent monath**, or length moneth, by which name the old Saxons called *March*, because then the dayes began first to exceed the nights in length, and they call this Fast, **Lent**, from the name of the said moneth, because the most part of it falls within the compass of this moneth. *Verst.*

This Fast of Lent was first commanded to be observed in England by *Ercombert*, the seventh King of *Kent* before the year of our Lord, 800. *Sir Rich. Bakers Chron. fol. 7.*

Lentisk (*lentiscus*) a tree growing in divers hot Countries, which bears the notable Gum called Mastick: The Leaves and Bark of this Tree stop all looseness and issues of blood whatsoever.

Lentour (*lentor*) a clammy or glewish humour. *Bac.*

Lentous (*lentus*) soft, tender, pliant, or limber, idle, &c.

Lenboy (from the *Fr. Envoy* or *L'envoy*) a message or sending; Also the conclusion of a Sonnet or Ballade, in a short Stanza by it self, and serving often times, as a dedication or repetition of the whole. *Cot.*

Leonine (*leoninus*) of or pertaining to a Lion, Lion-like.

Lepid (*lepidus*) neat, pleasant, jocund, of a good grace.

Lepidity (*lepiditas*) delectableness, or good grace in speech.

Leporean (*leporinus*) of **Leporine** or pertaining to an Hare; delicate, delicious

Leprosity, full of the Leprosie or leprous disease.

Lernean (*lerneus*) of or belonging to the water-Serpent called *Lerna*.

Lession (*lesio*) a hurting or annoying

Lesbian Rule or Square; The *Lesbians* were such perfect work-men, that they made Rules and Squares by their work, and not their work by the rule, and hence the phrase. *Dub.*

Leitage or Lastage (from the Saxon word *Last* i. *onus*) is a custom challenged in Fairs and Markets for carrying of things. *Rastals Exposition of words*: Or a custom challenged in Cheapings or Fairs. *Saxon* in the description of *England*,

ca. 1. *Lastage*. An: 27. R. 2.
 ca. 18. seems to be the balance, or ballast of a Ship. and so the French use it. *Fleta* terms it *Lesting*, saying, *Quid significat acquiescentiam Lestagii*. lib. I. ca. 47. *Lesting*.

Lessee, *Lessor*, terms in our Law; *Lessee* is he to whom the Lease is made for term of years, for life or at will, and the *Lessor*, he that Leaseeth, or makes a Lease.

Lesses (Fr.) the dung of a ravenous beast, as Bear, Bore, or Wolf.

Lessian, pertaining to *Lessius*, a modern Writer, who wrote a Rule of severe temperance, wherein hee prescribed Fourteen Ounces every day, whence that is called a *Lessian Diet*.

Lestrigons (*lestrigones*) a kind of Giants or fierce people of Sicily, often mentioned in the *Odysses* of Homer.

Lethal (*lethalis*) mortal, deadly, noysom, pestilent.

Lethality (*lethalitas*) mortality, frailty.

Lethargy (*lethargus*) a disease contrary to Frensy; for, as Frensy is caused by hot Humours inflaming the Brain; Lethargy is by cold Elegmarick Humours oppressing it in such sort, that

the Patient can do nothing but sleep, whereby he becomes forgetful, with loss (in a manner) of Reason, and all the Senses. This disease is by some called the Drowsy evil.

Lethargick (*lethargicus*) pertaining to, or sick of that disease; also dull, sleepy, forgetful.

Lethe (Gr.) a feigned River of Hell, the water whereof being drunk, causeth forgetfulness of all that is past; Hence it is used for Oblivion or forgetfulness.

Lethcan (*lethcan*) forgetful: Also *Lethcan* (from *Lathcan*) deadly, mortal, pestiferous.

Lethiferous (*lethifer*) that bringeth death, deadly.

Letifical (*latificus*) that maketh glad, or rejoiceth.

Letters of Mart. See Law of Marque.

Letters Patents. See Patent.

Lebant (Fr.) the East, the East wind or Country.

Lebant, and *Couchant*, is a Law term, when a strangers Cattle have been feeding and lying down in another mans ground, or have remained there a good space of time.

Lebatton (*levatio*) an easing, or diminishing of grief or pain:

Leucophlegmatick (*leucophlegmaticus*) a Dropsie arising from white Flegm.

Lebel=Cotte (from the Fr. *leuer le Cul*. i. to raise or remove the Buttock) is when three play at Tables, or other Game, where onely two can play at a time, and the loser removes his Buttock and sits out, and therefore called also *Hitch-Buttock*.

Levigation (*levigatio*) a levelling, smothering or making plain.

Levisomnous (*levisomnus*) watchful, soon waked.

Leviathan (Hebr.) a great water-Serpent, or a kind of Whale; Sometimes it is taken for the Devil.

Levites (*levita, ex filiis Levi*) those of the Tribe of Levi in the old Law, which Tribe was particularly allotted for the Church, and whose maintenance was from the Tenth or Tithes, the First fruits, Offerings, and Sacrifices of the people; *Josh. 18. 17. The Priesthood of the Lord was their inheritance.* There were of them four kinds. First, *Punies* or *Tirones*, who from their child-hood to the five & twentieth year of their age, learned the duties of their Offices. Secondly, *Graduates*, who having spent four years in the study of the Law, were able to answer and op-

pose in it. Thirdly, *Licentiates*, who did actually exercise the Priestly function. And Fourthly, *Doctors* (*Rabins* they used to call them) who were the highest in degree. *Heil.*

Lexicon (Gr.) a Dictionary of words; a vocabulary.

Lextalonis. See *Talion*, and *Retaliate*.

Libament (*libamen*) a Sacrifice, any thing tasted or offered.

Libanomancy (*libanomantia*) Divination by Incense or Frankincense.

Libel (*libellus*) literally signifies a little book, but by use it is the original Declaration of any Action in the Civil Law. *An. 2. H. 5. ca. 3.* and *An. 2. Ed. 6. ca. 13.* It signifies also a defamatory Scroll, or slanderous writing or invective of any man cast abroad, or otherwise unlawfully published, but then for distinction sake it is called an infamous Libel, *famosus libellus*.

Libertinage (Fr) Epicurism, sensuality, licentiousness, dissoluteness. *Mr. Mount.*

Libertine (*libertinus*) a free-man, one first-born or made free. Also one of loose life, or careless of Religion.

Libertinism, **Libertinage**, or **Libertinity** (*libertinitas*) the state of him that of Bond is

is made free; licentiousness, Epicurism. In Divinity it is thus defined; *Libertinism* is nothing else, but a false liberty of belief and manners, which will have no other dependence but on peculiar fancy and passion. It is a strange monster, whereof it seems *Iob* made description under the figure of *Bebemoth*; as much to say, as a creature composed of all sorts of beasts, of which it bears the name. *Iob. 40. Causs. in his Conclusion of Maxims.*

Libethrides (*Diſt. à Libethra magnesiæ fonte*) the Muses so called.

Libidiniſt (from *Libido, inis*) a sensualist, or one that gives himself over to Lust or unlawful desires. *Felth:*

Libidinous (*libidinosus*)

Libra die, somnique pares ubi fecerit horas.

Libral (*libralis*) that is or pertains to a pound weight, or measure, also belonging to the sign *Libra*.

Librarian (*librarius*) pertaining to books.

Licanthropy (*licanthropia, or lycanthropia*) a frenzy, or melancholly, wherewith some being haunted, think themselves turned into Wolves, fly the company of men, and hide themselves in caves and holes, howling like Wolves. *Min.*

Licentiate (*licentiarus*) one that hath licence in any Fa-

lustful, lascivious, incontinent.

Libidinosity (*libidinositas*) lustfulness, lasciviousness, luxury, incontinency.

Libitudo (*libitudo*) will, pleasure. *Ad libitum*, at will or pleasure.

Libitina, the Goddess of funerals, and after a sort the superintendent over Sepulchres, in whose Temple were all things to be sold necessary for the interring and burial of the dead, &c. *Livy.*

Libra (*Lat.*) the ballance, or one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack. This Sign is so called, because when the Sun enters it, the day is in equal ballance with the night, nor one longer or shorter than another. *Virg. Geor. 1.*

culry; most used in divinity. In the Common Law, an Utter Barrister. Before he comes to be a *Licentiate* in the Civil Law he must have studied five years: Also the third degree among the Levites. See *Levites*.

Licentious (*licentiosus*) rash, unruly, dissolute.

Lich=folms, the reputed unlucky night Raven, so called, from the Sax. *Lic* or *Lich*, i. a dead corps; Country people by corruption call these *Scratch-Owls*, or *Lich-Owls*.

Lici

Licitation (*licitatio*) a letting out to sale; a prizing or cheapening.

Licite (*licitus*) lawful, granted.

Lictor (Lat.) a Sergeant, The Lictors or Sergeants among the ancient Romans were twelve in number, who with bundles of Rods and Axes, always went before the Magistrates; so called (as *Festus* thinks) *quod fasces virgarum ligatos ferant*.

Lictorian (*lictorius*) pertaining to a Sergeant or Lictor.

Lief-hebber (Dutch) a Lover. Bishop of Derry uses it in his Answer to *Militiere*.

Liege (from the Ital. *liga*. i. a Band, League or Obligation) is a word borrowed from the Feudists, and hath two several significations in our Common Law; sometimes being used for *Leige Lord*, *An. 34. and 35. H. 8. ca. 1. and An 35. ejusdem, ca. 3. and sometime for Leige man, An 10. R. 2 ca. 1. and An 11. ejusdem, ca 1. Leige-Lord, is he that acknowledges no Superior. *Duarenus in commentar. de consuetud. Feudorum. ca. 4. nu. 3. Liege-man, is he that owes ligeancy to his Liege Lord. See more of this in Skene de verborum significatione verbo Legiantia.**

Ligeancy (*ligeantia*) is such a duty or fealty as no man may owe or bear to more than

one Lord. See *Skene num. 4.* This word is used in the statutes of our Realme as the Kings Liege people, *An. 14. H. 8. ca. 2.*

Ligation (*ligatio*) a binding, also the tongue-tying in children especially.

Ligament (*ligamentum*) a ty-band or string: especially the insensible string that is seated either within or near a joynt, and is termed by our Anatomists, a Ligament, and is between a Cartilage and a Membrane, *Reids Anat.*

Ligneous (*ligneus*) of Lignean } wood or timber, wooden, or full of wood.

Lignicide (*lignicida*) a wood-cutter.

Lignum vitæ (Lat.) the wood called *Aloes*, by the Arabians *Calambuco*, which for its sweet favor is valued at its weight in pure Silver, as being not onely serviceable for the pompous Funerals of Princes, but also for Bathes. And with the Indians (among whom it grows) is held an unparalleled medicine for many grievous and dangerous maladies. *Heil.*

Ligue (Fr.) a League or Confederacy, a Complot or Combination of sides or parties which have been divided, an Agreement made, or Alliance contracted.

Ligurion (*ligurio*) a devourer, a spend-thrift.

Lign=

Ligutition (*liguritio*) a gluttonous devouring; immoderate appetite.

Lilith, was held by the Jewes to be a kind of the Devil, that killed children. *Glossa Talm. in Nidda. fol. 24. b.*

Limaceous (from *limacia*) snailly, snail-like, full of, or resembling a snail.

Limation (*limatio*) a filing or polishing.

Limenarch (*limenarcha*) the Warden or Governor of a Port.

Limosity (*limositas*) abundance of mud, muddiness.

Limous (*limosus*) full of mud or slime, muddy. *Br.*

Limpid (*limpidus*) clear, bright, pure, transparent.

Limpitude (*limpeditas*)

Limpidity } clearness, brightness.

Linament (*linamentum*) linnen thread, lint, a lent for a wound.

Lincolns-Inn, one of the four Inns of Court, and in antiquity next the Temples; it was for the most part purchased of Sir *Edw. Suliard* of Essex, by the Benchers and Gentlemen of that House; But it took denomination from Sir *H. Lacy* Earl of Lincoln; to whom part of this House was given by *Edw.* the first. See more in *Stow. Chron.* p. 1072.

Lineament (*lineamentum*) the feature or proportion of the face or of any other part, a line drawn in painting.

Linear (*linearis*) pertaining to a line, lineal.

Linguacity (*linguacitas*)

talkativeness, verbosity.

Linigerous (*liniger*) that beareth flax or linnen.

Liniment (*linimentum*) a thin ointment.

Linosity (*linositas*) abundance of flax.

Lintearions (*lintearius*) of or belonging to linnen.

Lintel (from the Fr. *Lin-teau*) the head-piece of a door, the upper posts.

Lippitude (*lippitudo*) a propping, waterishness or bloodshot of the eyes, blearedness of the eyes.

Lipothymie (*lipothymia*) a fainting or sounding, when the vital spirits being suddenly oppressed, a man sinks down as if he were dead. *Hist. of K. Cha.*

Liquable (*liquabilis*) which may melt, or become soft, or liquid.

Liquation (*liquatio*) a melting.

Liquefaction (*liquefactio*) a melting, or making soft, or liquid, a dissolving.

Liquescenty, the same.

Liquid (*liquidus*) soft, moist, wet, pure, clear.

Liquids (*liquida*) are four in number (*viz.*) *L, M, N, R*, and are called liquids, *Quia pronuntiatione liquefunt ore, &c.* because in the pronuntiation they melt as it were, or become liquid in the mouth, and are more softly uttered, then other Consonants. *Min.*

Liquidate (*liquido*) to make moist, or clear.

Litany (*litania*) a supplication or prayer, the Gr. from whence

whence the word is derived, importing as much.

Literality (from *litera*) learning, knowledge of letters. *Br.*

Literature (*literatura*) learning, cunning, grammar, knowledge of letters.

Litargy or **Lithargy** (*lithargyros*) white lead, or the foam that riseth from lead when it is tried. It is cold of operation, and used by Chyrurgeons in oynments, and Plaisters, being of a gentle, drying, cleansing, and binding nature.

Lithomancy (*lithomantia*) divination by casting Pibble stones, or by the Load-stone, whereby as *Tretzes* in his *Chiliads*, delivers, *Helenus* the Prophet foretold the destruction of *Troy*.

Lithotomy (*lithotomia*) a Mazlons Work-house, or quarry; also a Prison. *D.Br.* useth it.

Lithonriptick (from the *Gr.* λίθ & lapis, & τριπτός, *triptus*) that wears, breaks, or cuts a stone. *Dr.Br.*

Litigation (*litigatio*) a strife, a suit or pleading.

Litigious (*litigiosus*) contentions, full of strife, wrangling.

Litispence (*litispencia*) the hanging of a suit, till it be tried or decided.

Litoral } (*litoral*) of or
Litorean } belonging to the Sea-side or shore.

Literate (*lituro*) to blot with the pen, to dash out.

Liturgy (*liturgia*) publick service, or a form of publick prayers.

Liturgick (*liturgicus*) pertaining to such a Liturgy; ministerial.

Liberty (*Fr. Liurée*) hath three significations. 1. It is used for a Nobleman or Gentlemans Cloth, or colors worn by his Servants or Followers, with Cognizance or without. *A.1.R.2.c.7. & A.20.ejus.c.1,2. A.8.H.6.c.4. A.8.Ed.4.c.3, &c.* 2. It signifies a delivery of possession. 3. It is the Writ which lies for the heir to obtain the possession or seizin of his lands at the Kings hands, which see in *Fitzh nat.br. fol.155.*

Liberty of Seisin (*deliberatio seifina*) is a delivery of possession of a Land or Tenement, or other things. *West, par.1. Symbol. lib.2. Sect. 169.* calls this a Ceremony in the Common Law, used in the conveyance of Lands or Tenements, &c. where you may see the usual form of it set down.

Libid (*lividus*) black and blew, wan, of the colour of lead; also malicious, envious, backbiting.

Libidity (*lividitas*) blewness, the colour appearing upon a stroak, a dead earthly leaden colour.

Libor (*Lat.*) a black and blew mark in a body, coming of a stroke or blow; also blackness of the eyes coming of humors; also spite, envy, malice.

Lixivated (from *lixivia*) of or like to, or washed with Lee or Lye made of ashes. *Dr.Br.*

Lixor

Lixoz (Lar.) a Water-bearer.

Lizard (*lacertus*) a little beast much like our *Euer*, but without poyson, breeding in Italy and other hot Countrys; whose dung is good to take away spots in the cie, and clear the sight; And its head, being bruised and laid to, draws out thorns or any thing sticking within the flesh, *Bull.*

Lobbe, is a great kind of North-Sea fish. *An. 31. Ed. 3. Stat. 3. ca. 2.*

Local (*localis*) pertaining to a place. It signifies in our Common Law, as much as tyed or annexed to a place certain. Example, the thing is local and annexed to the freehold, *Kitchin fol. 180.*

Located (*locatus*) placed, set in a place, built.

Loche, See *Lohoch*.

Lococession (from *locus* and *cedo*) a giving place. *Dr. Charl.*

Loccmotion (*locus* and *motio*) a moving or stirring from one place to another. *Dr. Br.*

Loculament (*loculamentum*) a place of bords made with holes for Pigeons or Conies; a Coffin for a Book; also the several places wherein the seeds lye, as may be seen in Poppy heads. *Dr. Charl.*

Locuplecty (*locuplectitas*) abundance of wealth.

Locuplete (*locuples*) rich, wealthy, well stored.

Locust (*locusta*) a kind of flying insect or Fly (which the French term *Cigale*) of

which we have none in *England*. Read *Dr. Brown* in his *Vul. Err. lib. 5. ca. 3.* There were divers kinds of these; some hurtful and venomous, others comodious for meat. *Matth. 3. 4. His meat was locusts*, which some conceive to be the tops of hearbs and plants.

Lodemanager, is the hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship from one place to another, and comes from the Dutch **Loot** i. lead, and in the same Dutch, the Pilot is called **Lootsman** or **Diloot**, the man of lead, or casting out his lead to save the Ship from danger. *Min.*

Chaucer makes this word to signifie the skill or art of Navigation. See *Pilot*.

Lodestar, a Star that guides Marriners, the north star.

Lodestone (*magnes*) a stone of the colour of rusty iron, which hath an admirable vertue not only to draw iron to it self, but to make any iron on which it is rubbed, to draw iron also. This stone is found in the *Indian Sea*, and in the Country *Trachonitis*; and is of greatest use in Navigation; for by it Saylor's find out the certain course of their Voyage, the needle in the compass, tempered herewith, still standing directly towards the North and South. *Bull.* Read more of the nature and properties of this stone in *Dr. Br. Vul. Err. l. 2. c. 2, & 3.*

Locution

Locution (*locutio*) a saying, speaking, or word.

Lodeworke, is one of the works belonging to the *Stannaries* in *Cornwal*, for which see *Cam.Br.* in the title *Cornw.* See *Stremeworks*.

Log, the name of an Hebrew measure, as the *Sextarius Atticus* was among the Greeks.

Logarithmes (*logarithmi*) a term in *Mathematicks* signifying numbers, which being fitted to proportional numbers retain always equal differences. *Wing.*

Logick (*logica*) the Art of Logick, the Art of reasoning or disputing. *Logick* (as my Lord *Bacon* says) professes the preparation and contrivance of Aids and Forces for the understanding. Arts Logical, or Intellectual are four in number. Art of Enquiry or Invention; Art of Examination or Judgement; Art of Custody or Memory; and Art of Elocution or Tradition, &c. See more in his *Advancement of Learning*. fol. 218. and 219.

Logician (*logicus*) one skil'd or learned in the Art of Logick.

Logism, the due and judicious understanding of a thing, formerly considered and esteemed of, according to reason. *Ct.*

Logist (*logista*) he that causeth presidents or notable sayings to be registred, a caster

of accounts. The *Logists* among the *Athenians* (saith *Harpocration*) were ten men, elected out of the Tribes, to whom all such as had ended their Office of Magistracy (within 30 days of their Authorities expiration) were to render an account of all such occasions, as they had then administration of in their charge; They not only kept account of the moneys, but likewise of all other matters that appertained to the Kings revenue, &c.

Logistick (*logistice*) the Art of counting or reckoning, the practice of *Arithmetick*, or that part thereof which contains Addition, Substraction, Multiplication, and Division.

Logographers (*logographi*) Lawyers Clerks, they that write Pleas and Causes in the Law, or Books of Accompt.

Logomachy (*logomachia*) a contention in words, strife about words, a verbal altercation.

Lohoch, or **Loch** a Phisical word, and is a thick Syrup, or other soft substance, or confection, which must not be swallowed, but suffered to melt of it self in the mouth, that so it may gently slide down, and thereby have the more vertue against diseases of the Brest, Lungs and throat. *Culpepper* says, it is an Arabick word, & simply signifies a thing to be licked up.

Lollards

Lollards (*Lollardi*) a Sect that abounded here in England in the dayes of *Edw. the Third*, and *Henry the Fifth*. *An. 2. H. 5. ca. 7.* of these read *Stow's Annals* pag. 425. *Tritemius* in his *Chronicle* deduces the name from one *Gualter Lolhard*, a German, as the first author of that Sect, living about the year 1315. And *Chilian* says, *Lollardus fuit Alexianus Monachus & Lollardus quoque dicitur Hereticus Valdensis*. *Cow.*

These *Lollards* were offsprings of the *Wiclephists*, they began in time of *P. Innocent the sixth*, and *Charls the fourth* Emperor of that name, (says another Author.) See their *Tenets* in *B. Spotswoods hist. of Scot. fol. 61.*

Lombardier, an Usurer or Broaker, so called from the *Lombards*, a people of the hithermost part of *Italy*, who were great Usurers, they were called *Lombards* alias *Lombards*, from their long Beards which they were wont to wear. Hence our word *Lumber*, which signifies refuse Householdstuff.

Lombard, is also for the same reason, used for a bank for Usury or Pawns; Hence *Lumbardstreet*, which is still full of Goldsmiths, and Moneyers.

Lome (*lutum*) durt, mud, or mortar.

Longevity (*longavitas*) long or old age.

Longanimity (*longanimitas*) long suffering, patience, forbearance: In divinity it is thus defined; *Longanimity* is an untired confidence of mind, in expecting the good things of the life to come.

Longinquity (*longinquitas*) long distance of place, length of time, continuance, long lasting, or long life.

Longitude (*longitudo*) length of place, time or any other thing. The *Longitude* of a *Star* is nothing else but the arch of the *Ecliptick*, contained between the beginning of *Aries*, and the circle of the stars latitude. In *Geography* the *longitude* of a place is the arch of the *Equinoctial Circle* contained between two *Meridians*, whereof one goeth by the *Canary Islands*, and the other by the place that is given. *Wrights Use of the Sphear.*

Lootsman, See *Pilot* and *Lodomenage*.

Loquacity (*loquacitas*) much talking, babling, or prating.

Loray Law. In the *Memorials* of the *Chamber of Accounts* in *France*, is found an Article to this effect, *Si homines de Loraico vadia duelli temere dederint, &c.* If a combat were once accepted, and after by consent of the Lord of the Fee, were taken up, each of the parties should pay 2s. 6d. But if it were performed, then the party vanquished

quished should forfeit 112 s. And upon this custom grew the French proverb which they use, when any man has had a hard and unjust Judgement, saying, he was tried by the Law of Lora or Bern, ou le batu, paye l'amende, where he that is beaten gives the recompence. Sir. W. Ral.

Lordane. See *Lourdain*.

Loze (Sax.) skil or learning.

Loricated (*loricatus*) armed with a coat of mail or brigandine. Dr. Charl.

Lorimers (Fr. *Lormier*) An. 1. R. 2. ca. 12. is one of the Companies of London, that makes bits for horse bridles, spurs, and such like smal iron-work; The name seems to be taken from the Lat. *Lorum*, and is elsewhere written *Loriners*

Losenger (Sax.) a flatterer or liar. Chaucer.

Lotion (*lotio*) a washing or rinsing.

Loobert or **L'obert**, a tunnel on the top of a roof or house (from the Fr. (*lozert*) *i. apertus*) a place made open to let out the smoak on the top of the house; so we say pound overt, a pound open at the top, that men may see the Cattle impounded and cast in sustenance to them.

Lourdain or **Lordane** (Fr. *Lourdin*) sortish, dunce-like, heavy, dull, blockish. But Sir Rich. Baker in his Chronicle fo. 18. gives this etimo-

logy of it; when the Danes Lorded it here in England, the English were fain to till and ear the ground, whilst the Danes sat idle, and eat the fruit of their labours, and yet in every place, for very fear, were called Lord-Danes, which afterwards became a word of derision, when one would signifie, a Lazy Lubber.

Loubre (Fr.) is the royal seat of the Kings of France in Paris, famous throughout all Europe. The front (which is of masonry, enriched with pillars, frizes, architraves, and all sort of architecture with excellent symmetry and beauty) was began by Francis the first; finished by Hen. his son, and afterwards increased by Francis the second, Charls the ninth; Last of all made the wonder of all other works, by that long and beautiful Gallery, the work of Hen. the fourth.

Lozenge (Fr.) a little square Cake of preserved flowers, hearbs, &c. also a quarry of a glass window, or any thing of that form.

Lubrefaction a making slippery, stirring or quick. Bac.

Lubrical (*lubricus*)

Lubricious Slippery deceitful, incertain; stirring, wanton, lascivious.

Lubricity (from *lubricus*) Slipperiness, incertainty, wantonness, inconjuncty.

Lucerns, a beast almost as big as a Wolf, breeding in *Muscovia* and *Russia*, of colour between red and brown, mingled with black spots, its skin is a very rich Fur. *An. 24. H. 8. ca. 14.*

Lucible (*licibilis*) that is light of itself, that is apt to shine.

Lucid (*lucidus*) clear, bright, shining.

Lucidity (*luciditas*) brightness.

Lucifer (*Lat.*) properly the Star arising before the morning, as messenger of day light, the Day-star: but figuratively the King of *Babylon*, *Nebuchadnezar*; An arch Devil.

Luciferous (*lucifer, a. um*) that brings or causeth light.

Luciferians, a sort of Hereticks, so called from their Author, *Lucifer*, Bishop of *Calaris* in *Sardinia* in time of Pope *Liberius*, and the Emperor *Constantius*, about the year of Christ 365. they held the soul of man was propagated out of the substance of his flesh, &c.

Lucina, *Juno* and *Diana* so called, because they ruled the travel of women, and helped them in that business.

Lucrative (*lucratus*) that is taken with gain or advantage; whereof great profit is made.

Lucretia, a chaste woman; so used from *Lucretia*, a chaste woman of *Rome*, the wife of

Tarquinius Collatinus, who slew her self, because *Sextus Tarquinius* had ravished her.

Lucrificate (*lucrifico*) to gain, or get, to make after-gain.

Lucrous (*lucrosus*) full of gain or lucre, profitable.

Luctation (*luctatio*) wrestling, striving, much contending.

Luctiferous (*luctifer*) that causeth sorrow or mourning.

Luctifonant (*luctifonus*) that signifies sorrow or wailing.

Lucubration (*lucubratio*) a study or work by candle-light.

Lucubratory (*lucubratorius*) of or belonging to studying, or working by candle-light.

Luculency (*luculentia*) brightness, beauty.

Luculent (*luculentus*) full of light, clear; beautiful, famous.

Ludible (*ludibilis*) apt to play, sportive.

Ludibrious (*ludibriosus*) reproachful, shameful, ridiculous.

Ludicral } (*ludicer*) per-
Ludicrous } taining to
play or mirth, mocking, light,
childish. *Greg.*

Ludification (*ludificatio*) a mocking, deceiving or beguiling.

Lues Venerea (*Lat.*) *Morb. Gallicus*, or *Neopolitanus*, the venerean Murrain, or French Pox.

Lu-

Lugent (*lugens*) mourning or lamenting.

Lugubrious (*lugubris*) lamentable, sorrowful, pertaining to grief and mourning.

Luitton (*luitio*) a paying a ransom.

Lumnaria (*Lat.*) the Feast of light; The Feast of Christs Nativity or Christmas, was so called in the Western or Latin Church; because they used many lights and candles at this Feast; or rather, because Christ the light of all lights, *that true light*, then came into the world.

Luminous (*luminosus*) full of light. *Bac.*

Lunar (*lunaris*) pertaining to the moon.

Lunatick (*lunaticus*) that is wood or frantick at a certain time of the moon.

Lunacy, that disease.

Lupercal (*Lat.*) a place dedicated to the God *Pan*, from *Lupa*; because there a she Wolf did nourish *Romulus* and *Remus*. So the Sacrifices and Playes dedicated to *Pan* were called *Lupercalia* or *lupercal* Sacrifices, and the Priests of *Pan* (*luperci*) who on the day of their Sacrifices, ran up and down the City naked, and stroak the hands and bellies of women great with child, with a Goats skin, thereby to signifie both fruitfulness and easie delivrance. *Rider.*

Lupines (*lupinum*) a little

flat pulse, almost like a small bean, but much less and bitter in taste; They are not very good meat, but are sometime used in Physick against worms in children, and the decoction of them takes away spots, and freckles of the face. *Bull.*

Lurdane. See *Lourdain*.

Lurid (*luridus*) pale, wan, black, and blew.

Lusciton (*luscitio*) dimness, pore-blindness of the eyes.

Lushbrough, a base coyn, in the dayes of *Edward* the third.

Lusion (*lusio*) a playing, game or pastime.

Lustration (*lustratio*) compassing, viewing or going about on every side; a purging by Sacrifice, which was done every five years. *Bac.*

Lustrical (*lustricus*) that hath power to purge or make holy, pertaining to purging.

Lustrum (*Lat.*) a Den or Cave for wild beasts; a purging by Sacrifice; also the space of fifty months, or five years. The Romans sometimes kept their account of time by these *Lustrums*, which were so called because they did once in every five years revolution, *Lustrare exercitum Romanum*, by sacrifice purge the Roman Army. Hence we use sometimes, two *Lustrums*, for ten years, three *Lustrums* fifteen years, &c.

Lutheranism, the doctrine or tenets of *Martin Luther*, who (being an *Augustin Monk*) forsook his Monastical course of life, about the year 1515. and from him *Lutherans* took denomination: These differ from the *Calvinists*, chiefly in maintaining *consubstantiation* in the blessed Eucharist, with omnipresence and eternal predestination, to be out of a foreseen faith, and good works, and not absolute; which tenets are impugned by the *Calvinists*. *Heil.*

Luteous (*luteus*) that is made of clay, loam, mud, mortar, earth; filth, muddy.

Lutulent (*lutulentus*) miry, dirty, filthy.

Luxate (*luxo*) to put out of joynt to loosen.

Luxation (*luxatio*) a loosening or putting out of joynt.

Luxurate (*luxurio*) to exceed, to be riotous or wanton, to grow rank.

Luxurious (*luxuriosus*) riotous, given too much to pleasure, excessive.

Lycanthropy (*lycanthropia*) a frenzy or melancholly, which causeth the patient (who thinks he is turned Wolf) to fly all company, and hide himself in dens and corners. See *Were-wolf*.

Lyceum, *Aristotles* School by Athens; Also *Cicero's* School, in his Mannor at *Tusculum*.

Lymphatick (*lymphaticus*) allayed, or mixed with water; Also mad, furious, be-straught.

Lydford Lamb, is to hang men first, and indite them afterwards.

Lyncean } (*lynceus*) per-
Lynceous } raining to the
beast *Lynx*; also quick-sighted, from *Lynceus* one of the *Argonauts*, who was admired for his quickness of sight. He could see the new Moon, the first day when it was in the sign *Aries*, &c.

Lynx (*Lat.*) a spotted beast like a Wolf, having a very perfect sight. This beast breeds chiefly in the Eastern Countries, and is often found in the woods of *Almain* and *Sclavonia*. Hence the phrase of a *Lynx-like-eye*, for one that's good and perfect sighted.

Lypoethamy. See *Lipoethemy*.

Lyrick (*lyricus*) a Poet that makes verses to be sung to the Harp. The best of these among the Grecians was *Pindarus*; and among the Latins, *Horace*. *Lyrick*, taken adjectively, is pertaining to a Harp, that playes on a Harp, or to *Lyrick* verses, which the antients applied to Songs and Hymms.

Lyrist (*lyristes*) a Harper, or one that sings to the Harp.

Mac in Irish is as much as *Fitz* in French, or as *Son*, in English; as *Mac-William*, or *Mac-Adam*, i. the Son of *William*, or the son of *Adam*.

Macaleb, the bastard Coral or Pomander; of whose sweet and shining black berries, chains, and bracelets are made.

Macaronique (Fr.) a confused heap, or huddle of many several things.

Macarons (Fr.) little Fritter-like Buns, or thick Lozenges compounded of Sugar, Almonds, Rose-water, and Musk, pounded together and baked with a gentle fire. Also the Italian *Macaroni*, lumps or gobbets of boiled paste, served up in butter, and strewed over with spice, and grated cheese; a common dish in Italy.

Macedonians (*Macedones*) people of Macedonia, a large Country of Europe.

Macellarious (*macellarius*) pertaining to the Butchers Row or Shambles.

Macellatoz (Lat.) a Butcher.

Macerate (*macero*) to make lean; to mortify, weaken, bring down; also to allay, soak or steep in liquor.

Machiabellian, a subtil Statesman, or cunning Politician; So taken from Ni-

colas Machiavel, Recorder of Florence in Italy, whose Politicks have poisoned almost all Europe.

Machebaltze or **Machibeltantze**, to practise Machiavelianism, or cunning subtil policy.

Machine (*machina*) an instrument, an engine of War, a frame, tool or device; a subtil shift to deceive.

Machinate (*machinor*, from the Hebrew *machane*) to devise or plot, to imagine or contrive, to invent craftily.

Macilent (*macilentus*) lean, thin barren.

Macritude (*macritudo*) leanness, barrenness.

Macrocosmus, (Gr.) the great world.

Macrology (*macrologia*) prolixity in speaking; long and tedious talk or speech, to little or no purpose. It is a figure among Rhetoricians; As, *Vivat Carolus Augustus, & non moriatur, &c.*

Macatoz (Lat.) a killer or murderer.

Maculatures (from *macula*) blotting or waste papers. *Cot.*

Maculate (*maculo*) to stain, spot, or defile; to defame.

Madidate { *madido* } to
Madifie { *madifacio* } wet
or moisten, to make wet, to wash or bath.

Madid (*madidus*) wet or washed, moist, imbrued; also drunken.

Madidity (*madiditas*) moisture, or being full of moistness.

Mador (Lat.) moisture; also sweat.

Madrigal (Ital. *madrigali*) a kind of song.

Magazine (Fr. *Magazin* *quasi mansio gaze*, i. *locus ubi gaze & thesauri reponuntur*) a publick Store-house or Ware-house, most commonly appropriated to appurtenances of War.

Magdaleon (*magdaleo*) a Langate, or long plaister like a Rowler. Dr.Br.

Magellanick Sea, so called from *Ferdinando Magellanus*.

Magi, or the wise men of the East. See *Balthazar*.

Magician (*magus*, a Persian word primitively) the Persians call those *Magos* or *Magicians*, whom the Grecians call *Philosophos*; the Latins, *Sapientes*; the Gauls, *Druyds*; the Egyptians, *Prophets* or *Priests*; the Indians, *Gymnosophists*; the Germans, *Die Pfaffen*; we English, *Wisemen*, *Wizards*, *Cunning-men*, *Southsayers* or *Enchanters*. *Cham*, otherwise called *Zoraster*, King of the *Bactrians* (who reigned 800 years after the siege of *Troy*) is said to be the first inventor of Art Magick.

Pol. Vir. *Magia*, among the Persians, was taken for a sublime sapience, and a Science of the harmony and contents of universals in nature. *Bac.* And see *Sir Wat. Ral. l. i. f. 171.*

Magick Art (*magia*) in general, is wisdom, or contemplation of heavenly Sciences, and is two fold; Natural, which is lawful, and is the ground of all true Physick, and the occult wisdom of nature, without which all mans Reason and Knowledge is Ignorance; The other is Diabolical, superstitious and unlawful, and is called *Necromancy*: whereby men attain to the knowledge of things by the assistance of evil spirits. *Chym. Dict.*

Magistry (*magisterium*) mastership, the rule or office of a Master. Dr.Br.

Magistral (*magistralis*)

Magisterial } pertaining to, or done by a Master or Magistrate; masterlike, artificial. In physick it relates to a Plaister, Salve, or any other thing invented for cure.

Magna Charta, the great Charter, contains a number of Laws ordained the ninth year of *Hen. 3.* and confirmed by *Edw. 1.* We have no ancienter written Law then this, which though it consist of not above Thirty seven Charters or Laws, yet is it of such extent, as all the Law we have is thought in some sort to depend of it. *Holinshed.*

Magnalia (Lat.) great things to be wondred at. As *Magnalia Dei* (mentioned *Ab. 2. 11.*) the great works of God.

Magna-

Magnality (from *magnalia*) an admired greatness.
Br.

Magnanimity (*magnanimitas*) courage, greatness of mind, nobleness of spirit, stoutness of heart.

Magnanimous (*magnanimus*) generous, of a great mind, of a stout spirit.

Magnete (*magnes, etis*) a leadstone. See *Lodestone*.

Magnettick (*magneticus*) belonging to the *Lodestone*, or that which draws unto, or attracts.

Magnify (*magnifico*) to make great account of, to honor much.

Magnificence (*magnificentia*) stateliness, sumptuousness, high achievement, great performance.

Magnificat, part of the *Even-song* among the *Romanists*, or the song of the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, *Luk* 1.46. beginning thus *Magnificat anima mea, &c.* My soul doth magnifie our Lord, &c. At saying of which, they use to stand up, as being a *Canticle* or *Song of joy*, for the delivery whereof, the posture of standing is most proper.

To correct *magnificat* (an *English Proverb*) signifies to attempt to amend *Scripture*, or that which is beyond correction.

Magnifico (*Ital.*) a great or honorable Personage: The chief Noblemen of *Venice* are by a peculiar title, called *Magnifico*.

nifici, or *Magnifico's*. And the *Rectors* of the *Academies* in *Germany* are honored with the same Title.

Magnificent (*magnificus*)

Magnifical } that achieveth worthy acts, noble, sumptuous, acting great matters, majestic.

Magniloquy } (*magni-*

Magniloquence } *loquencia*) a lofty manner of speaking, or a discourse of great matters.

Magniloquent (*magniloquus*) that useth a stately manner of speaking or writing.

Magnitude (*magnitudo*) greatness, largeness, nobleness, valiantness.

Magog (mentioned in *Ezek* 38.) *Gog* in the *Hebrew* signifies (saith *Sr. Hierem*) *testum*, or a covering of a house. And *Pintus* upon *Ezekiel* affirms, that by *Gog* is meant *Antichrist*; For (saith he) *Antichristus erit Diaboli tegumentum sub specie humana*; That *Antichrist* shall be the covering of the *Devil* under humane form. He adds that *Magog*, is as much to say as *Gog*, the letter [M] being an *Hebrew Proposition* and imports as much as *of* or *from*, so he takes *Magog* for those people that follow *Antichrist*. See more in exposition of these two words in *Sir W. Ral Hist. of the World lib. 1. fo. 136.*

Mahin or **Maim** (from the

the Lat. *mancus*) signifies a corporal hurt, whereby a man loseth the use of any member, that is or might be any defence to him in battle. The Canonists call it *Membri mutilationem*, as the Eye, the Hand, the Foot, the scalp of the head, the fore tooth, or (as some say) any finger of the hand. *Glanville. lib. 14. ca. 7.* And *Ugolinus de irregularitatibus; ca. 4. sect. 2. 4. 5.*

Magonel, an instrument to cast stones. *Chauc.*

Mahumetism or **Mahumetanism**, the Religion and profession of Mahumet and the great Turk; which see in *Alchoran*, Mahumets Law-book.

Mahumetan, one that professeth the Religion of Mahumet.

Maid-Mortan. See *Morisco*.

Majestative (*majestativus*) that is full of majesty or majestic.

Mainour, **Manour**, **Metnour** or **Maner** (from the Fr. *Manière*, i. the Manner) signifies in our Common Law, when a Thief, hath stoln and is followed with Hue and Cry, and taken with the Manner, that is, having the thing stola about him, which is called the *Mainour*; And so we say when we find one doing an unlawful act, that we took him in the *mainour* or manner.

Mainpernable (a Law word, and) signifiesailable, or that may be bailed, and **Mainpernors**, are the Sureties for one that is mainprized to appear at a certain day, &c. yet Mr Manwood, 1. part *For. Laws*, pag. 167. Makes a difference between *Bail* and *Mainprize* (*viz.*) that he that is mainprised hath a greater liberty, then he that is bailed, &c.

Major (Lat.) the greater. The *major* proposition of a Syllogism, See in *Syllogism*.

Majorate (*majoro*) to make greater.

Majoration, a making greater. *Bac.*

Malachite (*malachites*) a stone of a dark green colour.

Malacissation (*malacissatio*) a kneading or making soft. *Bac.*

Malacy (*malacia*) a calm, quiet and still time on the Sea; also the inordinate lusting of women with child.

Malaga or **Malaca Sack**, so called from a City of that name in *Andalusia* in Spain, where that kind of wine is made.

Maladie (Fr.) a sickness or disease.

Malanders, a disease in horses, from the Span. (*mal andar*) i. to go ill, for so the disease makes them.

Malediction (*maledictio*) evil speaking, a curse, banning.

ning, imprecation, execration.

Malefactor (Lat.) an evil doer, an offender.

Malefice (*maleficium*) an evil deed, an ill act, a shrewd turn: hurt, displeasure.

Maleficence (*maleficentia*) evil doing.

Maleficate (*malefacio*) to do wrong, to offer abuse, to do evil. *Bac.*

Maletent, in the Statute called the *Confirmation of the Liberties of, &c.* An. 29. Ed. I. ca. 7. is interpreted to be a Toll of forty shillings for every sack of wooll.

Stow in his *Annals* p. 461. calls it a *Maletot* (from the French *maletosse* or *Maletore*) See also the *Stat. de Tallagio non concedendo*.

Malcolence (*malevolentia*) ill-will, heart-burning, spite.

Malignity (*malignitas*) malice premeditated, ill-will, grudge, despight, villany.

Malleable (from *malleus*) tractable, hammerable, which may be wrought or beaten with the hammer.

Malleated (*malleatus*) wrought or beaten with the hammer or beetle.

Malkin, Maukin, or Scovel to make clean an oven (the Italians call it *Scovola di forno*, i. the broom or besome of the oven) the Lat. is *Peniculus*, or *Penicillus*, dim. a pene. i. a rail; because they were in times past, made of the tails

of beasts, as now they are of old clouts. *Min.*

Malmesey, a sort of wine so called from *Arvisium*, a promontory, in the Island *Chio*, vulgarly called *Marvisia* or *Malvisia*, whence comes the best of this sort of Wine.

Maltesian, an Inhabitant of the Island *Malta*, called in Scripture *Melita*.

Mamaluke, a light horseman (in the Syrian and Arabian tongues) The *Mamalukes* were an order of valiant horse-men in the last Empire of Egypt. *Cot.*

Mammeated (*mameatus*) that hath Paps and Teats, or that hath great ones.

Mammon, according to the opinion of *St. Hierome* is a Syriac word, of the singular number and masculine gender, signifying riches, or the God of Riches. *Hierom. sup. Math. ca. 17.* The *Mammon* of iniquity, is expounded to be riches unjustly detained from them to whom it is due. *Greg.*

Mammonist (from *mammon*) may be taken for a worldling, or one that seeks after riches.

Mammooda, a coyn among the East Indians of equal value with our shilling. *Herb.*

Manation (*manatio*) a flowing, or running, a trickling down.

Mancote, signifies a pecuniary compensation for killing a man. *Lambert* in his exposition of Saxon words *verbo*, *Æstimatio*. Of which read *Roger Hoveden* also in the latter part of his *Annals*, fol. 344. a b.

Mancipate (*mancipo*) to deliver possession, to give the right to another, to sell for money.

Mancipation (*mancipatio*) a manner of selling before witnesses, with sundry ceremonies, &c. so called à manu captione, from taking that which is sold into ones hands or possession. See *Emancipate*.

Manciple (*manceps*) a Carter or one that in Colleges or Hospitals buyes victuals and common provision into the house.

Mancuse (*mancusa*) of the ancient pence (which weighed about three pennies of our money) thirty (as *Alfric* Arch Bishop of *Canterbury*, in his *Saxon Grammer*, notes) made a *Mancus*, which some think to be all one with a *Mark*; for that *Manca*, or *Mancusa* is translated in ancient Books, by *Marca*; and *Manca* (as appears by an old fragment) was *quinta pars uncie*. These *Mancuse* or *Mancus* were reckoned both in gold and silver. For about the year of our Lord 680 *Ina* King of the West Saxons, as we read in *Malmsbury*, enfor-

ced the Kentish men to redeem their peace at thirty thousand *Manca's* of gold. In the notes upon *Canutus* Laws. I find this difference, that *Mancusa* was as much as a *Mark* of silver, and *Manca* was a square peece of gold commonly valued at thirty pence. *Cam Rem. fo. 181.*

Mandate (*mandatum*) a commandement, a message, commission, or any thing that one is commanded to speak or do. In our Common Law it is a commandement judicial of the King or his Justices to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice, whereof you shall see diversity in the table of the *Register judicial*. *Verbo*, *Mandatum*.

Mandatary (*madatarius*) he to whom a commandement or charge is given; or he that comes to a *Benifice* by a *Mandamus*.

Mandible (*mandibilis*) eatable, or that may be eaten; and

Mandible (*m^andibula*) the Jaw.

Mandilian or **Mandilion** (from the Fr. *Mandil* or *Mandille*) a loose Cassock, such as Souldiers use to wear.

Mandrake or **Mandrage** (from the Gr. *μάνδρα*. i. a Den or Hole, because it useth to grow about Dens or Caves) a strange plant bearing yellow round apples, the root of it is great and white like

like a Radish root, and is divided into two or more parts, growing sometimes like the legs of a man. This root, especially the bark of it, is extremely cold and dry, even to the fourth degree. It is therefore very dangerous to receive inwardly, for that the least quantity too much, will quickly kill a man. Chyrurgeons use to steep this root in wine, and give it to be drunk by such as they must cut, saw, or burn in any part, for its cold operation causeth sleep, and maketh the body insensible for a time. See the confutation of many false conceptions concerning this plant *Mandrake*, in Dr. Br. Vul. Er. l. 2. ca. 6.

Mandrakes, lovely or amiable, so in the Hebrew; The Greek translates them Apples of *Mandragoras* or *Mandrake Apples*; they were such things as gave a smell, Gen. 30. 14. Cant. 7. 13. Wilson.

Manducable (from *Manduco*) eatable, that may be chewed or eaten.

Manducation (*manducatio*) a chewing or eating.

Mandy Tuesday. See in Day.

Mangonize (*mangonizo*) to polish, paint, or trim up a thing.

Mangonism, the craft of pampering, trimming or setting out saleable things.

Maniable (from *manus*) that may be managed by the

hand, tractable. *Bac.*

Maniack (*maniacus*) mad, frantick, brain-sick, wild-headed.

Manichees, a sort of Hereticks so called from one *Manes* a Persian the first broadcaster of that Heresie. They held a fatal necessity of sinning, &c. with other damnable Tenents. This *Manes* affirmed himself to be both Christ and the Paraclet too, and sent out his twelve Disciples about the world, to spread abroad his heretical Dogms, &c.

Manacles (*manica*) hand-Fetters, or Givies wherewith Prisoners are bound by the hands.

Manifesto (Lat.) an open or publick declaration, most commonly of some Prince or Commonwealth, concerning publick matters.

Maniple (*manipulus*) a gripe, a handful, a bundle; But more particularly, it is a Fannel or Scarf-like ornament worn about the left Wrist of a sacrificing Priest. Also a file of ten Souldiers under one Captain and Tent; so called because their hand-strokes in fighting went together. *Thom.* or because they fought *sub eodem manipulo fœni* (an handful of hay being used at that time instead of a flag.) *Ovid.*

Pertica

*Pertica suspensa pendebat longa maniplos,
Unde manipularis nomina miles habet.*

But I find in some Authors, that the ancient Roman Manipule, consisted of 200 Souldiers See *Legion*.

Manipular (*manipularis*) belonging to a band of men.

Manna (Gr.) man, or the dew of heaven; a delicate food, wherewith God fed the children of Israel, it falling from heaven in manner of a dew, white, and somewhat like Coriander seed; with which the Israelites lived forty years in the Wilderness, till they came to the Borders of the Land of Canaan. At first sending hereof the people were in such admiration that they said to each other, *manhu?* i. *quid est hoc?* what is this? which seems to be the cause why it was afterward called Manna. In phylick it is taken for a kind of dew, or grained Manna, which, falling in hot Countries upon trees and hearbs before break of day, doth there congeal, almost like crums of white bread, and is gathered, and choycely kept, as a gentle purger of choler; it is sweet of taste, the best whereof comes from *Calabria*, where they gather it from the leaf of the Mulberry Tree. *Nat. Hist.* 165. It is also taken for any sweet matter extract-

ed out of any thing.

Mansion (*mansio*) a tarrying, a baiting, an abiding. Also (as *Bracton* defines it. *lib. 5. cap. 28. num. 1.*) it is a dwelling consisting of one or more houses without any neighbor; And yet he grants forthwith, that *Mansio Mansioni possit esse vicinata*. I find it most commonly used for the Lords chief dwelling house within his Fee, whether it have neighbors adjoining or not, otherwise called the capital Mesuage. *Bracton lib. 2. ca. 26.* or the chief Mannor place. *Mansio* among the ancient Romans was a place appointed for the lodging of the Prince or Souldiers in their journey or march, furnished with convenient entertainment by the neighbors adjoining, &c. *Cow.*

Manslaughter (*homicidium*) is the unlawful killing a man without pre-pensed malice; As when two, that formerly meant no harm to one another, meet together, and, upon some sudden occasion, falling out, the one kills the other. *West par. 2. Symb. titulo Inditements: Sect. 44.*

It differs from Murther, because it is not done with pre-pensed or foregoing malice;

lice; And from Chancemedly, because it hath a present intent to kill; and this is Felony, but admits Clergy for the first time. *Stawnf. pl. Cor. lib. 1. ca. 9. and Britton ca. 9.* It is confounded with murder in the *Stat. 28. Ed. 3. ca. 11.*

Manfuerete (*mansuetus*) gentle, courteous, meek, mild, humble, tractable.

Manfuetude (*mansuetudo*) gentleness, meekness, tractableness, humility.

Mantaculate (*manticator*) to do a thing closely, as to pick a purse.

Manticoze or **Manticozn**, (Ital. *Manticora*) a ravenous and mankind Indian beast, that hath three ranks, and very sharp teeth, he hath a face like a man, and body like a Lyon. *Plin. l. 8. ca. 21.*

Mantile or **Mantle** (Lat. *Mantile* Br. *Mantel*) a kind of cloak which Souldiers in times past used in winter, a long hanging Cloak; It is taken for a long robe, *An. 24. H. 8. ca. 14.* Now it is called a *Leaguer Cloak*; and the Ladies have appropriated the name to a kind of Cloak which they do wear.

Also a term in Herauldry, and was anciently a kind of Cloak or *Mantle*, encompassing the Coat armor, but now is that flourish which

proceeds from the *Wreath*, and *Helm*, and descends externally on each side the *Escorcheon*.

Manual (*manualis*) that fills the hand, that one may fold, cast or carry in the hand. It is also used substantively; as

a **Manual** (*manuale*) a small portable volume, a book which may bee carried in ones hand. *Manuel* in the Common Law is a thing whereof present profit may be made. *Stawnf. Herog. fol. 54.*

Manuaty (*manuarius*) gotten by handy labor, or that fills the hand.

Manucaption (*manucap-tio*) a taking by, or with the hand.

Manuduction (*manuductio*) a leading or guiding by the hand.

Manumission (*manumissio*) a deliverance out of Bondage, an enfranchisement, a making free.

Manumit or **Manumisse** (*manumitto*) to enfranchise, to make a Slave or Bondman free, which was in old time thus. The Lord of the Slave holding him by the head, arm, or other part, said before witness, *I will that this man go free*, and in so saying, shoved him forward out of his hand. See more of this in *Cowel*.

Manutention

Manutention (from *manu tenere*) a holding with the hand. *Lo Herb. H. 8.*

Maranatha (i. e. *adventus Dei, Deus venit, vel usque adventum Domini*) a curse mentioned in 1 Cor. 16. *Anathema Maranatha*, the third and highest degree of Excommunication. *Dr. Ham. Anat. fo. 600.*

Marabettis, a little Spanish coin, whereof thirty four make but the Royal, or six pence sterling.

Marcasite or **Marquesite** (*marcasita*) a stone participating with the nature of some metal, yet in so small quantity, that the metal cannot be melted from it, but will evaporate away in smoke, the stone turning to ashes; those *Marchasites* are commonly in colour like the metal mixed with them, whether it be Gold, Silver, Brass, or any other. Some affirm a *Marchasite* to be any stone out of which fire may be stricken. *Bull.*

Marcescible (*marcescibilis*) apt or easie to rot or putrefie.

Marcgrabe or **Martgrabe** (*Germ.*) a County or Earl of the Borders, Frontiers or *Marches*: with us a *Marquess*.

Marches (from the *Germ.* *March*. i. a border, or from the *Fr.* *Marque*. i. a Mark) the borders, bounds or limits of any place, Region, or Coun-

try, as between us and Wales, or between us and Scotland. *An. 24. H. 8. ca. 9.*

Marcheta, *Eugenius* the third King of Scotland did wickedly ordain, that the Lord or Master of the ground or land, should have the first nights lodging with every married woman within the same; which Ordinance was afterwards abrogated by King *Malcolm* the third, who ordained, that the Bridegroom should have the sole use of his own Wife, and therefore should pay to the Lord, a piece of money called *Marta*. *Heñor Boetius lib. 3. ca. 12. Spotswood's Hist. fol. 29.* Mr. Skene says, that *Marcheta mulieris* is the raid of the woman, or the first carnal copulation with her. p. 93.

Marchionesse the wife of a *Marquess*.

Marcid (*marcidus*) withered, rotten, feeble, lither.

Marcidus (*marcidiosus*) very rotten, feeble, &c.

Marcionists, old condemned Hereticks, so called of their first Master *Marcion*, a Stoick Philosopher, who held a detestable opinion, that Christ was not the Son of God.

Marcor (*Lat.*) rottenness, withering, pining away.

Marmaid, a Syren or Sea-fish, having the upper part to the Girdle like a woman

man, and the neather like a fish. See *Neriad*, *Syrens*, and *Mer-maid*.

Night Mare, a disease in the night, that troubles one so in his sleep, that he can scarce fetch his breath. See *Incubus*.

Marshall. See *Marshal*.

Margarittiferous (*margaritifer*) that brings forth, or hath plenty of pearls or *Margarites*, which are found in the shel-fish, especially in Oysters, the best are brought out of *India*, yet they are also found in our English and Flemish Seas, but not in such perfection.

Marginal { *marginalis* }

Marginean { *marginus* }
belonging to the brim or margin, written in the margin.

Marine } (*marinus*) be-
Maritan } longing to, or
near the Sea; also strange, as
from beyond Sea.

Marital (*maritalis*) be-
longing to marriage or Wed-
lock. on the Husbands part.

Maritime (*maritimus*) be-
longing to, or near the Sea;
wavering and changeable.

Mark, is with us 13 s.
4 d. In Scotland but 13 d. ob.
See *Marcheta*.

Marmorean (*marmoreus*)
of marble, or that is like it in
colour, hardness, &c.

Maronean Wine, wine
of such vertue and strength,
that if twenty times so much
water be put to it, it will still

keep his vertue. And is so
called from *Marenea* or *Marog-
na* a City of *Ciconia* where it is
made. *Rider*.

Maronites (so called
from one *Maron*, who is men-
tioned in the fifth Act of the
Constantinopolitan Council) a
sort of Christians who are
onely found in Mount *Liba-
nus* in *Syria*, they have a Pa-
triark, whose name is al-
ways *Peter*, they were a limb
of the *Jacobites*; but received
the Roman Catholick Religi-
on in the Papacy of *Clement*
the Eighth, who sent them a
Catechism printed at *Rome* in
the Arabian language. *Sands*
p. 172.

Marque (seems to be a
French word, signifying *na-
tam, vel signum*, or else to come
from the Ger. *March*. i. *limes*,
or from *Marc*, a Britan word
(used not onely by the now
Welch, but also by the *Armori-
cans*) signifying as much as
note or character) signifies in
the antient Statutes of our
Land, as much as *Reprizals*;
as *An. 4. H. 5. c. 7. Marques* and
Reprizals are used as *Synoni-
ma*; and Letters of *Marque*
are found in the same signifi-
cation in the same Chap-
ter, &c. *Cow*. See *Law of*
Marque.

Marquetry, is a most cu-
rious work wrought of wood
of divers colours, and divers
sorts, into the shape of knots,
flowers and other devices
with that excellency of cun-
ning

ning, as they seem all to be one peece, and rather the work of nature then Art; Chequer work, inlaid work. *Marquetric*, properly belongs to Joyners, as *Mosaïque* to Masons and Stone-cutters, though some Authors confound them. See *Mosaïque*.

Marquess or **Marquis** (*marchio*) by the opinion of *Hotom.* comes of the Germ. **March**, i. *limes*, signifying originally as much as *custos limitis*, or comes & *praefectus limitis*, &c. These are with us in honor and place next Dukes. See *Cassanavius de consuetud. Burg.* p. 15. See *Marcgrave*.

Marquissate (Fr. *Marquissat*) a Marquithip or Marquissdom, the Territories of a Marquess.

Marrow (Fr. *marauld*) a fellow, a Knave, or Rascal.

Mars, the Heathen god of War; taken for War or Battle it self. Also one of the seven Planets. See *Saturn*.

Marshal (Fr. *Mareschal*) with us there are divers Officers of this name; but one most noble of all the rest, who is called Lord or Earl Marshal of England, of whom mention is made in divers Statutes, as *An. 1. H. 4. ca. 7.* and *14.* and *An. 13. Ric. 2. ca. 2.* His Office consists especially in matters of War and Arms, as well with us, as in other

Countries, whereof you may read in *de Lupanus Magistratibus Franciae lib. 1. ca. Marschallus*, & *Tilius lib. 2. c. de Constabili*, *Mariscallo*, &c. The next to this is the Marshal of the Kings house, then the Marshal of the Justices in Eyre, Marshal of the Upper Bench Prison in Southwark, Marshal of the Kings hall, Marshal of the Exchequer, &c. whereof see *Cowel*.

In every Regiment of Soldiers there is a Marshal, whose Office is to look to Prisoners of War, and to put in execution all sentences or orders of the Council of War upon offenders, &c. In France the firsts time there were but two Lord Marshals of France, now there are ten, who having their several Provinces assigned them by the King, ride circuits, are present at all general musters, to see how military discipline is observed in Garrisons, view the fortifications and reparations of Frontier Towns, the munition and victual of Arsenals and Store-houses, and lastly, provide for the punishment and suppression of all vagrant and idle Rogues; And as they (under the Constable) command all Dukes, Earls, Barons, Captains and Gentlemen; so may they neither give battle, make Proclamation, nor muster any men, without his commandement. *Cot.*

In the old Saxon it was **Marſcale**; **Mare** being the general name for a *Horse*, Male and Female; and **Scale** ſignified a kind of ſervant, as *Scalco* ſtill does in *Italian*: So that **Marſcale** (now *Marſhal*) was with our Anceſtors *Curator equorum*, one that had the charge of horſes; and in *France* a *Farrier* is ſtill called *Mareſchal*. Verſt.

Martgrave. See *Marcgrave*.

Martial (*martialis*) born under the Planets of *Mars*; warlike.

Martial Law, is the Law that depends on the voyce of the King, or the Kings Lieutenant, or of the General or his Officers in Wars. *Smith de Repub. Angl. l. 2. c. 3.* See *Law of Arms*.

Martichoze, a beaſt found in the Indies, which hath the face of a Man, and the body of a Lyon, who counterſeits the ſound of Flutes to charm paſſengers, and then entraps and kills them: *Cteſias*.

Martingale (Fr.) a Thong of leather, the one end whereof is faſtened under the chops of a horſe, and the other to the fore Girth betwixt his fore legs to make him rein well, and hinder him from caſting up his head, as many young horſes do.

Martyrologe (*martyrologium*) a book that treats of the Acts, names, and ſufferings of Martyrs.

Macle in blazon (Fr *Macle*) a ſhort Lozenge, having a ſquare hole in the miſt.

Masculine (*maſculinus*) of the male kind, manly.

Maſſe, comes from the Lat. *miſſa*, but whether *miſſa* be derived from the Hebrew, or be a Latin word corrupted, is no ſmal controverſie; They that derive it from the Hebrew, conceive it comes from מִסָּח *Miſſah*, which ſignifies an Oblation or Offering; They that account it to be a Latin word corrupted, conceive the Fathers uſed it inſtead of *miſſio*, a ſending away: For in ancient times when the *Maſs* or publick ſervice was ended; and the communicants addreſſed themſelves to be partakers of the holy Eucharift, it was a cuſtom to ſend away the younger ſort, ſuch as were not yet fully inſtructed and catechized; Hence *miſſa* was taken for, and ſignified a Sacrifice, an Oblation or Offering.

The old Saxons called all holy days, *Maſs days*; becauſe they were obliged to hear *Maſs* on thoſe days. *Chriſt caveat* in part. See *Laminas*.

Maſſicot (Fr.) Oaker made of Ceruſe, or white lead.

Maſtication (*maſtication*) an eating or chewing.

Maſtick (*maſtiche*) a white and clear gum, of a ſweet ſa-

vor, and grows on the Lennick tree in the Island Chios. It is temperate in heat, and of a dry binding nature, wherefore it strengthens the Stomack, staies vomiting, and stops any issue of blood. Some use to rub their teeth with it, as well to whiten them, as to fasten such as are loose.

Masticine (*masticinus*) of, or pertaining to, or of the colour of mastic.

Mastigopher (*mostigophorus*) a fellow worthy to be whipped; also an usher, who with whips removed the people, where there was much press.

Mastruke (*mastruca*) a garment that men of Sardinia used, a Robe made of Wolves or Deers skins, which the Nobles in old time were wont to wear in Winter.

Mateologie (*mateologia*) vain inquiry or over curious search into high matters and mysteries.

Mateotechnie (*mateotechnia*) the vanity which is in science or craft, vain knowledge.

Materia prima (Lat.) the first matter or subject of all substantial forms, whereof all natural bodies consist.

Materiation (*materiatio*) the selling of timber for building, preparing of timber wood for service in War. Dr.Br.

Maternal (*maternus*) of or belonging to a mother, on the mothers side, motherly.

Maternity (*maternitas*) motherhood, the being a mother.

Mathematical (*mathematicus*) of or pertaining to the Mathematicks, or to a Mathematician.

Mathematicks (*mathematica*) Sciences or Arts, taught by demonstration, and comprehend four of the liberal Sciences (viz.) Arithmetick (wherein Algebra is comprehended) Geometry, Musick, Astronomy; wherein the Egyptians and Caldeans first excelled.

Mathematician (*mathematicus*) one skilful in the Mathematicks.

Mathuring, Friars so called, being of the order of the Holy Trinity, whose principal institute is to redeem poor Christian Captives from the slavery of the Turk; to which purpose they beg alms, and depute a person of their own to go to Argier, &c. to carry the price of their redemption.

Matricide (*matricidium*) the killing of ones mother; if from *Matricida*, then tis a matricide, or one that kills his own mother, as that cruel Tirant and monster of men Nero did.

Matrix (*matrix*) the place in the womb, where the child is conceived.

Matrices of Letters or Characters, are those moulds or forms, in which the Letters and

and Characters which Printers use are formed and fashioned by the Letter-Founder.

Matriculate (Ital. *matriculare*) to register names. It comes of *mater*, a mother; For then are young Scollars in an University said to be *Matriculated*, when they are sworn and registred into the Society of their Foster-mother of Learning, the University.

Matrimonial (*matrimonialis*) of or belonging to matrimony, Marriage or Wedlock.

Matins (*preces matutinae*) morning prayers.

Matured (*maturatus*) hastened, soon finished, made ripe. Dr.Br.

Maturatthe (*maturativus*) apt to ripen, or helping to ripenels.

Maturity (*maturitas*) ripeness, fulness of age, fitness of time, perfection.

Matutinal (*matutinalis*) belonging to the morning, or morning prayer.

*Aëre nam vacuo pendentia Mausolæi,
Laudibus immodicis Cares ad astra ferunt.*

The *Mausolæa* hanging in the Skie
The men of *Caria*'s praises deifie.

Hence any sumptuous Monument, Tomb, or Sepulchre, is called a *Mausoleum*.

Maxillary (*maxillaris*)
Maxillar } belonging to

Maugre (Fr. *maulgré*, i. *animo iniquo*) in spite of ones heart or teeth, against ones will; As the wife, *maugre* the husband. *Little. fol. 124.* that is, whether the husband will or nor.

Maunder (Fr. *Mande*) a Flasket, open Basket, or Pannier having handles; a Handbasket.

Maunder Thursday (*dies mandati*) This was the Eve or day next before our Saviours crucifixion; and usually called *Holy Thursday*. See more in *Day*.

Mausoleum (Lat.) a famous Sepulchre, built by Queen *Artemisia* in honor of her Husband *Mausolus* King of *Caria*, and accounted one of the Worlds wonders, it being twenty five Cubits high, supported with thirty six curious Pillars, and consisting of 411 foot in circuit, all of Marble, and of famous sculpture, of which *Martial*.

the jaw-bone. *Bac.*

Maxime (*maxima*) a principle, a rule that may not be denied, a proposition, an Aphorism or principle in any art.

Maxims in Law are the foundations of the Law, and the conclusions of reason, which ought not at any time to be impeached or impugned: As for example it is a *Maxim*, that if a man have issue two sons, by divers women, and the one of them purchase lands in Fee, and die without issue, the other brother shall never be his heir, &c. with divers like.

Maximty (*maximitas*) exceeding greatness.

Mazar or *Mazer* (Belg. *Maefer* or *Maser*, i. a Maple, or the knob in the Maple) a broad, flat, standing cup to drink in; so called because such cups are often made of Maple, or of the knots of it: There is also a kind of small Cherries so called, *Min*.

Maze, an astonishment; sometimes a device, like a Labyrinth, made in some Gardens in manner of a knot, with so many intricate turnings, that if one be once entred into it, it is hard getting out.

Mead, (Belg. *Mede*, Sax. *Mæd*) See *Hydromel* and *Bragget*.

Meander (*Meander*) a river in *Phrygia*, now called *Madic* or *Palazzia*, having many turnings, &c. Hence any oblique turning or crooked winding is called *Meander*, and *Meandrous* is used for crooked, or full of turnings.

Mean, the Tenor in Song or Musick, it is an inner part between the *Treble* and *Base*, so called, because *medium locum obtineat*.

Mese, a measure of herring: Also taken by some for a Measure or House, *Kitch. fo. 239*. See *Mese*.

Measure of length, three barley corns measured from end to end make an inch, twelve inches a foot, three foot a yard, five yards and a half a Rood, Pole, or Pearch, forty Roods in length and four in breadth make an Acre of land according to the Statute, forty Roods in length onely make a Furlong, eight Furlongs an English mile; which is 1760 yards, 5280 foot, 63360 inches, or 190080 barley corns.

A step is two foot and an half, the fadom seven foot, an English Ell three foot, and nine inches, which measures differ from other Countries that have a Geometrical measure; As four barley corns in thickness make a Finger or measure, four Fingers a Hand, four of those Hands in breadth a Foot, five of those Feet a Geometrical Pace, and 125 Paces a Furlong; eight Furlongs, or 1000 Paces five foot to a Pace, make an Italian mile; 3000 Paces make a league, 4000 a common Dutch mile, and 5000 Paces make a German or great Dutch mile.

Mecenas (*Mecenas*) a Patron or Benefactor to learned men: so called of *Mecenas* a noble Roman, who being in great favour with *Augustus* the Emperor, was a special friend to the Poets *Virgil* and *Horace*, and generally a supporter of all learned men.

Mechanick (*mechanicus*) a Handicrafts man, a man of Occupation, a Trades-man. The seven Mechanical Arts are first, Agriculture, or Husbandry. Secondly, Cloathing. Thirdly, Navigation. Fourthly, Hunting. Fifthly, Architecture. Six, Medicine. And seventhly, Military discipline.

Mechatation (*machatio*) fornication, Whoredom, strumpeting.

Medalla (Fr. *Medaille*)

Medal an ancient and flat Jewel, or a peece of ancient coyn or plate, wherein the figure of some notable person, or some ingenious devise is cast or cut, examples of the first are common and usual; of the later, we read, that when some dislikes grew between the English and States of the united Provinces, they fearing it might tend to the hurt of both, caused to be imprinted two pitchers floating on the water upon a *Medalla*, with this Motto, *Sic collidimur, frangimur. Cam.*

Mede (Belg. or *medea*.) See Bragget.

Medea, a notable Sorceress, whom Poets feign to have had the power or skill to renew youth, and make old men young, &c. and this was nothing else but that from the knowledge of Simples, she had a Receipt to make white hair black, and reduce old heads into the tincture of youth again. Br.

Median (*medius*) the middle, half, mean; not deserving praise or dispraise.

Mediastine (*mediastinum*) a partition made in the body by certain thin skins, which divide the whole breast, from the Throat to the Midriff into two hollow bosoms. Cotgr.

Mediation (*mediatio*) a deviding in the middle, an intreating or beseeching, an intercession, an arbitrating a controversie.

Medicable (*medicabilis*) that can heal or be healed, curable.

Medical month, consists of twenty six daies, and twenty two hours, &c. See Month.

Medicament (*medicamentum*) a medicine, Drug, Physick, or certain salve.

Medicuable (*medicinabilis*) that may be cured or healed.

Mediety (*medietas*) the middle, the half.

Mediunnum, a certain measure containing six bushels.

Mediocrity (*mediocritas*) a mean, competency, indifferency, temper, moderation.

Medisance (Fr. *mesdisance*) reproach, obloquy, detraction. Mr. Montag.

Meditative (*meditativus*) apt to meditate, or cast in the mind.

Mediterranean (*mediterraneus*) in the middle of the Land; far from the Sea.

Mediterranean Sea (so called because it hath its course in the midst of the earth) is that which stretcheth itself from West to East, dividing Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Medullar (*medullaris*) pertaining to the marrow, inward.

Medusean (pertaining to *Medusa*) a woman of great beauty, whose locks (of gold colour) *Minerva* turned into snakes, because she lay with *Neptune* in *Minerva's* Temple, &c.

Meen (Fr. *mine*) the countenance, look, gesture, or posture of the face; also the feature, outward face or shew. *Parthenissa*.

Megara, one of the Furies. See *Furies*.

Megalestan or **Megalensian Plays** (*megalesia*) were Plays or Games at Rome, in honor of *Cybele* the Goddess.

Megalopsychie (*megalopsychia*) magnanimity.

Meganologie (Gr.) a speaking or discourse of magnitude or greatness.

Megrime or **Migraine** (*Hemicrania*) a pain coming by fits in the temples of the head, from *ἡμι*. i. semi half, and *κεφαλή*, i. the skull, or brain-pan. It is a disease that pains onely the one half of the brain at once, and therefore called *Megrime*, or *Hemicrain*.

Melancholy (*melancholia*) black choler caused by adustion of the blood; also sadness, pensiveness, solitariness. *Melancholy* is by Physicians reckoned for one of the four humors of mans body, and resembles the Earth, as *Choler* doth the fire; *Blood* the air; *Phleme* the water. It is said to be the grossest of all four, which, if it abound too much, causeth heaviness and sadness of mind.

Melampod (*melampodium*) the hearb called *Hellebore*.

Melchior, The name of one of the three Kings of *Cullein*. See *Balthazar*.

Melchiorists, a sort of Heretiques, so called from one *Melchior* their first founder.

Melchites, a Sect in Syria so called, who are subject to the Patriark of *Antioch*, and are of the same Tenets with the Grecians, except onely, that they celebrate divine service, as solemnly on the Saturday, as Sunday; They take

take their denomination from *Melchi*, which in the Syriac signifies a King, because in matters of Religion, the people followed the Emperors Injunctions, and were of the Kings Religion, as the saying is. *Heil.*

Meliorate (*melioro*) to wax better, then before.

Melioration (*melioratio*) an improvement, a bettering, a making or growing better.

Meliority (*melioritas*) betterness improvement.

Melittism (*melitismus*) a drink made of honey and wine.

Mellatton (*mellatio*) the time of taking honey out of the Hives.

Mellean } (*melleus*) of or
Melleous } like honey,
sweet, yellow.

Melliferous (*mellifer*) that bringeth or beareth honey.

Mellificate (*mellifico*) to make honey.

Mellifluent } (*mellifluus*)

Mellifluous } sweet as honey, that out of which honey flows: Also elequent of speech.

Melliloquent (*melliloquus*) that speaketh sweetly.

Melliturgie (*Fr.*) the making of honey, Bees-work. *Cor.*

Mellona or **Mellonta**, the Goddess of honey.

Melody (*melodia*) harmo-

ny, sweet singing, a musical or sweet aire.

Melpomene (*Gr. i. cantans*) one of the Muses, who first made Tragedies.

Membrane (*membrana*) the upmost thin skin in any part of the body, whereof there be many and of several appellations. As the *Pleuretique membrane*, which is large and two fold, through whose doubles pass all the Sinews, Veins, and Arteries, which are between the ribs; the inside whereof (as also the breast or bulk) it wholly covers. Also a skin of parchment, or the pill or pilling between the bark and tree.

Membranatick (*membrana-ticus*) of or pertaining to a membrane.

Membrature (*membratura*) a setting or ordering of members or parts.

Memozandum (*Lat.*) a common word; signifying a note or token of what we would have remembered; the word importing as much.

Memoztal (*memoriale*) that which puts one in mind of, a Remembrancer, a Record, or book of remembrances.

Memoztous (*memoriosus*) that hath a good memory.

Memphians } Egyptians
Memphists } so called
from the City *Memphis* in Egypt.

Mendaciloquent (*mendaciloquus*) that tels lies, or untruths, false speaking.

Mendicant (from *mendico*) a Begger, also begging.

Mendicity (*mendicitas*) beggary, poverty, the state of a begger.

Mental servant (from *mētia*, i. walls) a servant that lives within the walls of his Masters dwelling house, a domestick servant. Perhaps rather from the old English word *Menn*, which signifies family, and so tis one of the family.

Meninges (*meninx*) two thin skins, that compass or enwrap the brain, the one called *dura mater*, which is the stronger of the two, and next the scull; the other *pia mater*, which is within the first, being more tender and fine, and close, wrapping the brain itself; if either of these skins be wounded, it causeth speedy death.

Menologe (*menologium*) a speaking of Months, or a Book so called, wherein the reason of the Monthes is given.

Mensal (*mensalis*) of or belonging to a Table.

Mension (*mensio*) a measuring.

Menstrual (*menstrualis*) belonging to, or during a month.

Menstruosity (*menstruositas*) flowers, the monthly flux of women.

Menstruant } (*menstruo-*
Menstruus } *fus*) that
abounds with such monthly

flowers, or which belongs thereto.

Mensurate (*mensuro*) to mere or measure.

Mental (from *mens*) that which is onely thought in the mind.

Mentition (*mentitio*) a lying, forging or telling untruths.

Mephittick (*mephiticus*) stinking, dampish, as the stink, or ill savour of the earth.

Meracity (*meracitas*) cleer-ness, or pureness, without mixture.

Mercable (*mercabilis*) that may be bought.

Mercative (*mercativus*) belonging to Chapmanry.

Mercature (*mercatura*) the Trade of Merchandise.

Mercedary (*mercedarius*) is used both for him that gives wages for labor, or for him that receives it.

Merchenlage, was one of the three sorts of Laws out of which the Conqueror framed ours, mingled with those of Normandy. Cam; Britan. pag. 94; who also pag. 103. shews, that in Anno 1016, this land was divided into three parts, whereof the West Saxons had one, governing it by the Laws called West Saxon Laws, or West Saxonlage, and that contained these nine Shires, Kent, Southsex, Southrey, Barkeshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Sommerfet, Dorset, and Devonshire.

The

The second by the *Danes*, which was governed by the Law called *Danelage*, and that contained these fifteen Shires, *York*, *Darby*, *Nottingham*, *Leicester*, *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Bucks*, *Hartford*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, *Northfolk*, *Southfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntington*.

The third was possessed and governed by the *Mercians*, whose Law was called *Merchenlage*, which were these eight, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Chester*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*.

Mercury (*mercurius*) the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*; he was the messenger of the gods, the god of Eloquence, Merchandize, Chivalry, and Thievery; also author of the Harp, and guider of the way, he was said to have wings on his arms, and feet. It is commonly used for a swift messenger, or for a book of news, because such books are (as it were) the messengers of the newes.

Mercury, with the Alchemists is *Quicksilver*. Also one of the seven Planets. See *Saturn*.

Mercurial (*mercurialis*) of *Mercury*, born under the Planet *Mercury*; hence humorous or fantastical; Also prating, talkative; subtil, or deceitful.

Mercurialize, to be humorous or phantastical, to be light footed, to prattle or

babble; Also to be eloquent, as *Mercury* was.

Merdisferous (*merdisifer*) that farmeth dung, a Goldfinder.

Meretricious (*meretricius*) whorish, pertaining to whoredom.

Meridian (*circulus meridianus*) is an immovable, and one of the greater circles passing through the Poles of the world; It is called the *Meridian* of *Meridies*, noontide, because when the Sun rising from the East toucheth this line with the center of his body, then it is noon to those over whose *Zenith* that circle passeth, and midnight to their *Antipodes*. The number of *Meridians*, are 180 (allowing two to every degree in the *Equinoctial*) which all concentre in either Pole, and are the utmost bounds of longitude. *Peacham*.

Meridian (*meridianus*) or *Meridional*, of, or belonging to midday, or to the South.

Meritot, a sport used by children by swinging themselves in Bel-ropes, or such like, till they be giddy; In Latin it is called *Oscillum*, and is thus described by an old Writer, *Oscillum est genus ludi, scilicet cum funis dependit de trabe, in quo pueri & puellae sedentes impelluntur huc & illuc.* *Chauc.*

Mermaid, *Seamaid*, or *Siren*, whereof the Poets had

had three, *Parthenope*, *Leuco-fia* and *Ligea*; the first used her voyce, the second a Cittern, the third a Pipe; and so are said to entice Marriners and Seamen to them, by the sweetness of their musick, and then to destroy them. The upper part of their bodies, was like a beautiful Virgin, the neather was fishy. By these Syrens, pleasures are emblematically understood, from which unless a man abstain, or at least use moderately, he shall be devoured in their waves. *Min.*

Mersion (*mersio*) a drowning or overwhelming.

Mese (from the Gr. *μεσος*, i. *medium*) a Mese of Herrings is Five hundred, or the half of a thousand, used in the North of England.

Mesentery (*mesenterium*) the middle of the bowels and entrals, a certain thick and fat skin, or the double skin that fastens the bowels to the back, and each to other, and also wraps and incloses a number of veins (called *Meseraick* or *Mesenterick Veins*) being branches of the great carrying vein, by which both the guts are nourished, and the joyce of the meat concocted, is conveyed to the Liver to be made blood. *Rider.*

Mesenterick Arteries or **Veins**. See in *Artery* and *Vein*.

Mesn (*medius*) seems to come from the France *maisné*.

i. *minor natu*, younger by birth. It signifies in our Common Law, him that is Lord of a Mannor, and thereby hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himself of a superior Lord.

Mesnagerie (*Fr.*) huse banary, or Huswifery, and the use or practise thereof. Bp. *Bramhal* in his Answer to *Down-derry*.

Mesnalty (*medietas*) comes of *Mesn*, and signifies nothing but the right of the *Mesn*; As the *Mesnalty* is extinct. *Old nat. br. fol. 44.* if the *Mesnalty* descend. *Kitch. fo. 147.*

Messalians (*Messalini*) a sort of Hereticks, who (among other gross absurdities) held the B. Sacrament of the Eucharist and Baptism did neither good nor harm to the Receivers, &c.

Messias (*Hebr. Mashiach*) signifies as much as *Christ* in Greek, i. *Anointed*. Our Lord and Savior is often so called; because he was annointed with the oyle of gladness for those that beleve in him.

St. Augustin says, That *Messias* signifies in the Punick language, as much as *Anointed*.

Messale or **Misal** (from *misceo*, to mingle) a kind of bearing, so called in Blazon, because of the intermixture of one colour with another. *Leigh.*

Messo-

Messor (Lat.) a Reaper or Mower.

Messorious (*messorius*) belonging to reaping.

Mestier (Fr.) a Trade, Occupation or Mystery; also need or necessity.

Mestifical (*mestificus*) that maketh heavy or sad.

Meta, is a Greek Preposition, which being set before several Cases, has several significations. *Scapula*.

Metacism (*metacismus*) a fault in pronouncing.

Metachronism (Gr.) an error in the connexion of things or times, by reckoning or accounting short or beyond the truth. *Greg.*

Metaleptick (*metalepticus*) that hath the power of participating, or pertains to the figure *Metalepsis*; whereby a word is put from his proper or common signification. *Tho.*

Metalliferous (*metallifer*) that brings forth metals.

Metalline (*metallinus*) or **Metallick** } pertaining to metals.

Metamorphosis (Gr.) a transformation, a changing of one likeness into another, or of one shape and figure into another. Hence

To **Metamorphize**, to transform, or change shape.

Metaphor (*metaphora*, i. *translatio*) is the friendly and neighborly borrowing one word to express another, with more light and better

note; or, when a word is changed from his own signification into some other near unto it; as *letas segetes, luxurianti prata, &c.* Swords hungry of blood: Heads disinherited of their natural Seignories, &c. This, of all other figures, is the most used and useful.

Metaphorical (*metaphoricus*) spoken by *Metaphor*.

Metaphysicks (*metaphysica*, ἀμετά, post vel trans, & φυσικα: quasi trans. physica, quod rerum physicarum cognitionem transcendunt) a Science which lifting it self above the changeable nature of things, considers of such as subsist in their own essence, not subject to any alteration, dealing onely with universals, abstracting from Individuals; School Divinity is the highest part of it, consisting chiefly in contemplative knowledge of God, Angels, souls of men, &c. *Phisick* (says my Lord Bacon) is that which enquires of the efficient cause, and of the matter; *Metaphysique*, that which enquires of the form and end. *Advan. of learning. fo. 143.*

Metaplasim (*metaplasmus*, i. *transformatio*) a figure in Rhetorique, when by reason of the verse, &c. some thing is necessarily changed.

Metathesis (Gr. i. *transpositio*) when one letter is put for another.

Metempsychosis (Gr.) a passing

passing of the soul from one body to another; *Pithagoras* his error. Hence

Metempsychosed, that so passeth, or is passed. *Peach.*

Metatoz (Lat.) a planter or setter in order, a measurer out of the place for a Camp to pitch in, a measurer of land.

Meteo? (Gr. *μετέωρος*, *i. sublimis*) an apparition, or any imperfect mixt substance ingendred on high, in the air; as Rain, Snow, Thunder, Hail, Lightning, blazing Stars, Clouds and Wind; All which are made of vapors or exhalations drawn up from the Earth and Sea, by the attractive vertues of the Sun. *Vide Aristot. Meteorolog.*

Meteorology (Gr.) a discoursing of *Meteors*, or sublime things.

Meteorologist (*meteorologus*) one that studies or speaks of high matters, as of *Meteors*, Stars, and other celestial things.

Metheglin (Br. *Meddiglyn*) a kind of drink in Wales made of Wort, Hearbs, Spice, and honey sodden together.

a **Methodist**, one that puts things into a method or ready way, or one that treats or writes of methods, a good disposer of things into their proper places. *Bac.*

Methodical (*methodicus*) pertaining to a method, or a ready way to reach or do any thing.

Methizdate. See *Mithri-date.*

Methuselah (Hebr.) the name of the oldest man before the flood, who lived 969 years. Hence 'tis used proverbially, to live the years of *Methuselah*, for a very old age.

Meticulosity (*meticulosity*) fearfulness, timorousness.

Meticulous (*meticulosus*) fearful, timorous.

Metient (*metiens*) measuring, esteeming.

Metonymie (*metonymia*) a figure, when the cause is put for the effect, the subjunct for the adjunct, or contrarily.

Metonymical (*metonymicus*) pertaining to that figure.

Metopes (*metopa*) a term of Architecture, and signifies the distance or space between *Denticles* and *Triglyphs*, which is either left plain, or garnished with Lances, Bones, Bullheads, binding bands and labels. *Vitruvius.*

Metopomantie (Gr.) a divination by the face, or forehead.

Metoposcopy (Gr.) the Art of telling mens natures and inclinations by looking on their faces.

Metrical (*metricus*) pertaining to a meeter or verse.

Metropolis (Gr.) the chief, Head or Mother City or Town.

Metropolitan (*metropolitannus*) an Archbishop, so called because his See is in the mother City of the Province. Of these

these we had two in England, (viz.) the Archbishop or Metropolitan of Canterbury, and that of York.

Miasm (Gr.) a defiling or pollution; a flagitious act, a sin. Dr. Charl.

To **Miche** (from the Fr. *Muser i, otari, cessare*) secretly to hide ones self out of the way, as Truants do from School.

Mickle or **Miccle** (Sax. *Micel*, Scot. *Meikil*, Hebr. *Michlol*, Gr. *μεγάλη*) much.

Microcosmus (Gr.) properly signifies a little world. This term is sometimes applied to man, who is therefore called a *Microcosmus*, or little world, as being a Compendium of all other creatures, his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soul to the blessed Angels.

Microcosmical, pertaining to a little world, or to man. Dr. Br.

Micrologie (*micrologia*) curiosity about things of no value; a speaking or treating of perry affairs.

Midax, a rich King of Phrygia who desired of Bacchus that what ever he touched might be turned into gold, &c. Hence *Midax* is used proverbially for a rich, covetous man.

Midriff (*diaphragma*) a finewy skin passing overthwart in mans body, which divides the Heart and Lungs from the Stomack, Guts and Liver, lest the vital parts should be clogg-

ded with any ill vapor coming from them. See *Diaphragm*.

Migraine. See *Megrime*.

Migration (*migratio*) a flitting or removing by travel.

Mile (*milliare*) is with us a quantity of 1760 yards, otherwise described to contain eight Furlongs, and every Furlong to contain forty Lugs or Poles, and every Lug or Pole to contain sixteen foot and a half. An. 35. Eliz. ca. 6. See *League* and *Furlong*.

Militant (*militans*) going to war, fighting.

Church Militant, is the Church here on earth, subject to trials, combats and temptations.

Militia (Lat.) Warfare, or all implements of War.

Millenarians, a sort of Hereticks. See *Chiliasm*.

Mimical (*mimus*) belonging to wanton tricks, scoffing, apish.

Mimick, a wanton Jester, a counterfeit fool, that imitates the jests and countenances of others.

Minilographer (*minigraphus*) a writer of wanton matters.

Minacity (*minacitas*) threatening by words or signs, menacing.

Minatoze (from *minator*, he that threatneth) threatening.

Mineral (*minera*) any thing that grows in Mines, and contains metal.

Mineralist, one that is well skilled in Minerals.

Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom.

wisdom, and of all the Arts, &c.

Miniature (from *minium*, i. red lead) the art of drawing pictures in little, being commonly done with red lead.

Minims, an order of religious persons. See *Bon-homes*.

Miniographer (*miniographus*) he that paints or writes with Vermilion, or any red colour.

Minious (*minius*) red, of the colour of Vermilion.

Ministry (*ministerium*) service, labor, the charge of a work, commonly taken for that of the Church.

Miniver or **Miniber**, a fine white fur made of the bellies of Squirrels: Some say it is the skin of a little white Vermin, breeding in *Muscovia*.

Minor (Lat.) the lesser, younger or smaller. The minor or assumption of a Syllogism. See *Syllogism*.

Minoration (*minoratio*) a making lesse or diminishing.

Minorative (*minorativus*) that which diminisheth, or makes less, or is apt to make less.

Minority (*minoritas*) non-age, underage.

Minors. See *Friar*.

Minos, a King of *Creet*, who for his great justice is feigned to have been made a

Judge in hell; &c. Hence, As just, as *Minos*, proverbially.

Minotaur (*minotaurus*) a Poetical monster, half like a man, half like a Bull; was kept in the Labyrinth of *Candy*, and fed with mans flesh, where at last he was slain by *Theseus*, through the help of *Ariadne*. This fable was built upon this foundation; that one *Taurus* a servant of *Minos* got his *Mis. Pasiphae* with child, from whence the Infant was named *Minotaurus*.

Minute (*minutus* adj.) diminished, small or little, mean, or simple.

Minution (*minutio*) a diminishing or making less.

Mirabilar (from *mirum*) may be taken for a book of wonders; as vocabulary, a book of words. *Bac.*

Miradical (*miradicus*) that speaks strange things.

Mirific (*mirificus*) marvellous, wonderfully done, strangely wrought.

Mirmillon (*mirmillo, onis*) a challenger at fighting with swords; one sort of *Gladiatores*, called also *Galli*, upon whose crests was portrayed a fish. *Perottus*.

Mis, is a Particle in composition, which for the most part signifies to err, or do ill: As to mis-interpret, to err in interpreting.

Misantrope (*misantropia*) an hating of men.

Misan-

Misanthropist (*misanthropos*) he that hates the company of men.

Miscellanies (*mescellanea*) a horch pot of sundry collections without any form or method; a mixture of things together, without any order.

Miscellaneous (*missellaneus*) mixed together without order.

Miscreant (*q. mis-croyant*) a mis-believer, an Infidel.

Miseratch Vein. See Vein.

Miserere, i. have mercy; It is the name and begining of one of the penitential Psalms; and it is commonly that Psalm, which the Judge gives to such guilty persons, as have the benefit of Clergy allowed by the Law, and is called the Psalm of Mercy. There is also a disease called *Miserere mei*, which is a voiding of the Excrements upwards, coming of the obstruction of the smal guts, and is very painful, the patient imagining that his guts are pulled out, and broken.

Miskenning, is a changing of speech in Court; Saxon in the description of England, cap. 11. But Stow defines it thus, *Est queitum esse de amerciameto pro querela, coram quibuscunque, in transumptione prolata.* Survey fol. 919.

Misogamie (*misogamia*) hating of marriage.

Misogente (*misoginia*) the

bate or contempt of women.

Misprision (from the Fr. *Mespris*, i. contempt, despising) it signifies in our Common Law, negligence or oversight. As for example *Misprision* of Treason or Felony, is a neglect or light account shewed of Treason or Felony committed, by not revealing it, when we know it to be committed. *Stamf. Pl. Cor. lib. 1. ca. 19.* *Misprision* of Treason incurs imprisonment during the Kings pleasure, loss of goods and profits of lands during life. *Misprision* of Felony, seems onely finable by the Justices, before whom the party is attainted. See more of this in Cowel. *Misprision* signifies also a mistaking. *An. 14. E. 3. Stat. 1. ca. 6.*

Messelto, Meseldine, or Mistelden (from the Belg. *Mistel*) a plant having slender branches and green thick leaves, and never grows upon the ground, but upon other trees; The best is that which grows upon the Oake, its leaves and fruit are good to soften and ripen any cold hard swellings. Of the berry of this vegetable, Birdlime is made. But that the Thrush eating these berries, and not able to digest them, and so from her unconverted miring this plant should arise (as the Antients affirmed) is doubted by Dr. Brown fo. 98. From made

this conceit, that the Thrush did cack *Misselto*, which made birdlime, the bane of the bird, arose that old proverb,

Turdus sibi malum cacat.

Appliable to such as are authors of their own misfortune.

Missil (*missile*) a dart, stone, arrow, or other thing thrown or shot; a term of Heraldry. *Guill.*

Missionaries, persons sent; commonly spoken of Priests sent to unbelieving Countries to convert the people to Christian Faith. Also a particular institute in France, called the *Fathers of the Mission*, who go by pairs, in imitation of the Apostles, preach and catechize, and perform other pastoral Offices, in assistance of the Clergy, and with obedience to the Bishop:

Mission (*missio*) a sending away, licence or leave to depart.

Mission (says a Roman Catholick Author) is a giving of Orders, Jurisdiction and power to preach that Doctrine, which is taught by the Catholick Church, and to administer the Sacraments.

Missile (*missus*) a cast or hurle, a sending, or that which witnesseth ones being sent; It is also used adjectively.

Mithridate or **Methridate** (*mithridatum*) a strong Treacle

or preservative against poison, devised at first by the Pontian King *Mithridates*, from whom it took name.

Mittie (*mitifico*) to pacify, or make quiet.

Mittimus (*i. we send*) is a Warrant made to convey an offender to Prison. Also a precept sent by the King out of his Bench, to those that have the custody of Fines levied, that they send them by a day assigned by his Bench. *West. par. 2. Symb. tit. Fines sect. 138. F. and 154. B.* See also the *Regist. Orig. Table.*

Mizmor (*Span. mazmorra*) a Dungeon.

Mnemosyne (*Gr. i. memoria*) the mother of the Muses.

Mobbi, a cerrain drink used among the English in the Barbado Island, and is made of Potato roots. *Mr. How. Letters.*

Mobility (*mobilitas*) moveableness, changeableness, inconstancy.

Modality, a School term, and signifies the manner or qualification of a thing *in abstracto*.

Moder (from the Belg. *Moderde, i. puella*) a wench or young Girl.

Moderator (*Lat.*) a discreet Governor or Ruler; he that keeps both parties from running into extremes.

Miteum (*Lat.*) a little thing, a smal pittance.

Modifie

Modify (*modifico*) to measure, moderate, qualify or limit.

Modifiable, qualifiable.

Modification (*modificatio*) a qualification, measuring, or limitation.

Modulation (*modulatio*) a pleasant tuning, a singing or playing by number or measure.

Moguntine, belonging to *Moguntia* or *Mentz* a City in Germany, where Printing was first invented by John Gutenberg. An 1440.

Moiles (*mullei*) a kind of Shoes with a high sole, used in ancient times by Kings and great persons.

Moile is also used by Chaucer, for a dish made of Marrow and grated bread.

Moitie (from the Fr. *Moitie*) the half of any thing.

Molar teeth (*dentes molares*) the back teeth, cheek teeth, or grinders, which are five of each side the mouth, both above and beneath. *Bac.*

Molendartious or **Molendinartious** (*molendartius* or *darinus*) of or pertaining to a Mill.

Moliminous (from *moli-men, inu*) that hath force, or useth endeavor to do any thing; difficult.

Molition (*molitio*) an endeavor, practise, attempt, or undertaking.

Mollificative (*mollificativus*) that mollifies or makes soft, that makes tender or supple.

Mollitude (*mollitudo*) softness, niceness, tenderness, effeminateness, wantonness.

Moloch, The name of an Idol, in the Valley of *Gehinnom* or *Tophet*, to which the Israelites abominably offered their children in sacrifice of fire. This Idol was represented by a man-like brazen body, bearing the head of a Calf. See more in *Sir Mat. Rab. l. 2. fol. 294.*

Molochite (*molochites*) a kind of precious stone, having a thick greenishness in colour, like Mallows.

Moly, a kind of hearb, whose root to dig up, the ancients supposed to be hazardous to the life of the digger; Hence that of *Homer*.

Μῶλον δὲ μὴν καλέουσι, Θεοὶ καλεποῦσι τ' ὀρύσσιν
Ἀνδράσι γένηται Θεοὶ δὲ τε πάντα δύναται,

The Gods it Moly call, whose root to dig away,
Is dangerous to man, but Gods they all things may.

Momus, the carping god, or god of reprehension; And is taken for any one that back-

bites others. Hence the proverb, *Momo satisfacere*; to content one whom no man can please.

C c Momus

Monas (Gr.) the number one, unity. And **Monos** (Gr.) alone; or one that lives alone; a word much used in composition.

Montal } (*monachalis*)
or } belonging to a
Monachal } Monk, or one
that lives alone, solitarily.

Monachism, the state or condition of a Monk, or of a lonely man.

Monarchy (*monarchia*) is where a Prince Rules alone without a Peer; or it is the government of one man over many.

Monasterial (*monasterialis*) belonging to a Monastery or Monk.

a **Mond**, or Ball of gold, is one of the Ensigns belonging to an Emperor, because he challenges the title of Majesty over the whole world. *Herne. p. 147.*

Monks (from the Gr. *monos*, because they live alone or solitary) a sort of religious people, whereof there are divers sorts, as those of St. Benedikt, St. Basil, St. Hierome, &c.

Months (Sax *monads*) however taken are not exactly divisible into Septuaries or weeks, which fully contain seven daies, whereof four times make complearely twenty eight; For besides the usual or Calendary moneth, there are but four considerable, that is, the moneth of *Peragrati*on, of *Appariti*on, of

*Consecuti*on, and the medical or *Decretorial* moneth; whereof some come short, others exceed this account. A month of *Peragrati*on, is the time of the Moons revolution from any part of the Zodiack, unto the same again, and this contains but twenty seven days, and about eight hours. The month of *Consecuti*on or (as some term it) of *Progressi*on, is the space between one conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, unto another; and this contains twenty nine dayes and a half. A month of *Appariti*on is the space wherein the Moon appears (deducting three daies, wherein it commonly disappears; and being in combustion with the Sun, is presumed of less activity) and this contains but twenty six days, and twelve hours. The medical moneth, not much exceeds this, consisting of twenty six days, and twenty two hours, &c. of this see more in Dr. Br. vul. Err. fol. 212.

Monger or **Manger** (Sax.) was our ancient name for a Merchant; it is now onely used as an addition to divers Merchantable Trades, as *Iron-monger*, *Fish-monger*, *Wood-monger*, and the like.

Monition (*monitio*) a warning or admonition.

Monitor (Lat.) an admonisher, warner, or Counsellor.

Monos (Gr.) alone. Hence *Monom*

Monocular (from *me-*
Monosculons *nos* and *ocu-*
lus) that hath but one eye,
one ey'd.

Monodie (*monodia*) a la-
mentable or funeral song,
where one sings alone.

Monodical, pertaining to
such a song.

Rauper videre Cinna vult. & est pauper. Marr.

Monologie (*monologia*)
singing always one tune,
speaking still of one matter;
along tale of one thing.

Monomachie (*monemachia*) a combat or fighting of
two hand to hand.

Monophagie (*monophagia*)
a meal made of, or a living
always with, one kind of
meat.

Monopoly (*monopolium*)
when a man ingrosses or gets
Commodities into his hands,
in such fashion that none can
sell them, or gain by them but
himself.

Monopolist (*monopolis*) he
that doth so ingross Commo-
dities, or he that hath the
grant of a Monopoly.

Monops (Gr.) a kind of
beast in *Peonia*, as big as a
Bull, being narrowly pursu-
ed, it voideth a kind of sharp
Odure, deadly to such as it
lights upon. This beast is by
some called a *Bonafus*.

Monoptick (*monopticus*)
that seeth onely with one
eye.

Monoptote (*monoptotum*)

Monogamie (*monogamia*)
a marrying of one onely wife
all the life time.

Monogram (Gr.) a letter
that stands alone; a picture
drawn with one line, a sen-
tence in one line, or an Epi-
gram in one verse. As

a word having but one
Case.

Monostich (*monostichon*)
that which consists of one
onely verse.

Monosyllable (*monosylla-*
bus) that hath but one syl-
lable.

Monothelites (*monotheli-*
te) certain Hereticks that li-
ved in the year of Christ 645
and were within five years af-
ter condemned by a Council,
They held there was but one
will in Christ, &c.

Monstrable (*monstrabilis*)
that may be shewn or declar-
ed.

Monstrosity (*monstrositas*)
which is done against the
course of nature, monstrous
ness.

Montanists, a sort of He-
reticks, so called from *Mon-*
tanus their first Author, they
held the Holy Ghost was no
given to the Apostles, bu
onely to them, &c.

Montanous (*montanus*)
belonging to the moun-
tains.

Monestafro, a kind of de-
licious

licious wine, so called from *Montefiascone*, a City in Italy where it is made.

Montera (Span.) a hunters or Sea-mans Cap, which kind of Caps were (not long since) much in request with us.

Monticulous (*monticulosus*) full of hills or mountains.

Montibagant (*montivagus*) that wandreth on the mountains.

To **Moore** a ship, is to fasten her so, that she stick in the mud; to tye or bind her in some Creek or Harbor with Cables or great Ropes. *Min.*

Moot, a term used in the Inns of Court, and signifies the handling or arguing a Case for exercise; As in the Universities there are disputations, Problems, Sophisms, and such like Acts; It seems to bee derived from the French word (*Mot*) i. *verbum*. *Quasi, verba facere, aut Sermonem de aliqua re habere.*

Mootmen, are those Students that argue Readers cases in houses of Chancery, both in Terms and grand Vacations; Of *Mootmen* after some years study are chosen *Outward Baristers*; of which degree after they have been Twelve years, they are commonly chosen *Benchers*, or *Ancients*, of which one of the younger sort, reads yearly in Summer Vacation, and is called a *single Reader*; And one of the *Ancients* that

have formerly read, reads in Lent Vacation, and is called a *double Reader*; and it is usually between his first and second Reading nine or ten years; Some of these Readers are afterwards called *ad statum & gradum Servientis ad legem*, and of Sergeants are constituted the honorable Judges and Sages of the Law.

For the entrance of the young Student (who commonly comes from one of the Universities) were first instituted and erected eight Houses of Chancery, to learn there the Elements of the Law; (*viz.*) *Cliffords Inn*, *Lions Inn*, *Clements Inn*, *Bernards Inn*, *Staple Inn*, *Furnivals Inn*, *Davies Inn*, and *New Inn*; And each of these Houses consist of forty or more. For the Readers, Utter-Baristers, Moormen, and inferior Students, there are four famous and renowned Colledges or Inns of Court; called. 1. *The Inner Temple*, to which the first three Houses of Chancery appertain; *Graves Inn*, to which the next two belong; *Lincolns Inn*, which enjoys the last two saving one; and the *Middle Temple*, which hath onely the last. Each of the Houses of Court consist of *Benchers* above twenty, of *Utter Baristers* above thrice so many, of young Gentlemen about the number of 160 or 180, who there spend their time in study

study of Law, and commendable Exercises. The Judges of the Law and Sergeants, being commonly above the number of twenty, are equally distributed into two higher and more eminent Houses called *Sergeants Inns*. All these are not far distant one from another, and altogether make the most famous University for profession of Law onely, or of any one human Science in the world, and advanceth itself above all others, *Quantum inter viburna cupressus*. *Lo. Coke.*

Mopical (*mopificus*) that cannot see well; Hence perhaps comes our phrase *mop-ey'd*.

Moral (*moralis*) of or belonging to manners or civility. The four moral or Cardinal vertues are, 1. *Prudence*, 2. *Justice*. 3. *Temperance*, 4. *Fortitude*; and are so called, because they concern the manners or behaviour belonging properly to the actions of man, onely as he is man.

Moralize (*moralizo*) to expound morally, to give a moral sence unto. As in the Fables of *Aesop*, the parties named are Foxes, Asses, and such like Beasts, with Birds and Fishes, yet there is a latent moral sence therein, applicable to the persons of men and women, and which may serve for rules of good manners, and this is called the *moral* or *morality* of the Fable.

Moration (*moratio*) a staying or tarrying.

Morbuezza (*Ital.*) tenderness, softness. *S. H. Wotton.*

Morbific (*morbificus*) that causeth disease or sickness.

Morbulent (*morbulentus*) full of diseases; sickly.

Morbus Gallicus, otherwise called *Morbus Indicus*, *Neopolitanus*, *Hispanicus* (in *Lat. Lues Venerea*) the French Pox or great Pox: In the City of *Naples* about the year 14094. this disease was first known in Christendom, and is said to be brought thither out of *America*. See *American disease*. The French report, that at the siege of *Naples*, there were certain wicked Merchants that barrell'd up mans flesh (of some that had been lately slain in *Barbary*) and sold it for *Mummy*, and upon that foul and high nourishment, was the original of this disease. *Lo. Bac. nat. Hist.*

Mordacity (*mordacitas*)

Mordancie biting; sharpness of speech, detraction, bitter rearms.

Mordicate (*mordico*) to hurt with biting.

Moresk work (*Fr. Moresque*) a rude or Antick painting or carving, wherein the feet and tails of beasts, &c. are intermingled with, or made to resemble a kind of wilde leaves, &c. *Cot.*

Mortglay (*mort-glaive*) a killing or mortal sword; *Glaive* in old French signifying a sword. *Cleiv. Poems.*

Mortling alias **Mortling** seem:

seems to be that wool which is taken from the skin of dead sheep, whether dying of the rot or being killed. *An 27. H.6. ca.2.* This is written *Morkein. An.3. Jac.cap.8.* See *Morkein.*

Morton (from the Ital. *Morione*) a Head-peece or Cap of steel.

Morisco (Span.) a Moor; also a Dance so called, wherein there were usually five men, and a Boy dressed in a Girleshabit, whom they call the *Maid Marrian* or perhaps *Morian*, from the Ital. *Morione* a Head-peece, because her head was wont to be gaily trimmed up. The common people call it a *Morris Dance.*

Morkein or **Morkin** (from *mors*, death) among huntsmen is a Deer that dies by some disease or mischance. See *Morling.*

Morology (*morologia*) a foolish speaking.

Moromantie (Gr.) foolish divination.

Morositie (*morositas*) frowardness, waywardness, peevishness, avernels to please.

Morose (*morosus*) wayward, froward, pensive, teasy, hard to please.

Morphew (from the Gr. *Morphe i. forma*) certain whitish spots in the bodies of some persons, so called.

Morphus (*somni minister*) taken for sleep, or the God thereof.

Morta, one of the destinies

Mortal *Un.* See *Venial.*

Mortgage (Fr. *mort*, i. *mors*, and *gage*, i. *pignus*, *merces*) signifies in our Common Law, a pawn of Land or Tenement, or any thing movable laid or bound for money borrowed, peremptorily to be the Creditors for ever, if the money be not repaid at the day agreed upon; And the Creditor holding such Land or Tenement is called *Tennant in Mortgage*. See more of this in the *New Terms of Law.*

Mortiferous (*mortifer*) deadly, that brings death.

Mortification (*mortificatio*) a mortifying, a quelling, raming or punishing the flesh, a deadening the appetite, a killing of lust.

Mortmain (Fr. i. a dead hand) it signifies in the Common Law, an alienation of Lands or Tenements to any Corporation, Guild, or Fraternity and their Successors; As Bishops, Parsons, Vicars, &c. which may not be done without license of the King, and the Lord of the Manor, &c. See more of this in *Cowel.*

Mortress, a meat made of boyled Hens, crums of bread, yolkes of eggs, and Saffron, all boyled together. *Chauc.*

Mortual (*mortualis*) belonging to death.

Mortuary (*mortuarium*) is a gift left by a man at his death to his Parish Church, in recompense of his personal Tithes and Offerings not duly paid in his life time. Heretofore, if a man had three or more Cattle of any kind, the best being kept for the Lord of the Fee, as a Herriot: The second was wont to be given to the Parson in Right of the Church. But by the Statute of 21 H. 8. ca. 6. a rate in money is set down for Mortuaries, viz. three shillings four pence, where the goods of the deceased are above the value of twenty Nobles, and under thirty pound; six shillings eight pence, where the goods exceed thirty pound, and under forty pound; and ten shillings, where the goods amount above the value of forty pound, &c. These Mortuaries are due but in some particular places. *Com. in part.*

Mosaicque or **Musafcal** work (*Mosaicum, musæcum vel Musivum opus*) is a most curious work wrought of stones of divers colours, and divers mettrles, into the shape of knots, flowers, and other devices, with that excellency of cunning, that they seem all to be one stone, and rather the work of Nature than Art.

Sir Hen. Wotton describes it thus, **Mosaicque** is a kind of

painting in smal Pebbles, Cockles, and shels of sundry colours; and of late dayes, likewise with peeces of glass, figured at pleasure; An ornament, in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of most use in Pavements and floorings. *El. of Archit. p. 268.*

St. Marks Church in Venice, abounds with curiosity of this Work, of which the *Venetians* vaunt themselves to be the Authors. See *Marquetry*.

Mosaic, of or pertaining to *Moses*, or to *Mosaick* work.

Mosche or **Mosque**, a Temple or Church among the Turks and Saracens, the Persians call it a *Moschea*. *Herb. tr.*

Notable (*notabilis*) alwayes moving, still in motion.

Metacism (*metacismus*) the dashing out of a letter.

Mother, a disease in women, when the womb riseth with pain, for which the smelling to all sweet savors is harmful; as contrarily, to all strong and loathsom, good.

Mot (*Fr.*) **Motto** (*Ital.*) a word; But in a restrained sence it is properly taken for the Word or short sentence app'ied to an *Imprese* or *Devise*. See *Devise*. There are also *Motto's* belonging to the

Coats of Arms of most of the Nobility and Gentry of England, which are seldom or never in the English tongue.

Mot, is also a Note, which a Huntsman winds on his horn.

Motet (Fr.) a verse in Mutick, or of a Song, a Poësie, a short-lay.

Mountain of Piety (*mons pietatis*) is a stock of money raised by the charity of good people, who, observing the poor ruined by the usury of Jews, voluntarily contributed good store of treasure to be preserved and lent to them, whereby they, upon security, might have money at a low rate to relieve their wants; which, because the mass is great, and the thing pious and charitable in it self, is called a *Mountain of Piety*, But in respect the Officers and incident charges cannot be had without some emolument, therefore the borrower payes somewhat by the moneth for the loan of that he receives, *Cajet. opusc. de monte Pietat. c. 1.*

Mountebank (Ital. *Montimbanco*. Span. *Saltaenbanco*, Fr. *Charlatan*. Teutonick *Landstretcher*. Belg. *Quacksalber*) a coufening Drug-seller, a base deceitful Merchant (especially of Apothecaries Drugs) that, with impudent lying, does, for the most part sell counterfeit stuff to the common people.

Mucilaginous, comes from the Latin *mucago*. or *mucum*, or *mucus* (snor or snivil) snivilish, (norty, filthy, and thence flegmy, and the like. Dr Br.

Muculent or *Muculent*, (*muculentus*) full of snor or snivel.

Mucro (*mucidus*) finued, hoary, mouldy, filthy.

Muco (Lat.) hoariness, filthiness.

Mufti (i. an Oracle, or answerer of doubts) a cheif Priest among the Turks (who is created by the Emperor) and hath four several orders or Sects subordinate to him (*viz.*) first the *Calenderim*. Secondly, the *Haggiemlar*. Thirdly, the *Torlacchi*. Fourthly, the *Dervissar*, &c. See more of this in Sir Hen. Blounts Voyage into the Levant. p. 79. See *Brachman*.

Mugient (*mugiens*) lowing, bellowing, crying.

Mulato (Span.) the son of a woman Blackmore, and a man of another Nation, or *contra*; one that is of a mongril complexion. Dr. Br.

Mulcible (*mulcibilis*) which may be appeased.

Mulct (*mulcta*) a fine, an amerciament, a punishing by the purse.

Muleto a Moil or great Mule, a beast much used in France for carrying Sumpters, &c. It may also be taken for a diminutive of (*Mule*) and so signifies a little Mule.

Muliebry (*muliebritas*) render-

tenderness, delicateness, womanliness.

Mulierosity (*mulierofitas*) unlawful lust after women, properly married or defiled women; for *Mulier*, signifies a woman that hath had the company of a man.

Mullar (from the Latin *molo*, to grind) is the upper stone which Painters and Limners use to grind their colours with; the neather stone is called the grinding stone. The French call it a *Mouleur*.

Mullet (*mullus*) a kind of dainy fish; Also a term in *Heraldry* signifying a spot descending from high, and divided into five corners or ends out of one drop, and is the distinction for a third brother.

Mulle (*mulsum*) water and honey sod together, also sweet wine.

Mulsulmans (Arab.) the Turks or Mahumerists so called; The word signifies as much as a people faithful in their Law or Religion.

art. Tr.

Multatitious (*multatitius*) gotten by fine or forfeit.

Multifarious (*multifarius*) divers in conditions, many waves divided. Lo. Bac.

Multiferous (*multifer*) bearing much or many; fruitful.

Multifidous (*multifidus*) having many flits or clefts, divided into many parts, manifold.

Multiformity (*multiformitas*) diversity of form, shape, or figure.

Multiloquent (*multiloquus*) full of speech, that hath many words.

Multinominal (*multinominis*) that hath many names.

Multiparous (from *multus* and *pario*) that brings forth much or abundantly.

Multipitious (*multiplex, ictis*) manifold, of many or divers sorts or ways, variable, changeable, handling divers matters.

Multiplicable (*multiplicabilis*) that may be multiplied or augmented.

Multipotent (*multipotens*) that may or can do much.

Multiscious (*multiscius*) knowing much, skilful.

Multisonant (*multisonus*) that hath many or great sounds, that makes a great noise.

Multitudinous (from *multitudo, inis*) pertaining to a multitude; that hath a great company or number, or great store of. Heil.

Multibagant (*multivagus*) wandring or straying much abroad.

Multibious (*multivius*) that hath many ways, manifold.

Multibolent (*multivolus*) of many or divers minds, mutable, wishing one while this, and another, that.

Multure (*molutura* Lat. 'Fr. Moul-

Moulture) the Grift or Corn ground; Or the Toll or Fee which the Miller takes for grinding corn.

Mumial, of or pertaining to *Mumie*.

Mumie or } (Lar. *Mumia*.

Mummie } Ital. *Mummia*) a thing like pitch sold by Apothecaries; It is hot in the second degree, and good against all bruifings, spitting of blood, and divers other diseases.

There are two kinds of it, the one is digged out of the Graves, in *Arabia* and *Syria*, of those bodies that were embalmed, and is called *Arabian Mummie*. The second kind is onely an equal mixture of the Jews Lime and Bitumen, in Greek *Pissasphaltum*, in Latin *Pici bitumen*, and of the simplicists, *Cera montana*, *Cera terrestris*, *Pissasphaltum nativum*, & *mumia nativa*. Gen. Practise of Physick.

Muncerians, a sort of Anabaptists, so called from *Tho. Muncer*, who was their Prophet, Senator and General, when they rose in Rebellion in *Suevia*, and *Franconia*, &c.

Mundane (*mundanus*) worldly.

Mundanitie (*mundanitas*) worldliness.

Mundific (*mundifico*) to make clean, to purge.

Mundificative (*mundificativus*) mundifying, cleansing, purging, purifying, apt to cleanse.

Mundivagant (*mundivagus*) wandring through the world.

Munerate (*munero*) to reward or recompence.

Municipial } (*municipalis*) proper or peculiar to one onely City, or to the right of Freedom in a City.

Muniferous (*munifer*) that carries a gift.

Munificence (*munificentia*) liberality, bounty, largesse.

Munifical } (*munificus*)
Munificent } bountiful, liberal.

Muniment (*munimen*) a Fortress or Fence, a Fort or Hold: A *Muniment house* (in Cathedral, or Collegiate Churches, Castles, Colledges or such like) is a house or little room of strength, purposely made for keeping the Seal, Plate, Evidences, Charters, &c. of such Church, Colledge, &c. such Evidences being called in Law *Muniments*, (or corruptly *miniments*) from *Munio*, to defend; because a mans inheritance or possession is defended by them.

Munite (*munio*) to fortifie, strengthen, defend or save.

Munited (*munitus*) armed, fenced, made strong, prepared.

Murage, is a Toll or Tribute to be levied for the building or repairing publick Edifices or Walls. Fitz. nat. br. fo. 227.

fo 227.d. It seems also to be aliberty granted by the King to a Town for gathering money towards walling it. An.3 Ed.1.ca.30.

Mural (*muralis*) belonging to a wall. The *Mural Crown* was one of the rewards given by the old Romans to their Souldiers, with which he onely was honored, who did first scale the walls, and enter the Enemies City.

Murcid (*murcidus*) cowardly, unadvised, sloathful.

Murengers, are Officers yearly elected in the City of *Westchester*, who have a care of the City Walls, and see them repaired.

Muricide (*muricida*) he that kills Mice; a Coward or sloathful fellow, fitter to kill Mice then men.

Murnibal, the number of four.

Musach Cassa, a Chest or Church-Box in the holy Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein Kings were wont to cast their offerings. *Min.*

Musaph (*omnibus linguis*) a book among the Turks that contains all their Laws.

Muscadel (Fr.) or *Muscadine* (*Vinum Muscatum*) a

kind of wine so called, because for sweetness and smel it resembles musk. This wine comes for the most part from the Isle *Creta* or *Candy*; for this Island (as *Ortelius* reports) yearly transports 12000 Buts of it. Others say it takes name from *Monte Alcino* in Italy.

Muscheto, a kind of Gnat. *Herb.Tr.*

Muscle (*musculus*, dimin. à *mus*, because a Muscle is like a flead Mouse) an instrumental part of the body, serving for voluntary moving the fleshy part of it, compassed in with the Strings and Sinews to move withall, interlaced with Veins and Arteries, the first for distribution or nourishment, the other for preserving natural heat. *Min.*

Muscofit (*muscofitas*) abundance of Mice; Also mossiness, or abundance of moss.

Musculous (*musculosus*) full of Muscles or Sinews; hard, brawny.

Muses (*Musæ*) the feigned Goddesses of Poetry and Musick, which were nine in number, and Daughters to *Jupiter* and *Mnemofyne*.

Musarum nomina & inventa ita tractat Virgilius in Epigrammatis.

1 Clio gesta canens transactis tempora reddit.
 2 Melpomene tragico proclamat mœsta boatu.
 Comica lascivo gaudet sermone 3 Thalia.
 Dulciloquis calamos 4 Euterpe flatibus inflat.
 5 Terpsichore affectus cytharis movet, imperat, auget.
 Plectra gerens 6 Erato saltat, pede, carmine, vultu.
 Carmine 7 Calliope libris Heroica mandat.
 8 Urania cœli motus scrutatur & astra.
 Signa cuncta manu, loquitur 9 Polyhymnia gestu.
 Mentis Apollinæ vis hæc movet undique Musas.
 In medio residens complectitur omnia Phœbus.

Muske. See Mosaical.

Musk (*moschus*) the Barbarians call it *Pat*) is brought out of India, and other hot Countries, the best of all is yellowish or of a gold colour. It comes from a beast like a Roe or wild Goat, in which beast the *Musk* grows in a little bag, or bladder.

Some say it comes from a little beast like a Mouse. It is comfortable to the heart and brain and hot and dry in operation.

Mussulman. See *Mulsulmans*.

Mustachio } (*Gr. Μουχίχες*,
Mustache } (*Fr. Moustache*,
Span. Mustachos) that part of the beard which grows upon the upper lip.

Mustaphis } Doctors or
Musaphis } Prophets,
 men of the greatest regard for their learning among the Turks.

Must (*mustum*) new wine, or that is first pressed out of the Grape; any thing fresh or new.

Musteline (*mustelinus*) of or like a Weasel.

Mustulent (*mustulentus*) sweet as Must; also fresh, new, green.

Mutes (*mutæ*) these letters *b. c. d. g. h. k. p. q. r.* are so called, because they have no sound, without the assistance of a vowel, as *s* hath, which makes a little hissing, before it is joyned in speech with a Vowel. Dr. Taylors Gram.

Mutilate (*mutilo*) to maim, cut off, diminish, take away or make imperfect.

Myrobalane (*myrobalanus*) an East-Indian plumb, or the nut of Egypt, so called, (whereof there are divers kinds.)

Myriad (*myrias, adis*) the number of ten thousand.

Myriarch (*myriarches*) a Captain of ten thousand.

Myrmidons (*myrmidones*) certain people of *Thessaly*, that accompanied *Achilles* going to *Troy*.

Myropolist (*myropola*) a seller of sweet Oyls, Ointments or Perfumes.

Myrrhe (*myrrha*) a gum brought out of *Arabia* and *Assyria*, of colour between white and red; It is hot and dry in the second degree, or (as some write) in the third, and is often used in Physick, being of an opening, cleansing, and dissolving nature.

Myrrhine (*myrrhinus*)

Myrrhean of myrrhe, made of myrrhe, seasoned with myrrhe.

Myrtle (*myrtus*) a little low Tree, growing in hot Countries, having smal dark leaves, and bearing berries, which are of a binding nature, good to stop any issue of blood.

It is a tender plant, not able to endure cold, and was wont to be worn by the Roman Captains, Garlandwise in triumph, when they had obtained any victory, without slaughter of men.

Mythagogical (*mythagogicus*) that interprets mysteries, or ceremonies, that hath the keeping and shewing of

Church-Relicks to strangers. *Sr. Ken. Dig.* in his *Treatise of Bodies*.

Mythagogue (*mythagogus*) he that hath that office.

Mythiarch (*mythiarches*) the master of holy mysteries, a chief Prelate.

Mythical (*mysticus*) secret, hidden, sacred.

Mystical Theology, is nothing else in general but certain Rules, by the practise whereof, a vettuous Christian may attain to a nearer, a more familiar, and beyond all expression comfortable conversation with God, by arriving unto, not onely a beleef, but also an experimental knowledge, and preception of his divine presence, after an expresse manner in the soul, &c. *Cressy fol. 437.*

Mythologie (*mythologia*) a declaration of fables, an expounding or moralizing upon a tale. Hence

Mythologize, to expound or moralize a fable, or Poetical History.

N

Nadir (*Arab.*) the point directly opposite to the *Zenith*, which is just under our feet, as the *Zenith* over our heads. The same word is used in the *Lat. Ital. and Span. Min.*

Naiades, Nymphs or Fairies of the Rivers and Fountains. They have their names from

from *vaw*, to flow or bubble, as the water doth from a fountain.

Patant (Fr. *nageant*) a term of Heraldry, and signifies swimming or floating.

Naif (Fr.) lively, quick, natural, kindly, proper, no ways counterfeit. Jewellers use this word, when they speak of a Diamond that is perfect in all its properties, as in the water, shape, cleanness, &c. they say tis a *Naif* stone; others account a *Naif* stone to be one that is found growing naturally in such perfection, as if it had been artificially cut, and therefore most esteemed.

Naxæ, Nymphs or Goddesses of the Woods and Mountains, so called of *Naxos*, which signifies the top of a Hill or woody Valley.

Nat'se (*napha*) a kind of marly or chalky clay, whereunto if fire be put, it kindleth in such wise, that if a little water be cast thereon, it burns more vehemently; liquid or soft bitumen.

Narcissus (Gr.) an herb called white *Laus tibi*, or white Daffodil. Poets feign that *Narcissus*, a fair Boy, being in love with himself, was turned into a Lilly.

Narcissine (*narcissinus*) of or pertaining to a white Daffodil.

Narcotique (*narcoticus*)

that makes a member senseless, stupefactive, benumbing, depriving of sense. As *Narcotic Medecines*, which make the Patient stupefactive, or some of his members senseless.

Narration (*narratio*) a report of a thing, a discourse, declaration, or relation.

Narrative (*narratus*) declarative, reporting, relating, expressing. It is also used substantively, as *Narration*.

Nasicornous (from *nasus*, a nose, and *cornu* a horn) that hath a horn on his nose, or a horned, or horny nose. Dr. Brown in his *Vulgar Errors*, p. 166. speaks of these four kinds of *Nasicornous Insects*, or Bees described by *Musserus*.

Natal (*natalis*) native, natural, of or belonging to a nativity or birth.

Natalitious (*natalitius*) the same.

Natation (*natacio*) a swimming.

Nated (*natus*) born, bred, brought forth, framed of nature. *Felth.*

Nathaniel (Hebr.) the gift of God.

Naturalist (Fr.) a natural Philosopher, one skilled in the Reason, and causes of natural things.

Naturalize (Fr. *naturalizer*) to make a natural Subject; to admit into the number of natural Subjects. At Rome there were two sorts of Citizens; some *Cives nati*
Citizens

Citizens by birth; others *Civitate donati*, Citizens by donation or gift, who because they were added unto and registred with the first sort of Citizens, were thence called *Adscriptitii Cives*.

Naval (*navalis*) of or belonging to ships, or a Navy of ships. The *Naval Crown* was given to him, who first entred the enemies ship in a Battle at Sea.

Naucille (*naucifacio*) to let nought by, to dis-esteem.

Nabe (*Span.*) that part of a Cart or spinning Wheel, wherein the Spokes are set, and in which the Axletree runs.

Naufrage (*naufragium*) wrack on the Sea, loss, detriment, shipwrack.

Nadicular (*navicularis*) pertaining to ships.

Navigable (*navigabilis*) where ships may pass, sailable, that will bear a ship.

Navigerous (*naviger*) that will bear a Vessel or Ship.

Navigator (*Lat.*) a Sayler. We use to say, Sir *Francis Drake* was the first that sailed round about the world, which may be true in a mitigated sense; (*viz.*) that he was the first Captain or person of note that atchieved this enterprize (*Magellanus* perishing in the midst of it) and therefore is reported to have given for his Devise,

Globe with this Motto, *Tu primus circumdedisti me.* This Navigation was begun Ann. 1577. and in two years and a half with great vicissitude of fortune, finished. *Heil.*

Navite (*navitas*) diligence, stirring, quickness.

Naumachie (*naumachia*) a war, or battle at Sea; also the place where such battle is fought.

Nauseate (*nauseo*) to have an appetite to vomit; also to loath or abhor.

Nauseatibe (*nauseosus*)

Nauseus } loathsome, against the stomach, that makes one ready to cast.

Nautical (*nauticus*) be-

Nautick } longing to ships or Mariners.

Nazal (*Fr.*) the nose-piece of a Helmet; the part thereof that covers the nose.

Nazarite (*Hebr.*) signifies a man separated or divided. The Jews so called those that had vowed themselves for some time to God: And these *Nazarites*, while their vow lasted, were to abstain from Wine and Grapes either green or dry, and generally, from what ever came from the Vine Tree, or might make a man drunk. They also cut not their hair, but suffered it still to grow, and observed divers other ceremonies. The date of their vow being expired, they presented themselves to the Priest, who offered a Sacrifice

fice for them, and then was the *Nazarites* hair cut, and burnt with the Sacrifice; after which, it was lawful for them to drink wine as before. See *Numb.* 6. 2. 21. The Disciples were first called *Nazarites* (as the Mahumetans still call them) from *Jesus* of *Nazareth*, as now *Christians* from *Christ*; which name was first given them at *Antioch* by *Evodus*, Patriark thereof, who immediately succeeded *St. Peter*. *Joannes Antiochanes*.

Meades, beasts in *Samos*, whose bones are so big, they are kept for a marvel, and their voyce so strong, it shakes the earth. *Rider*.

Neap-Tides, In the *Wattermens* Dialect are, the ebbing or smal Tydes. See *Spring-Tides*.

Nebulon (*nebulo*) a Knave, Rascal, Villain, Scoundrel, one of no estimation.

Nebulosous (*nebulosus*) cloudy, misty, foggy; full of clouds.

Necromancy (*necromantia*) a divination practized by conjuration and calling up Devils or dead mens ghosts; which we read practized by King *Saul* (1 *Reg.* cap. 28.) when he required a Sorcerers to call the spirit of *Samuel* to him.

Necromancer (*necromantes*) he that practises that wicked Art, a Master of the Black Art, one that seeks to

the dead. The Hebrews describe him thus, He made himself hungry, and then lodged among the Graves, that the dead might come to him in a dream, and make known unto him that which he asked, &c. Others there were that clad themselves with cloaths for that purpose, and speak certain words, burned Incense, and slept by themselves, that such a dead person might come and talk with them in a dream. The difference between *Necromancers* and *Witches* *K. James* (in his *demonologie*) hath raught in a word; the one (in a sort) command, the other obey the Devil.

Necromantick (*necromanticus*) pertaining to *Necromancy*.

Nectar (*Gr.*) a pleasant liquor or drink, that was feigned to be the drink of the Gods.

Nectarine (*nectareus*)

Nectarean immortal, divine, pleasant, like *Nectar*.

Necromancie, the same with *Necromancy*.

Nefandous (*nefandus*) horrible, hainous, mischevious, not to be spoken or named.

Nefarious (*nefarius*) cursed, unworthy to live, wicked, detestable.

Negative (*negativus*) that denies or gain-sayeth. Two Negatives make an Affirmative; As he did not give nothing,

nothing ; for, he gave something.

Negative pregnant, in our Common Law, implies also an Affirmative. As if a man, being impleaded to have done a thing upon such a day, or in such a place, denies he did it, *Modo & forma declarata*, which implies nevertheless, That in some sort he did it.

Negatory (*negatorius*) of or belonging to denial, infictory, Negative.

Negotiation (*negotatio*) buying and selling, traffick, merchandizing, managing of business.

Negotious (*negotiosus*) full of business, ever in action, much employed.

Negro (Italian and Spanish) a Neger or Blackmoor, whom the Dutch call a **Swart**.

Naif or **Natf** (from the French *naif*, i. *natu alis*) signifies in our Common Law a Bond-woman, *An. 1 Edw. 6. cap. 3.* The reason is, because Women become bound rather *Nativitate*, then by any other means. See *Naif*.

Nemean Games (*nemæa*) so called from *Nemæa*, a Town in Greece, where *Hercules* slew the Lions, and in honor of this memorable exploit, were instituted these *Nemean games*, which continued famous in Greece for many ages. The exercises were, running with swift Horses, Whorlebars, running on foot, quoiting, darr-

ing, wrestling, shooting. *Sir Walter Raleigh*.

Nemesis, the Goddess of Revenge, called also *Adrastia*.

Nemoral (*nemoralis*) pertaining to a Wood or Grove, inclosed or beset about with Woods.

Nemoribagant (*nemorivagus*) wandring in the Wood.

Nemorous (*nemorosus*) full of Woods, Groves or Trees, shadowed and dark with Trees.

Neogamist (*neogamus*) one newly married, a Bridegroom.

Neophite (*neophitus*) any thing lately planted or set; one newly entred into any profession, a man lately converted to the Faith, The Neophite or new Convert (says *Mr. Gregory*, p. 111.) received a Taper lighted, and delivered by the *Mythagogus*; which, for the space of seven days after, he was to hold in his hand at Divine Service, sitting in the Baptistry.

Neopolitan Disease. See *Morbus Gallicus*.

Neoterical (*neotericus*) that is of late time, newly.

Nepenthe (Gr. *Nepenthes*) a kinde of Herb, which, being put into Wine, drives away sadness: Some take it for Bugloss. *Pliny*, l. 2. c. 21.

Nephritick (*nephriticus*) that is troubled with a pain in the Reins of the back.

Nepotation (*nepotatio*) a wasting or riotousness.

Neptune (*Neptunus*) the God of the Sea, son to *Saturn* and *Ops*. Hence

Neptunian (*Neptunius*) belonging to that Sea-God, or to the Sea.

Nequent (*nequens*) not being able, disable.

Neread (*Nereides*) a Mermaid, or Fish, like a beautiful Woman down to the Girdle, and the rest like a Fish: The Male of these are called *Tritons*.

Nereids are also taken for Nymphs, or Fairies of the Water, and comes from the Hebrew *Nabar*, i. a Flood or a River.

Nereus, a God of the Sea.

Nero Domitius, an Emperor of Rome, infamous for his cruelty and tyranny; he murdered his Mother *Agrippina*, his Brethren, and his Wife *Octavia*, his Master *Seneca*, and the Poet *Lucane*, &c. Hence Tyrants are called *Neroes*.

Nerve (*nervus*) a Sinew, strength, force, power, stoutness, and constancy of minde.

Nerve is that by which the Brain addes Sense and Motion to the Body.

Nerby (*nervosus*) having great or many Sinews, strongly made in Body, pithy.

Nervosity (*nervositas*) the having of Sinews or strength, fulness of Sinews.

Nescience (*nescientia*) ignorance, want of knowledge.
Mont.

Nescious (*nescius*) that knoweth not, ignorant of.

Nestor, a man of great wisdom and eloquence, that lived almost three hundred years. Hence we take it proverbially, when we use *Nestor* for a man of great age.

Nestorians (so called from *Nestorius*, by birth a German, their first Founder) a sort of Hereticks, that hold (among other enormities) that in Christ were two Persons, as well as two Natures, &c. This Heresie was condemned by the General Council at *Ephesus*. And *Nestorius* his Tongue rotted in his mouth, for having been the Author of such Blasphemy. He lived in the days of *Theodosius*, and was by him made Bishop of *Constantinople*. Sands.

Nevosity (*nevositas*) speckedness, fulness of moles or freckles.

Neutral (*neutralis*) neuter, belonging to neither.

Neutrality, the not siding with either part, indifferency.

Newyears Gift, or a gift given the first day of the new year; The usage came first from the ancient Romans; For the Knights used every year, on the first day of *January*, to offer Newyears Gifts in the Capitol to *Augustus Caesar*, though he were then absent: Which custom hath descended to us, albeit in sundry kindes; for in *Italy* the greatest persons give to the mean-

est; and in *England* the meanest to the greatest.

Nexible (*nexibilis*) that may be knit or tied.

Nexility (*nexilitas*) fastness, pitchiness, compactness of speech.

Nias Nibok (Fr. *Niais*) a Nettling, or yong Hawk, lately taken out of the Nest; or any Hawk that was taken out of the Nest, before she preyed for her self.

Nicean, pertaining to Nice, a City in *Bithinia*, where the first General Council was held, Anno 314. to which, there assembled three hundred and eighteen Bishops, to bear down the *Arrian* Heresie.

Nices or **Niches** (from the Italian *Nichi*) the hollow places in a wall, wherein Statues or Images are set. Sir H. W.

Nicete (Fr.) sloth, idleness, slackness, simplicity; hence our word *nicety*, which we commonly use for coyness, daintiness, curiosity.

Nicholaitans (so called from *Nicholas* the Profelyte of *Antioch*, one of the seven Deacons, which were instituted with Saint Stephen by the Apostles) a sort of Hereticks that held it lawful to have their wives common, &c. St. John makes mention of them in his *Apocalypse*, where (speaking of the Church of *Pergamus*) he saith. Thou hast them that hold the doctrine of the *Nicholaitans*, a part Tr.

Nicholas (Gr.) Conqueror of the people.

Nicodemites, a sort of late Reformists in *Switzerland*, so called, because they make profession of their Faith in private, as *Nicodemus* did to Christ. *M. Pol.* p. 5728.

Nicotian (Fr. *Nicotiane*, Spa. *Nicociana*) Tobacco, so called from *John Nicot*, who first sent that weed into *France* from *Portugal*, where he was Ambassador Leiger for the French King, about the year 1560. About which time, and at which place he made that great French and Latin, (called *Nicots*) Dictionary.

Nitaton (*nitatio*) a winking or twinkling with the eyes.

Nidgeries (Fr. *Nigeries*,) Fopperies, Fooleries, Trifles, Frivolous bables.

Nidifice (*nidificium*) a Nest, such as Birds make.

Nidifie (*nidificio*) to build or make a Nest.

Niding, an old English word, and signifies an abject, base minded, false-hearted coward. In former time this word was of great force in *England*: For when there was a dangerous Rebellion against King *William Rufus*, &c. after he had but proclaimed, that his Subjects should repair to his Camp, upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused to come, should be reputed a **Niding**; they swarmed to him immediately

from all sides in such numbers, as he had in few days a great Army, and the Rebels were so terrified therewith, that they forthwith yielded. *Cam.*

Nidor (Lat.) the favor of any thing burned or roasted; sometimes brightness.

Nidulation (*nidulatio*) a building or making a Nest. *Br.*

Night-Mare See *Incubus*

Nigresce (*nigrescio*) to make black.

Nihilise (*nihilifacio*) to set nothing by, to disesteem, to make no account of.

Nigromancy. See *Necromancy*

Nihil dicit, is a failing to put in answer to the Plea of the Plaintiff, by the day assigned; upon which failure, Judgment passeth against him, as saying nothing, why it should not. *Cow.*

Nil (Belg. *ntet*, i. *nihil*) the sparkles or ashes that come of Brass, tried in the Furnace.

Nilus, a great River running through *Ethiopia* and *Egypt* famous for the virtue of its water, which overflowing this Country, makes it wonderful fertile many years after. This River is in length almost three thousand miles.

Nimbiferous (*nimbifer*) that brings storms or shewres.

Nimbor (Fr.) a Dwarf, Dandipratt, or little Skipjack.

Nimietie (*nimietas*) too great abundance.

Nimious (*nimius*) too much, excessive, over-great, superfluous.

Ningid or **Ninguid** (*ninguidus*) where much Snow is.

Nisi prius, is a Writ Judicial, which lies in case where the Enquest is panelled and returned before the Justices of the Bank; the one party or the other making Petition, to have this Writ for the ease of the Country, &c. It is called *Nisi prius*, of these words contained in the same *Nisi die Luna apud talem locum prius venerint*, &c. See *Affize*.

Nitid (*nitidus*) Clean, neat, gay, trim, fair, bright.

Nitidity (*nitiditas*) Cleanliness, brightness, trimness, &c.

Nitor (Lat.) the same.

Nitre (*nitrum*) a Salt resembling substance, of colour light, ruddy or white, and full of holes like a Sponge; divers late Writers ignorantly mistake it for Salt Peter.

Nitrous (*nitrosus*) having the favor of Nitre, having stuff in it, whereof Nitre is made, full of Nitre.

Nival (*nivalis*)

Niveous (*niveus*) { pertaining to Snow, white or cold like Snow, snowy.

Nixus, the God of Child-bearing.

Nobles (Fr.) Nobility, Gentry, Generousness.

Nobilitate (*nobilitas*) to make Noble, to promote to Dignity.

Noceat (*nocens*) that hath done a trespass or injury; that hurteth or endamageth; a person guilty, or that hath offended.

Noctive (*nocivus*) that doth harm, hurtful, noxious.

Noctiferous (*noctifer*) that betokens or brings night, the evening Star.

Noctivagant (*noctivagus*) that wandreth by night.

Nocturnal (*nocturnus*) belonging to the night, nightly, or in the night time.

Nocturnes (*nocturni*) a part of the Office, or certain Psalms and Prayers so called, because they are used *Nocturno tempore*, in the night.

Nocturne (*nocumentum*) hurt or damage.

Noxious (*noxius*) that doth harm, hurtful.

Knottiness (*nodifitas*) knottiness, knobbiness.

Nodous (*nodifus*) knotty, full of knots, knurs, joynts or difficulties; curious or scrupulous.

Noli-me-tangere, *i.* Do not touch me. An Herb so called, because its Seed being ripe, spurts away so soon as it is touched: Also a disease so called, being a peece of flesh growing in the Nostrils, in such sort, as it often stops the Wind, and the more it is touched, the worse it grows.

Nomark (*Nomarcha*) He that hath the preheminance in the ministration of Laws, as a Major, or other like Officer.

Nomarchie (*nomarchia*) a jurisdiction or Majoralty, a Law, a County or Shire, a Territory about some City.

Nombrel (from the Fr. *Nombrel*, *i.* a Navel) in Heraldry it signifies the lower part of a Scutcheon, which is divided by the breadth into three even parts. The Fesse being the middle, and the Honor Point, the uppermost part. *Guillim.*

Nomenclator (*Lat. Quasi nominis calator*) he that knows the names of things, and calls them thereby; a common Crier in a Court of Justice; a Bedel or like Officer, to whom it belongs to know by heart, the names, offices, and crafts of all the Citizens, thereby to instruct such, as among the Romans did stand and labor for any office, that they might speak to them more gently. *Ibemasitus.*

Nomenclature (*nomenclatura*) the numbring of names or Surnames of sundry things; the office of the Nomenclator.

Nominal (*nominalis*) of or belonging to a name.

Nominalia. A Feast among the Romans: To Females they gave the name on the eighth day, to Males on the ninth, which they called *Dies iustitiae*, as it were the clearing day, on which they solemnized this Feast; and (as *Tertullian* notes) *Fata adscribenda advocabantur*, that is (as I conceive) their Nativities were set.

Nomination (*nominatio*) a naming or appointing; It is used both by the Common Lawyers and Canonists for a power that a man, by virtue of a Mannor or otherwise, hath to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be presented to the Ordinary. *New Terms of the Law.*

Nomographer (*νομογράφος*) a writer of the Law; a Legislator.

Nomothete (*Gr.*) the making, publishing, or proclaiming a Law.

Nonage (*Fr. non aage, i. non atas*) not yet of age, minority; that is all the time of a mans age unper One and twenty years in some cases, and fourteen in some, as marriage. See *Brook Tit. Age.*

Non compos mentis *i. not in his right wits*, is of four sorts; 1. He that is an *Idiot* born; Next he that by accident wholly loseth his wits. Thirdly, a *Lunatick*, that has sometime his understanding, and sometimes nor; Lastly, he that by his own act deprives himself of his right mind for a time, as a Drunkard. *Vide Coke lib. 4 fo. 124. b.*

Nonna, Decima and Morta the three fatal Ladies, whom the Greeks call *Clotho, Lachesis* and *Atropos*.

Non liquet *i. It appears nor, it is not clear, it likes nor.* Also a verdict given by the Jury signifying, that the

matter was to be deferred to another day of trial; *Ignoramus* with us, or a *Replee*. it was wont to be put down in a Scrowle or Tablet by these letters (*N. L.*) like as guilty, or *condemnatio* by (*C*) quitting by *A. i. absolutus.* *Carol. Sigon. de Judiciis.*

Non-residency, unlawful absence from the place of his charge, most commonly spoken of Ministers and their Cures.

Non suit, is a Renunciation of the Suit by the Plaintiff or Defendant, when the matter is so far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready at the Bar to deliver their Verdict. *An. 2 H. 4. ca. 7.* See the new book of *Entries, verbo, nonsuit.* The Civilians term it *Litis renunciationem.*

Nones (*nona*) in March, May, July and October, are the six daies next following the first day, or the Calends; In other moneths they are the four daies next after the first; But the last of these days is properly called *Nones*, and the other reckoned backward, according to the number distant from the *Nones*, as the third, fourth, or fifth *Nones.* *Hoptons Concordance, p. 70.*

None of the day, is the third quarter of the day beginning at Noon and lasting till the Sun be gon half way towards setting.

Non obstante (*Lat.*) notwithstanding.

withstanding, nevertheless, a word much used in our Statutes, Patents, and other writings, &c.

Non plus (Lat.) no more; a term often used, when a man can say no more, nor answer an objection; then he is said to be at a *Non plus*.

Nonupla, a quick time in Musick peculiar to Gigs and such like; having nine Crotchets between Bar and Bar.

Normal (*normalis*) right by rule, made by the square or Rule.

Notel ware, corruptly so called in some part of England for *Lorimers*. See *Lorimer*.

Nozrey or **Nozrop**, King at Arms. See *Harold*.

Noztoch (says Dr Charlton in his *Paradoxes* p. 100) is the nocturnal pollution of some plethorical and wanton star, or rather excrement blown from the nostrils of some rheumatick Planet, falling upon spacious fields, plains and sheep pastures, of an obscure red or brown tawny, in consistence like a gelly, and so trembling if touched; which the Philosophy of the clouted shoo affirms to bee the ruins of a star fallen. Some there are (saith *Dornaus*) who by *Noztoch* intend war, but by the favor of a metaphor.

Notarie (*notarius*) a Scribe or Scrivener, that onely takes notes, or makes a short

draught of contracts, obligations or other instruments; these notes he may deliver to the parties that gave him instructions, if they desire no more; but if they do, he must deliver them to a *Tabellion*, who draws them at large, ingrosses them in parchment, &c. and keeps a Register of them, but this is not generally observed; for in many Towns of France the Notaries are also *Tabellions*. Cot.

Notification (*notificatio*) information, signification, advertisement.

Notion (*notio*) knowledge, understanding; acquaintance.

Novatians, a sort of Hereticks whereof one *Novatus* was first Author about the year 215. he condemned second Marriages, and held that such as had once saine or were in Apostacy ought no more to be received into the Church, although they were repentant the ere, &c. This Heresie was condemned by a Council at Rome. See *Catharians*.

Novatoz (Lat.) he that makes a thing new, a renewer.

Novels of the Civil Law are in number 168. into which the 91 *Collations* of the Authenticks (which were set out after the Codex by *Justinian*, then Emperor, and brought into the body of the Civil Law) were divided. They were called *Novelles*

(says *Cujatius*) quod novissime promulgata sint post Cod.

Novenary (*novenarius*) of nine, that consists of nine.

Novendial (*novendialis*) of nine days space or continuance.

Novennial (*novennis*) of nine years.

Novæ tabulæ (Lat) was an easement proposed in favour of debtors at Rome, whereby the old debt books and obligations were cancelled; or the *nomina* dashed out; Among the Athenians this practise was called *Sisagthia*. i. an easing of burthen or *Chreopia*, a cutting off, or striking out of debts. *Livie*.

Novercal (*novercalis*) of or pertaining to a Step-mother, or mother in Law.

Novice (from the Lat. *novus*) a young Monk or Nun; one that's but newly entred into the Order; also a youngling or beginner in any profession.

Novity (*novitas*) newness, strangeness, novelty.

Noven, a term in Heraldry (from the Fr. *Nové*) tyed in a knot or knotted.

Noxious (*noxius*) hurtful, noyso m, offensive.

Nubiferous (*nubifer*) that brings or carries clouds, cloudy.

Nubilous (*nubilosus*) full of clouds, cloudy, stormy, tempestuous.

Nubibagant (*nubivagus*) passing through or among clouds.

Nuceous (*nuceus*) of or pertaining to a Nut.

Nudation (*nudatio*) a making bare.

Nude (*nudus*) bare, naked, uncovered, void, empty, destitute; poor.

Nudity (*nuditas*) bareness, nakedness, want of any thing, poverty.

Nugal } (*nugatorius*)
Nugatory } trifling, vain, of no force.

Nugator (Lat.) a trisler.

Nugation (*nugatio*) a trifling. *Bac*.

Nuisance. See *Nusance*.

Nullidian (from *nulla fides*) one of no faith, Religion or honesty; a Seeker.

Nullity (*nullitas*) nothing, annihilation, the being void, or nothing, or of no effect.

Nullø, a Cypher, or non-significant character.

Numeral (*numeralis*) of or belonging to number.

Numerical, belonging to number; Also a term in Logick; as when we say a numerical difference, that is to the last difference, by which one individual thing, is distinguished from another.

Numerist (*numerarius*) he that numbresth; an Officer in the latter Emperors time belonging to the Office of *Præfælus prætorio*;

A kind of Register, Notary or Auditor.

Nuncupate (*nuncupo*) to name, to call by some name; also to pronounce, tell by name or rehearse.

Nuncupative (*nuncupativus*) called, named, pronounced, expressly declared by word of mouth.

A *Will Nuncupative*, is when the Testator makes his will by word of mouth (not by writing) before sufficient witnesses.

Nundinal } (*nundinari-*
Nundinarie } *us*) pertaining to Fairs or Markets.

Nundination (*nundinatio*) a trafficking in Fairs or Markets buying and selling.

Nun (*nonna* & *non nupta* Teut. **Nunn**. Belg. **Nonne**) is a holy or consecrated Virgin, or a woman that by vow has bound her self to a single and chaste life, in some place and company of other women, separated from the world, and addicted to an especial service of God, by prayer, fasting and such like holy exercises. *Con.*

St. Hierom makes (*nonna*) originally an Egyptian word, as *Hospinian* records of him, in his book *de origine & progressu monachatus*, fo. 3. Of these there are several Orders; *Scholastica* (the Sister of St. Benedi^t) was the first that collected them into companies and prescribed them orders: *Heil*.

Nuntio (Ital and Span. from the Lat. *Nuncius*) a Legate or Ambassador from the Pope.

Nuptial (*nuptialis*) pertaining to a wedding, marriage or Bridal.

Nuptial gifts were certain tokens, which the Husband sent his Mistress before the betrothing.

Nuptialist (from *nuptia*) a Bride or Wife; or a Bridegroom or Husband; Also one that makes Marriages.

Nusance (Fr. *nusance*) hurt, offence, annoyance, damage, Trespas. In Law it is, where any man erects any wall, stops any water, or doth any thing upon his own ground to the unlawful hurt or annoyance of his neighbors; he that is grieved may have thereof an Assize of Nusance. *New Terms.*

Nutation (*nutatio*) nodding, as one doth when he sits sleeping.

Nutrient (*nutrimentum*) nourishment.

Nutritive } (*nutritius*)
Nutritious } pertaining to nourishment.

Nymph (*Nympho*. Brit. **Nymph**) a Bride or new married wife.

Hence those Virgin-Goddesses of the Woods, mountains and waters had this name, as the *Napee*, *Oreads*, *Dryades*, *Hamadryades*, *Naiades*, *Nereides*, &c.

Nuptial

Nymphal (from *Nymph*-*Nymphus* *spha*) of or belonging to a Nymph or Bride; Nymph-like.

Nymphet (Fr.) a little Nymph.

O

O **Bacerate** (*abacero*) to stop ones mouth, that he cannot tell out his tale.

Obambulate (*obambulo*) to walk against another, or about, to range or stray over.

Obduction (*obductio*) a covering or laying over.

Obdurate (*obduratus*) hardened, also unrelenting.

Obelise (from *obelus* or *obeliscus*) to make a long stroke in writing, to signifie somewhat to be put out; to raze out. Mr. White.

Obelisk (*obeliscus*) a great square stone broad beneath, and waxing smaller towards the top. There were divers of these in Egypt consecrated in honor of the Sun; whereof four were principally erected by King Sothis, of wonderful height; Many *Obeliskes* were likewise at Rome in time of the Roman Emperors! The difference between an *Obeliske* and a *Pyramid* was this, the *Obelisk* was all of one entire stone or peece, and therefore of no such height as the *Pyramids*, which were of divers stones; and again the *Obelisk* is four square,

whereas the *Pyramid* may be of other figure.

Obsequitate (*obsequito*) to ride about.

Obesity (*obestas*) fatness, grossness.

Objectator (Lat.) he that reproacheth or lays to ones charge.

Obit (*obitus*) the death, dying or decay of one; the setting or going down of the Sun.

It is also sometimes taken for an Elegy or Funeral Song.

Objuration (*objuratio*) a binding by oath.

Objurgation (*objurgatio*) a chiding, rebuking, reproving or blaming.

Objurgatory (*objurgatorius*) pertaining to chiding, checking or rebuking.

Oblat (Fr.) a Souldier, who, grown impotent or maimed in Service, hath maintenance or the benefit of a Monks place assigned him in an Abbey; Also the means or place of a Monk, or such Souldier. Cot.

Oblation (*oblatio*) an offering; an aid or Subsidy money. *Oblations* are thus defined in the Canon Law. *Oblationes dicuntur quacunque à piis fidelibusque Christianis offeruntur Deo & Ecclesia, siue res soli, siue mobiles sint. Nec refert an legentur Testamenta, an aliter donentur.* Cap. Clerici 13 quæst. 2.

See

See *Duarenus de Sacr. Eccles. Minister. ac Benef. cap. 3.*

Oblatration (*oblatrio*) a barking or making exclamation against one.

Obletation (*oblectatio*) recreation, delight, pleasure.

Obletton (*obletio*) an hurting or annoying. *How.*

Obligatoꝝ (*obligatorius*) which binderh or obligeth, it may also be taken substantively, for an obligation.

Oblimation (*oblimento*) a dawbing or covering over with mud or soft clay.

Obligation (*obligatio*) a crooking or turning away or aside.

Oblique (*obliquus*) crooked, awry, bowed, bended, travers.

Oblivity (*oblivitas*) crookedness, wriness.

Obliterate (*oblitero*) to scrape out, to put out of remembrance, to abolish.

Oblivion (*oblivio*) forgetfulness, unmindfulness.

Oblucotoꝝ (Lat.) an evil reporter, a backbiter, a detracter.

Oblong, is a Geometrical term for a Quadrangular figure, whose length exceeds its breadth, of which the most proper (distinguished by their several terms) are these six. 1. *Sesquialter*, which is when half the height is added to its length. 2. *Sesquitertia*, when a third part is ad-

ded to its length. 3. *Sesquiquarta*, when a fourth part is added. 4. *Diagona*, when the Oblong is increased to the length of the Diagonal of the single square. 5. *Superbiens tertias*, so called (*quasi super bis tertias*) because the length thereof is increased by two thirds. 6. and lastly, *Dupla*, which is a double square. *Euchyr. of fortif.*

Obloquy (*obloquium*) a speaking against, an evil report.

Obmutescence (from *obmutesco*) a holding ones peace, a being silent or tongue-tyed. *Br.*

Obnection (*obnectio*) a fast knitting, as in marriage.

Obnoxious (*obnoxius*) obnoxiousness; liableness to danger, punishment, or to the lash.

Obnoxious (*obnoxius*) that hath deserved to be punished, guilty, faulty or condemned.

Obnubilate (*obnubilo*) to make clouds, or dark with clouds, to make heavy and sad in countenance.

Obnunciate (*obnuncio*) to tell or shew ill tidings, or things unpleasant, and unlucky.

Obnuciation (*obnuciation*) a forbidding a thing upon foreknowledge, conjecture or likelihood of its ill success. As the ancient Romans were wont to dissolve their

Assemblies (which dissolution they called *obnuntiatio*) when soever any evil token was seen or heard, either by the Magistrate or Augur. *Godwin.*

Obole (*obolus*) a Coyn, variable according to the Country, with us it is an half-penny: *Junius* takes it for a penny farthing of our money; others, for a small Coyn worth seven pence. Also a half-penny weight, twelve grains among Apothecaries, and fourteen among Mintmen and Goldsmiths. *Obolus terra*, five foot in breadth, and ten in length.

Obreption (*obreptio*) the creeping or stealing to a thing by crafty means, the getting or obtaining it by dissimulation or private coulenage.

Abrogate (*abrogo*) to check or interrupt one in his tale, to gainsay. To abrogate a Law, is to proclaim a contrary Law, for taking away the former.

Obzumpent (*obzumpens*) breaking or bursting.

Obscene (*obsceus*) all things that are to be eschewed. filthy, unclean, unchast, dishonest.

Obscenity (*obsceuitas*) villany in acts or words, ribaldry, haudiness, filthiness.

Obsecrate (*obsecro*) to beseech heartily, to pray, to desire, for Gods sake.

Obsequious (*obsequiosus*) officious, dutiful, serviceable, observant, obedient.

Obervants or Obserbants, a branch of the Order of Gray-friers, commonly called *Franciscans*, instituted by St. Francis of Assisum, distinct from the *Minims* or *Bonhomies*, instituted by St. Francis de Paula. See Friars.

Obsession (*obsessio*) a laying of siege, a beleaguering or compassing about: A man is said to be *obsess*, when an evil spirit hants him, troubling him divers times, and seeking opportunity to enter into him.

Obsibilate (*obsibilo*) to make a whistling noise, as Trees stirred with winds.

Obsidian Stone (*obsidianus*) a precious stone, mentioned in *Pliny*. *Gond.*

Obsidional (*obsidionalis*) of or pertaining to a siege.

The *Obsidional Crown* (*Corona obsidionalis*) was given onely to him that relieved a City or Town besieged: This Crown was made of Green Leaves, or of the Grass and Herbs of the same Field, where the enemy had been overthrown, or forced to flight. The great *Quintus Fabius* received this Crown, for defending and delivering Rome from the siege of *Hannibal*. *Emilius Scipio* was crowned therewith in *Affrica*, for having delivered the Consul *Manlius* with certain Bands. *Calphurnius* also obtained it in *Sicily*, with others. 2 part. *Tr. Ostimes.*

Obsolete (*obsoletus*) decayed, old, grown out of use, worn as a Garment, when it is thredbare.

Obstetricate (*obstetrico*) to do the office of a Midwife. *Med Cath.*

Obstetricious (from *obstetricium*) pertaining to the Ministry of Midwives, or their fear. *How.*

Obstipate (*obstipo*) to stop chinks.

Obstreperous (*obstreperus*) that makes a noise, roars, or cries out against.

Obstrigillation (*obstrigillation*) a reprehension, a resisting or repugning.

Obstruction (*obstructio*) a shutting or stopping up, a damming up.

Obstupefie (*obstupefacio*) to make abashed or astonished.

Obtenebrate (*obtenebro*) to make cloudy or dark.

Obtest (*obtestor*) humbly to beseech, to desire for Gods sake.

Obtestation (*obtestatio*) an humble desiring, a taking God to witness for a thing, a hearty beseeching.

Obticence (*obticentia*) silence, holding ones peace.

Obtorted (*obtortus*) wreathed, wrested or wrenched.

Obtrectation (*obtrectatio*) detraction, depravation, backbiting, slandering.

Obtrite (*obtritus*) worn, bruised, trod under foot.

Obturation (*obturation*) a stopping or shutting up.

Obtuse (*obtusus*) dull, dim, blunt, without spirit.

Obbention (*obventio*) a meeting with, a coming against, hapning, or chancing unto.

Obbert (*obuerto*) to turn against, back, or about.

Obblate (*obvio*) to meet with one, also to resist or withstand *Armies Decl.*

Obbtous (*obvius*) that which meets with one, meeting in the way; gentle and easie.

Obumbzate (*obumbro*) to shadow over and over; also to make dark, obscure, or dim.

Obuncous (*obuncus*) very crooked.

Obundation (*obundatio*) a flowing against

Obbolate (*obvolo*) to flie against.

Occident (*occidens*) the going down of the Sun, the West part of the World, And (adjectively) declining, decaying, falling, going down.

Occidental (*occidentalis*) pertaining to the West, Western, Westerly.

Occiduons (*occiduus*) that goeth down, that will decay.

Occipital (from *occiput*) belonging to the Noddle, or hinder part of the head.

Occision (*occisio*) a slaughter or death of men or Cattle, a killing or slaying.

Occlusion (*occlusio*) a shutting up fast, a stopping.

Ocular

Ocu'ar. See *Ocular*.

Oculation (*occulatio*) a treading on or spurning.

Ocult (*occultus*) hid, privy, that is not known, very secret.

Ocultation (*occultatio*) a hiding, or keeping close, a concealing.

Occupatibz (*occupativus*) that is busied, employed, or possessed of, or that busieth. An *Occupative Field*, is that which, being deserted by its proper owner, or tiller, is possessed by another.

Occurre (*occurro*) to meet with, to come in place, to be in the way, to offer it self.

Oceanick } (*oceanicus*) be-

Oceanine } long to the Ocean or Main Sea.

Ochlocracy (*Gr.*) a kinde of Government, wherein the multitude or common rout bear rule.

Ociosus (*ociosus*) idle, careless, restful, at ease, that hath little to do, unemployed.

Octangular (*octangulus*) that hath eight corners, eight cornered.

Octave (*octavus*) an eighth in Musick, a proportion or the number of eight.

Octaves (*octava*) an usual term in Courts of Justice, and in the Roman Calender, and signifies the eighth day, next after some principal Feasts of the year, called also

the *Uras*. D. August. Epist. 118. See *Uras*.

Octennial (*octennalis*) that is done every eight years.

Otonary (*ottonarius*) the same with *Octave*.

Octagon (*Gr.*) a figure consisting of eight Angles.

Octostick. See *Ogdastic*.

Ocular (*ocularius*) pertaining to the eyes or sight.

Oculate (*oculatus*) full of eyes or holes, quick of sight, circumspect; as

Oculate Faith, that is, confirmed by the eye-sight, or such a Faith as represents the thing believed, as it were to the eye; a seeing Faith.

Oculus Christi (so called because it conduces much to the cure of the infirmities of the eyes) an Herb called *Wilde Clary*. Gerard.

Ode (*oda*) a Song, or Poem pronounced with singing.

Ocelet (*Diminutive of Ode*) a small or short Ode.

Odiole (*odibilis*) odious, worthy to be hated.

Odoz (*Lat.*) favor, sent, smell.

Odozaminous (from *Odozamen, inn*) smelling sweet, fragrant, odoriferous, pertaining to odor.

Odoziferous (*odorifer*) sweet in favor, bringing Spices and sweet smelling things.

Oeconomie (*economia*) the guiding and ordering of things pertaining to household; also an order in doing a thing.

Deco-

Oeconomical (*œconomicus*) pertaining to the order or government of an house or family.

Oeconomist, one that orders or rules a family.

Oecumenical (*œcumenicus*) universal, general, pertaining to the whole world.

Oedastine (*œdastinus*) that is cunning in the knowledge of weights and measures.

Oedematous (from *Oedema*) full of, or subject to a flegmatick and painless tumor or swelling, which being pressed down with the finger, retains the impresson thereof, and is called an *Oedeme*.
Br.

Oenopolist (*œnopolæ*) a Taverner or Vintner.

Offertory (*offertorium*) an offering, or place where offerings are offered or kept; also a part of the Mass so called.

Official (*officialis*) of or belonging to offices or duties. It is a word diversly us'd; some apply it to such as have the sway of Temporal Justice, others to the Minister or Apparitor of a Magistrate or Judge. In the Cannon Law it is especially taken for him, to whom any Bishop generally commits the charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction: And in this sense, one in every Diocess is (*Officialis Principalis*) whom the Statutes and Laws of this Nation call *Chancellors*. Anno 32 Hen. 8. cap. 15. And are

sometimes termed *Commissaries*; the difference of the two powers, you may read in *Lindwood, tit. De sequest possess. cap. 1. Verbo, Officialis*. But this word *Official* in our Statutes and Common Law, signifies him whom the Archdeacon substitutes in the executing his Jurisdiction.
Cow.

Officinator (Lat.) an Artificer or Craftsman. *Vitruvius* (*lib. 6. cap. 11.*) distinguishes the *Officinator* from the *Architect*; This designs the Idea of the whole work; that is but a second superintendent over all the under Artisans.

Officine (*officina*) a Shop or Work-house.

Offusate (*offusco*) to make black or dark, to shadow or make dim or dusky.

Ogdastick (*ogdastichon*) a Sentence or Epigram comprised in eight verses, or a Stanza of eight verses.

Ogive or **Ogee** (Fr. *Au-give* or *Ogive*) a wreath, circle or round band in Architecture.

Oisterloot, a weed so called, as it were, laid among Oysters. *Min.*

Oke, a measure among the Turks, near the bigness of our quart. *How.*

Oleaginous (*oleaginus*) of an Olive-tree, or of the colour of an Olive-tree.

Olesty (*oleitas*) the time of gathering Olives, or the Olives when they are gather'd

to make oyl of ; also oyliness

Olfactory (*olfactorium*) a Poffie or Nose-gay, any thing to smell to.

Oleron *Lam3*, or *Lams* of *Oleron*; *l*, called, for that they were made by *K Richard* the first, when he was there. *Cokes Inst. pars 1. pag 265. b* This *Oleron* is an Island near *Roche*, belonging to the French.

Oldous (*olidus*) which hath a strong flavor, whether it be good or bad; rank of smell. *Br.*

Oligarchy (*obligarchia*) the state of a Commonwealth, where a few persons have all the authority.

Olympiad. See *Olympiad*.

Olive, a name fetched from the peace bringing *Olive*, as *Daphn's* and *Lawrence*, from the triumphant *Laurel*. *Cam.*

Olivaster, a wilde Olive-tree; also like, or of the colour of an Olive, in which last sense the Lord Bacon uses it, in his *Nat. Hist*

Oliviferous (*olivifer*) which bears or brings forth *Olives*.

Olivity (*olivitas*) the time of gathering *Olives*, or making *Oyl*; see *Oleity*.

Olla (*Span.*) a Pot to boil meat in; and by figure is taken for the meat it self boiled in it.

Olla podrida a Hottchpot of several ingredients; *Mr. Howell*, in one of his Letters, describes it thus. The *Olla po-*

drida hath Intellectuals and Sences: *Mutton, Beef, and Bacon*, are to her as the *Will, Understanding and Memory* are to the Soul; *Cabbage, Turnips, Artichocks, Potatoes, and Dates*, are her five Sences, and *Pepper* the common Sence: She must have *Marrow* to keep life in her, and some *Birds* to make her light, and by all means she must be adorned with some chains of *Sausages*, &c This dish hath been, and still is much in request with us, and is commonly pronounced *Ollia*; the second *l* in Spanish being melted in the pronunciation like an *i*. This dish hath some Analogy with that the French call a *Bisque*

Olympiad (*olympias, adu*) the space of five years, or of eighty moneths, thirty days to a moneth, which was the Epoch of the Grecians, and so used from the time of celebrating their *Olympick Games*, which was every fifth year and the interval was called an *Olympiad* See more of this in *Mr. Gregorie, De Aëris & Epochis*, cap 7.

Olympick Games (*olympia*) Games instituted by *Hercules* in honor of *Jupiter*, they were celebrated every fifth year in the Plains of *Elis*, a City of *Peloponnesus*, and the Exercises were five, *Running, Wrestling, Leaping, Quoiting, and whorle-bars*. The reward to those that overcame in these feats

feats of activity was nothing but a Garland of Olive branches, lest covetousness, rather then vertue, should make them strive for victory; They took name from the City *Olympia*, otherwise *Pisa*.
Sir Wal. Ral. lib. 2. fol. 490.

Olympias (Gr.) heavenly; a womans name, but some use *Olympa*.

Ombage (Fr.) See *Umbrage*.

Omega (Gr. *ωμέγα* i. *O magnum*) the last letter in the Greek Alphabet; And by a metaphor taken for the last part or end of any thing. See *Alpha*.

Omelet (Fr.) a Pancake of Eggs, a Froise.

Ominous (*ominosus*) lucky or unlucky, that portends good or ill luck.

Omnety (from *omnis*) the all-being of a thing. *Rel. Med*

Omnifarious (*omnifarius*) sundry, divers, all manner of ways.

Omniferous (*omnifer*) that beareth or bringeth forth all things, or of all kinds.

Omnigenous (*omnigenus*) of every kind.

Omnimode (*omnimodus*) of all manners or fashions, infinite in means, of every way.

Omniparent (*omniparens*) which bears or brings forth all things; Father or Mother of all things.

Omniregentie (from *omnis* and *rego*) the having the sole rule or authority in ones hands.

Omnipotence (*omnipotentia*) almightiness.

Omnipresent (*omniprensens*) that is present every where.

Omniscient } (*omniscius*)
Omniscious } that knows all things.

Omnitenent (*omnitenens*) that contains all things.

Omnibagant (*omniva-gus*) wandring every where, that runs up and down in all places.

Omnibalent (*omniva-lens*) that is able to do all things.

Omnibolent (*omnivulus*) that willet or desireth all things.

Omniborous (*omnivo-rus*) that devours and eats all kind of things.

Omologte (*omologia*) a congruence, proportion, or agreeableness; confession.

Onagre (*onager*) a wild Ass; also an Engine to sling or shoot great stones, as the *Balista* did arrows.

Onerate (*onero*) to load, charge or burthen, to overcharge, to weary.

Onomancie (*onomantia*) divination by names; also the skill of repeating many names by the art of memory.
Cot.

The *Pythagoreans* judged the even number of vowels in

names to signifie imperfecti-
ons in the left sides of men,
and the odd number, in the
right.

Onomantical, pertaining
unto, or skilful in that kind
of Divination by names.

Onymancy, divination by
oyl and wax.

Onyx (Gr.) a precious
stone found in the mountains
of *Arabia* of the colour of a
mans nail. Some write, that
it is congealed of a juyce
dropping from a tree called
Onycha, which is the cause it
smells sweet being aft into
the fire, as also that it is of-
ten found with divers pictures
in it, being easily therein fa-
shioned, before the stone be
thoroughly hardned. This
stone is called by some the
Chalcidonie.

Opal (*opalum*) a precious
stone of divers colours, where
in appears the fiery shining of
the *Carbuncle*, the purple co-
lour of the *Amerbyst*, and the
greeness of the *Emerald* very
strangely mixed together.
Plin. lib. 37. ca. 6.

Opacitate (*opacitas*) shad-
dow of trees, Umbrage. *Dr.*
Charl.

Opacite } (*opacus*) shi-
Opacous } dowed, in the
shade, dark, obscure, black.

Opera (Lat.) a work, la-
bor, industry, diligence, stu-
dy, &c. In Italy it signifies
a Tragedy, Tragi-Comedy,
Comedy or Pastoral, which
(being the studied work of a

Poet) is not acted after the
vulgar manner, but performed
by Voyces in that way, which
the Italians term *Recitative*,
being likewise adorned with
Scenes by Perspective, and ex-
traordinary advantages by
Musick. The common Plays
(which are not *Opera's*) are
performed *ex tempore* by the
Actors, and are but in the na-
ture of *Farces* or Gigs, want-
ing the above mentioned a-
dornments.

Operantius (*operarius*)
pertaining to the workman,
done with labor.

Operatoz (Lat.) he that
worketh; a workman.

Opertment (*operimentum*)
a covering.

Opertaneous (*opertaneus*)
done within doors, in secret
or in covert.

Ophthalmie (*ophthalmia*)
an inflammation of the ut-
termost skin of the eye called
Aduata, proceeding either
of fulness of the body, or of
the sharp biting cholerick
humor, or of gross humors, and
windiness puffing up the
place. *Tho.*

Opiferous (*opifer*) which
aids or helps, succoring.

Opifice (*opificium*) work,
or workmanship.

Opimous (*opimus*) fat,
gross, in good liking or
plight; rich, plentiful; well
furnished.

Opinable (*opinabilis*) that
is or may be conceived in o-
pinion. *Bac.*

Opta

Opinator (Lat.) a suppo-
ser, one that never affirms a-
ny thing.

Opinative or } (*opinator*)
Opiniative } that stands
in his own opinion, ad-
dicted to an opin n, apt to
have opinions, wedded to his
own humour, wilful.

Opinata tref (from the
Fr. *opiniastrete*) opiniative-
ness, obstinacy, a head-
strong maintaining of, or
persistance in an ill opinion.
Dr. Bram.

Opisthograph (*opisthogra-
phum*) a book written on the
back side, or paper written
on both sides.

Opisthographiceal, that is
written upon on both sides.

Opitulate (*opitulator*) to help,
succour, or aid.

Opobalsamum (Gr.) the
Gum of the Balm tree. See
Balm.

Oppication (*oppicatio*) a
covering with pitch.

Opium (Lat.) or Opiate,
the juyce of black Poppy,
sold dry by Apothecaries. It
is sometimes used in Physick
to cause sleep, or to assuage
excessive pain, but then it must
be mixed with other things,
and given with great discreti-
on; for taken alone, it will
cast one into a deadly sleep;
being cold and dry in the
fourth degree. Bul.

Oppignorate (*oppignoro*)
to lay in pledge, to gage or
pawn.

Oppilation (*oppilatio*) an

obstruction or stopping of
the Liver, or other chief en-
terals.

Oppilative (*oppilatus*) ob-
structive, stopping, shut up.

Oppletion (*oppletio*) a fil-
ling up.

Opportune (*opportunus*)
meet, for the purpose, fit, con-
venient, in due time, and as it
ought to be.

Opposite (*oppositum*) a con-
trary.

Aristotle makes four kinds
of Opposites, first, those that
are relative opposita, as the
Husbaad and the Wife, the
Master and the Servant, &c.
which have reference each to
other. Secondly, Those
which are Contraria; as Right
and Wrong; Ignorance and
Science, &c. Thirdly, Those
that are privative opposita, as
Light and Darknes; Sight
and Blindness, which things
succeed and deprive one a-
nother. Fourthly, The fourth
and last kind of Opposites are
those, which in Propositions
and Clauses are Contradicten-
tia, the one affirming, and the
other negative, &c. J. Dode-
ridge.

Opprobrious (*opprobrio-
sus*) reproachful in words,
upbraiding, reviling, taunt-
ing

Oppugn (*oppugno*) to as-
sault, to batter, to lay siege un-
to, to fight against; Also
to reason against a thing ear-
nestly.

Opismathie (*opismathia*) a
learn-

learning when one is old.

Opsonator (Lat.) a buyer or purveyor of meats; a Carter, a Manciple.

Optable (*optabilis*) that is to be desired, wished, or looked for.

Optation (*optatio*) choyce, opinion, wishing, desiring. Br.

Optatibe (*optatum*) a wish or desire. It is also used adjectively, as wishing for, or that desireth.

Optick (*opticus*) pertain-

Optical Sing to the sight. *Optick sinews* are those which bring the vertue of seeing to the eyes. So the *Optick Science* is that by which the reason of sight is known; Art speculative.

Optimacy (from *optimates*) a Government in a Commonwealth, by noble or other chief persons.

Optimite (*optimitas*) utility, great profit, excellency.

Optton (*optio*) choyce, or election.

Ibis redibis nunquam per bella peribis.

Which he thus commaing, *Ibis, redibis, nunquam per* &c. ventured on the War, and was slain.

There were two principal places of Oracles, one of *Ammon* in *Lybia*, the other at *Delphi* in *Boetia*, at the first *Jupiter*, in this *Apollo* were said

Optibe (*optivus*) See *Adoptive*.

Opulencie (*opulentia*) riches, abundance, plenty, wealth.

Opulent (*opulentus*) rich, plentiful, wealthy, abundant.

Opuscule (*opusculum*) a little work, a little labor.

Oz (Fr.) Gold; In Heraldry, it signifies gold colour.

Oracle (*oraculum*) a Sentence, Council or Answer given by God; also a worthy or notable saying or judgement; a Prophetic or Prediction.

Among the Gentiles these Oracles were but illusions of the Devil, who answered for the most part doubtfully in Idols, to questions made to him. As a great Prince, going to the Wars, and demanding of the Oracle what success he should have, had this ambiguous answer given him.

to give answers. These Oracles ceased at the coming of our Savior, at which time *Augustus Caesar* (then reigning) consulting with an Oracle about his Successor, received this not satisfying answer in Greek,

Παῖς ἑβραῖος κέλεται μοῖς θεοῖς μακάρεσσιν ἀνάσσειν,
 Τὸν δὲ δομῶν περιλιπεῖν, καὶ ἄδην αὐθιγὲς ἐκείναι;
 Λοιπὸν, ἀπιδισγῶν ἐκ βωμῶν ἡμετέρων—

*An Hebrew Child whom the blest Gods adore,
 Hath bid me leave these Shrines and pack to Hell,
 So that of Oracles I can no more:
 In silence leave our Altar, and farewell.
 Heyl.*

Oracular, pertaining to an Oracle.

Oral (from *Os, oris*) pertaining to the mouth, visage, face, look, favor or voyce.

Oratory (*oratorium*) a place wholly dedicated to prayer; a Closet, a private Chappel to pray in.

Oratorians, a Religious Fraternity or Order Instituted the last age by St. Philip Nerius, a Florentine Priest; They took name from the place first frequented by them for their exercises of Preaching, and Catechising, which was the Oratory of St. Hierom in Rome.

Orbation (*orbatio*) a depriving or bereaving one of his goods, or of any other thing; poverty.

Orbical } (*orbicus*)
Orbicular } round like a circle, circular, globic.

Orbiculated (*orbiculatus*) made round in the form of a circle or compass.

Orbitte (*orbitas*) the want of children on the Parents part, the want of parents on the childrens part; any want or privation.

Orchal (*orca*) a stone like Allum used sometimes by Dyers to raise a red colour.

Ordeal or **Ordeal** (*ordali-um*) signifies as much as judgement, and is compounded, (as some say) of two Saxon words, **Or**, a privative, as [*A*] in Greek, and **dal**, i. pars, q. *Experts*. But it is artificially used for a kind of purgation, practised in ancient times, whereby the party purged was judged *Experts criminis*, called in the Common Law, *Purgatio vulgaris*, and utterly condemned by Pope Steven the second. There were of this, four sorts, one by *Kampficht* (not unlike our Duel.) The second called *Five-Ordeal*, which was for the accused to pass, blindfold with bare feet over hot Plowshares, &c. The third, was *hot water-Ordeal*, by putting his arms up to the elbows in scething water, &c. The fourth was *cold water Ordeal*, like the late used trial of Witches. Of these at large, See *Verstegan* p. 50, 51.

And Mr. Lambert in his explication of Saxon words, *Verbo Ordalum*, where he expresses such superstitions as were used in it. Of this you may likewise read *Holinsbed* in his description of Brit. fo. 98. And Mr. Manwood part. 1. of his For. Laws, pag. 15. But, of all the rest, *Hotom.* especially, *disput. de feud. ca. 41. &c.*

Ordalian Law, was that Law which instituted the *Ordael* aforesaid, and was long before the Conquest, but did continue of force in England till the time of King John, in whose days it was abrogated; as *Pol. Vir. Holinsbed & supplementum Chronicorum*, witnesse.

Ordinary (*ordinarius*) though in the Civil Law, whence the word is taken, it signifies any Judge that has authority to take knowledge of Causes in his own right; as he is a Magistrate and not by deputation, yet in our Common Law it is most commonly and usually taken for him, that hath ordinary Jurisdiction in causes Ecclesiastical. See *Brook* and *Linwood hoc tit.*

Oreads (*oreades*) Fairies of the mountains.

Oredelf, is a liberty whereby a man claims the Ore found in his own ground. *Law Terms*. And *Oredelf* properly signifies Ore lying under ground; as a **Delf** of Coal,

is Coal lying in veins under ground, before it is digged up.

Orfrates (*aurifrisum*) frizled cloth of gold, made and used in England both before and since the Conquest, worn both by the Clergy and the Kings themselves, as may appear out of *Math. Paris*, where he speaks of the Ornaments sent by the Abbots of England to the Pope; and also by a Record in the Tower, where the King commands the Templars to deliver such Jewels, Garments, and Ornaments, as they had of his in keeping; Among which he names *Dalmaticum velatum de Orefreis*, that is a damask garment guarded with *Orfraies*. *Chauc.*

Of old the Jackets or Coat Armors of the Kings Guard, were also termed *Orfrain*, because they were covered with Goldsmiths work. *Cot.*

Orgal, the Lees of wine dried, used by Dyers, to make their cloth drink in their colour thoroughly. *Bul.*

Organical (*organicus*) that which consisteth of divers substantial parts and members; instrumental, used as a means; pertaining to Instruments or Organs.

Organist (*organista*) an Organ player.

Orgets. *An 31. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. ca 2.* is the greatest sort of North-Sea fish, now a days called *Organ Ling*.

Orgies (*orgia*) rude Ceremonies

remonies instituted by the Poet *Orpheus*, to be kept every third year to the honor of *Bacchus*. *Bac.*

Orient (*oriens*) the East part where the Sun riseth.

Oriental (*orientalis*) of or belonging to the East.

Orientalite, the lustre of the East, the being Eastward of a thing.

Orifice (*orificium*) the mouth, brim, or entrance into any thing; the outward hole of a wound.

Oriflambe (*oriflammeus*) the great and holy Standard of *France*, having in the top a purple Ensign or Flag, born at first onely in Wars against Infidels; But afterwards used in all other Wars, and at length utterly lost in a Battle against the Flemmings. *Cor.*

Origin or } (*origo*) an off-
Original } spring, Pedegree or birth; a Stock or kindred; a beginning or fountain, an Original is also the first authentick, or true draught of a writing.

Original An. See *Venial*.

Orison (from the *Fr. Orison*) prayer; also speech or communication.

Dynomancy (*Gr.*) divination by the moving of birds. *Cor.*

Orphean, belonging to *Orpheus* the *Thracian* Poet, who is feigned to have plaid so excellently upon the

Harp, that he drew Stones, Woods and Trees after him, &c. Hence we say, an *Orphian Harp*.

Orque (*orca*) a Hulk or huge ship; Also a Sea-monster so called, enemy to the Whale.

Oziment } (*auripigmentum*) a soft
Oziment } yellow kind of Arsenick, like Brimstone, found very deep in the earth; It is commonly taken for *Ratbane*.

Orthodoxal } (*orthodoxus*) that hath
Orthodox } a good or right opinion, faith, or beleef.

Orthodoxie (*orthodoxia*) the right opinion of faith.

Orthogonal (*orthogonius*) that hath right or even corners.

Orthographie (*orthographia*) the right form of writing, or the art of writing words truly; As to lose (*perdo*) to loose or untie (*solvo*.) *Left* (as *left* such a thing should happen (*ni*) and *least*, as the *least* of all (*minus*) &c. It is also a plat of building, drawn out with the figure or order of the whole work.

Orthographize (from *orthographia*) to write or use true *Orthographie*.

Ostive (*ortivus*) East, easterly; as the *Ostive Sun*, the Sun rising.

Osanna. See *Hosanna*.

Oscillate (*oscillo*) to move

the mouth, to bow down, to sway or swing up and down.

Oscian Play, was a light sport among the ancient Romans, pleasing the peoples humors. *Tacit.*

Sæpe sinistra cava prædixit ab ilice Cornix. Virg.

To this kind of Divination may be ascribed that old womanish observation, that when the *Pie* chatters, we shall have strangers.

Oscitation (*oscitatio*) yawning or gaping; negligence or idleness.

Osculate (*osculo*) to kiss, to love heatily, to embrace.

Ossicle (*ossiculum*) a little bone.

Ossifrage (*ossifraga*) a kind of Eagle, having so strong a beak, that therewith she breaks bones, and is therefore called a bone-breaker or *Ossifrage*.

Ossifragant (*ossifragus*) that breaketh bones.

Ostensional (*ostensionalis*) a Souldier attending the Prince in publique Shews.

Ostent (*ostentum*) every thing that comes against nature; a monster, wonder or strange thing.

Ostent (*ostentus, ab ostendo*) a pointing at, or mocking; a telling, declaring or shewing.

Ostentation (*ostentatio*)

Oscines (*oscines, ab os & cano*) are these kind of birds, by whose chirping, feeding, noise or voyces the Augures foretold things to come; As the Crow, Pie, Chough, &c.

bragging, vaunting, cracking, shewing forth vain-glory, boasting.

Ostentatitious (*ostentatitius*) set out for shew or vain-glory.

Ostentiferous (*ostentifer*) that which brings monsters or strange sights.

Ostiarie (*ostiarus*) an Officer to keep unworthy persons out of the Church, a Door-keeper.

Ostomachie (*ostomachia*) a playing or fighting with bones.

Ostracism (*ostracismus*) a kind of banishment among the Athenians for ten years space, which was done by delivering shells with the condemned persons names written in them; It was used not so much to punish other offences, as to abate the immoderate power of Noblemen. *Tho.*

Ostriferous (*ostrifer*) that beareth, or brings forth Oysters.

Ostwald (Germ.) House-Ruler or Steward; for *Wald* in old English, and high Dutch is a Ruler; But for this

this the Normans brought in *Le Dispencer*, now *Spencer*. The holy life of *St. Oswold* King of *Northumberland*, who was incessantly in prayer, hath given much honor to this name. *Cam.*

Orragua, a kind of drink in the *Mollucca's* and *Philippines* that comes from a nut. *How.*

Obal (*ovalis*) belonging to the triumph called *Ovation*; also round or shaped like an egg.

Ovation (*ovatio, ab ovo, as*) a small triumph of a Prince or Captain for a Victory obtained without slaughter of men, in which he did either go on foot or ride on horseback with his Souldiers about him, singing or shouting for joy, and wearing on his head, a Garland of Myrtle. *Tho.* See *Triumph*.

Ovation (*ovatio, ab ovum*) the season when hens lay eggs, or a laying of eggs.

Ouch (*Sax.*) a kind of collar of gold, or such like Ornament, which women did wear about their necks. It is mentioned *An. 24. H. 8. cap. 13.* And is sometimes used for a Boss or button of gold. *Chauc.*

Oviarie (*oviarie*) a flock of sheep.

Oviparous Animals (*ovipara*) Birds, Beasts, or Fishes that breed eggs or spawn. *Br.*

Ounce (*uncia*) Twelve

ounces make a pound weight *Troy* (sixteen, a pound *Averdupois*) twenty penny weight make an ounce; twenty four grains make a penny weight; twenty mites make a grain; twenty four droits make a mite; twenty Perits make a droit; twenty four blanks make a Perit.

Ouvrage (*Fr. Ouvrage*) a work; also work or labor.

Outlawrie (*utlagaria*) is the loss or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a subject, that is, of the Kings protection and the Realm. *Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2. ca. 11. num. 1 & 3. Forisfacit utlagatus omnia quæ pacis sunt.*

Owen (*Lat. Audoenus*) if it be the same with *St. Owen* of *France*. But the Britans will have it from old King *Onous* Father in Law to *Hercules*; others from *Eugenius*, that is, noble, or well-born; Certain it is the Country in *Ireland* called *Tir-oen*, is in Latin Records *Terra Eugenii*, and the Irish Priests know no Latin for their *Oen* but *Eugenius*, as *Rothericus* for *Rocke*. And *Sir Owen Ogle* in Latin Records (as I have been informed) was written *Eugenius Ogle*. *Cam.*

Oxgang of Land (*Bovata terra*) six Ox-gangs of land seem to be so much as six Oxen will plough. *Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 220.* But an Ox-gang seems properly to be spoken of such as lyes in *Gainour*.

Old nat. br. fol. 117. Mr. Skene *de verbor signif. verbo* (*bovata terra*) saith an Ox-gang of land should alwaies contain thirteen Acres, and that four Oxen gates extended to a pound land of old extent.

Oxymel (Gr.) a Potion or syrrup made of honey, vinegar and water sod together, good to cut and cleanse gross flegmatick humors; sometimes there are boiled certain roots and seeds with it, and then it is called *Oxymel compositum*; sometimes it is made with honey, vinegar, and the Sea Onion, and then it is named *Oxymel Scylliticum*, which also is of two sorts, to wit, simple and compound: See *Dioscor. lib. 1. ca. 22.* *Gallen lib. 4. de sanit. tuend.*

Oxyropolist (*oxyporopola*) he that selleth meat in sharp sawce and syrrups.

Oyer and Terminer (*audiendo & terminando*) in true French *Ovir* and *Terminer*) is in the intendment of our Law, a Commission especially granted to certain persons, for hearing and determining one or more causes. This was wont to be in use upon some suddain outrage or insurrection in any place. *Crompt. Jurisd. fo. 131: and 132.* See the Stat. of *Westminst. 2. cap. 29. An. 13. Ed. 1.* who might grant this Commission. *Fitzh. nat. br. fol. 100. and Brook. tit. Oyer and Terminer.* See *Affize.*

Ozena (Gr.) a disease or sore in the nose, causing a stinking savour.

P

Pabular } (*pabularis*)
Pabulous } pertaining to fodder, Provender, forrage, or meat for beasts. *Br.*

Pabulator, the same.

Pacal (*pacalis*) that brings or signifies peace, peaceable.

Pacator (Lat.) a pacifier, asswager, tamer, or quieter.

Pace (*passus*) a pace in going, a step or a stride; of these there be two sorts, *Passus minor vel simplex*, the measure of two feet and an half, which is usually the distance from the toes of the fore-foot, to the heels of the hinder foot. *Passus major five Geometricus*, a Pace or fathom of five foot, and by this Pace, miles are measured. In some places they reckon three foot and an half to the Pace. *Tho.*

Paciferous (*pacifer*) that brings peace and quietness.

Pacification (*pacificatio*) a pleasing, peace making, quieting or appeasing.

Pacificque } (*pacificato-*
Pacificatory } *rium*) of or belonging, or serving to make peace and quietness.

Paction (*passio*) an accord, bargain or agreement. That Truce, which in time of war

war is concluded upon and accepted of both sides for a certain limited space of time, is properly called *Paſſion*.

Partitions (*partitius*) done by bargain, or upon condition or agreement.

Pactolus, a River in *Lydia*, having sandy gravel like gold; therefore is feigned to have gold in its waters:

Paddock (from the Belg. *Padde*) a Toad.

Pæan (Gr.) a hymne or song of praise made to *Apollo*, at such time as any plague or pestilence raged; and also after the obtaining some victory or triumph, as *To Pæan* (*Ovid*) an exclamation or outcry uttering the joy which one hath by any prosperity or welfare. *Tho.*

Paduentage (Fr.) common of pasture in one or divers Parishes. *Cot.*

Paganastan (from *Paganalia*) of or belonging to Wakes or Plough-men's Feasts, Country Holy daies, and the like.

Paganical (*paganicus*) pertaining to the Country, or to Villages.

Paganism (*paganismus*) Heathenism, Gentilism, the religion or state of the Gentiles; also the custom of Country men.

Page (*pagina*) the side of a leaf in a book; some confound *folio* and *page*; when as a *folio* or leaf properly com-

prehends two pages.

Paginal (from *pagina*) of or belonging to a page. *Br.*

Pagod', an Idol or false god among the East Indians, so called.

Paillardise (Fr.) Lechery, whoredom, vengery; also villany, wickedness, any filthy or beastly humor.

Paillardize (Fr. *Paillarder*) to lecher, haunt bawdy houses, to commit Whoredom,

Paillage (Fr.) Landskip, Country work. See *Landskip*.

Paladin (Fr.) a Knight of the round Table; also a sort of Nobility in some Countries so called.

Palate (*palatum*) the upper hollow part of the mouth, wherein the sence of tasting lies, as in the tongue.

Palatical pertaining to, or that pleaseth the palate.

Palatinate, or County *Palatine*; is a principal County or County or Shire, having as it were the same authority, as the Palace or Kings Royal Court hath. Of these County *Palatines* there are four in England, viz. *Lancaster*, *Chester*, *Durham* and *Ely*. *An. 5. Eliz. 1. cap. 23.* But *An. 33. H 8. ca. 10.* mention is made of the County *Palatine* of *Hexam*. *Unde quere.* See *Cassan. de consuetud. Burg. pag. 14.*

Palatine (Fr. *Palatin*) a general

general and common appellation or title, for such as have any special Office or Function in a Sovereign Princes Palace. This is the title of the Prince Elector Palatine of Trevers, and had its origin à *magno Palatio Treverensi. Min.*

Palatine (from *palatum*) of or belonging to the Palace. Hence, *Palatine letters* are such as are pronounced by the help of the Palace, as *G. T. R. &c.*

Palatine (*palatinus*) of or belonging to a Palace or Princes Court. It may also be taken for the Hill *Palatinus* in Rome, of which see *Esquilinus*.

Pales, a Goddess of the Shepherds.

Paleous (from *palea*) of or belonging to chaff, corn or straw. *Br.*

Pale Maille (*Fr.*) a game wherein a round bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron (standing at either end of an alley) which he that can do at the fewest blows, or at the number agreed on, wins. This Game was heretofore used at the Alley near St. Jameses, and vulgarly called *Pel-Mel*.

Palestrical (*palestricus*) of or pertaining to wrestling, that useth or teacheth wrestling, also that which is done decently, with comely gesture of the body.

Palindromes (*Gr.*) are

those sentences or verses, where the syllables are the same backward as forward. As a noble Lady in Queen *Elizabeths* time, being for a time forbidden the Court, for too much familiarity with a great Lord in favour, gave this Devise, the Moon covered with a cloud, and underneath this *Palindrome* for *Motto*.

Ablata, at alba.

A great Lawyer this,

Si nummi, immunis.

Which may be Englished thus,

*Give me my fee
I'll warrant you free.*

*Roma tibi subito motibus ibit
amor.*

And this in English, which is more hard, comes near a true *Palindrome*.

*Lewd did I live, and evil did I
dwel.*

Palingenesse (*palingenesia*) regeneration, new birth, or second nativity.

Palinode (*palinodia*) a **Palinodie** recantation, a contrary song, an unsaying that one hath spoken or written; the sound of the retrair.

Palizado (*Span. Palizada,*
Fr.

Fr. *Palissade*) a defence or wall of Pales or Stakes, or the pointed Stakes in a Fortification, which hinder the enemy from scaling the work, a term in War; it is also taken for great posts set up in the entry to a Camp, for a defence against great shot.

Pall (*pallium*) a mantle such as the Knights of the Garter wear; a long Garment or Robe which philosophers wore. But it is now most used for a vestment that encompasses the neck and shoulders, which the Pope gives or sends to Arch Bishops, &c.

Palladion (Spa: *Palladium* Lat.) an image of *Pallas*, which the Trojans fondly beleaved was sent to preserve their City and Estate, &c. which sottish beleeve St. Augustin (*lib. 9. de Civit. Dei*) very well reprov'd, when he said, *The Trojans were keepers of the Palladion, but not the Palladion of the Trojans.* However, this word is still used for a preservation or sure defence.

Pallas, the Goddess of wisdom, otherwise called *Minerva*, &c. In the Poetical story of *Perseus* slaying *Medusa*, *Pallas* furnished him with a shield for that purpose, and with a Looking glass. *Mercury* with wings for his feet, *Pluto* with a Helmet, &c. See the Fable at large in Lo.

Bacon's Advancem. of learning, fol. 120. Hence tis we use *Palla's shield*, for a shield of wisdom and providence. For so his Lordship means when he says, *In Wars the Shield of Pallas prevails more then the Sword of Mars*; that is wisdom and stratagems prevail more then down right blows.

Pallardize. See *Pailiardize*.

Palled (Fr. *palle*) pale; also dead, without spirit. Lo. *Bac.*

Palliate (*pallio*) to hide or cover, to conceal or cloak.

Palliation (*palliatio*) a cloaking, covering or hiding:

Palliathe, that cloaketh, covereth or concealeth; as Chyrurgeons call that a *Palliative cure*, when a disease or wound is cloaked for a season, and not perfectly cured.

Pallid (*pallidus*) pale, bleak, sometime yellowish, fearful, whitish.

Pallification (a term in Architecture) piling of the ground plot. Sir H.W.

Palloz (Lat.) a pale colour, paleness, wanness,

Pallizado. See *Palizado*.

Palmar (*palmaris*) pertaining to victory or to a hand breadth, or to the palm of the hand.

a **Palme** in measure (*pal-mus*) the breadth of a hand or four fingers, and this is called the *minor Palm*; the *Palm* major

major is a span, or according to some, a shaftment.

Palm Tree (*Palma*) is that which bears Dates growing

plentifully in the Holy Land; its branches were wont to be carried as a token of victory.

*Palmaque nobilis
Terrarum Dominos evexit ad Deos.*

Because they are of that nature, as they will shoot upwards, though oppressed with never so great weight, and the leaves thereof never fall; of this tree there is male and female; the male bears onely blossoms and no fruit, but the female bears both; but not unless it grow by the male.

Palm Sunday (*Dominica Palmarum*) the sixth Sunday in Lent, and the next before Easter; so called, because, as on that day the people went to meet our Saviour with boughs of Palm and Olive branches in their hands, when he entered solemnly into Jerusalem, riding on an Ass.

Palmer (*ferula*) a Feruler, so called, because in Schools the palms of boyes hands are struck therewith; It is also called a *Palmatory* from the Span. *Palmatoria*, which hath the same signification. *Min.*

Palmer (from the Span. *Palméro*) a poor Pilgrim, that visits all holy places; so called from a staff or boughes of Palm, which they were wont to carry

with them. See Pilgrim.

Palmer (*eruca*) a worm with many feet; so called from the Palm Tree, which it knaws and eats; a Caterpillar.

Palmiferous (*palmifer*) bearing or yeelding Palm or Date Trees; Also victorious.

Palmipedous (*palmipes, edis*) that hath a plain and flat foot; *Palmipedous Birds*, i. whole-footed, such are water-fowl. *Br.*

Palmeister (*chiromantes*) a Diviner by the palm of the hand, one that tels the fortune of another by looking in his hand.

Palmerie. See *Chirromantie*.

Palmeto wine, is a sweet and pleasant juyce (like Muscadine or Allicant) coming from the *Palmeto Tree* in the Isle *Mauritius*. *Herb. fr. 210.*

Palpation (*palpatio*) flattery, cogging, fair speaking, soothing.

Palpitation (*palpitatio*) panting, beaten often; quick moving up and down, as the heart when it throbs.

Palst.

Paltsgrabe (Belg. and Pfaltzgraff Teut. from **Palts** or **pfaltz**, i. *Palatinum*, and **Grabe** or **Graff**, i. *Comes*, Lat. *Comes Palatinus*) the title of the Prince Elector *Palatine* of the *Rheine*. See *Palatine* and *Archdapifer*.

Paludament (*paludamentum*) a Coat armor or Horseman's coat, a Soldiers garment, an Herald's Coat of Arms. Among the ancient *Romans*, it was a Military garment, which none but the Lord General, or the Chief-captains used to wear. *Alex. Gen. Dier. lib. 5. cap. 18.*

Paludiferous (*paludifer*) that causeth a Fen or Marsh.

Palumbine (*palumbinus*) of or belonging to a Wood-culver or Ring-dove.

Pamphili, a kinde of great Boats in *Italy*, having one hundred and forty, or a hundred and sixty Oars of a side. *Heil.*

Pampination (*pampinatio*) a cutting and pulling off superfluous leaves and branches from Vines.

Pampinean (*pampineus*) of or belonging to a young Vine, Branch, or Leaf, full of Vine-branches.

Pan, the God of Shepherds, in Greek it signifies All.

Panado (Span. *Panada* or *Empanada*; Fr. *Panade*) a kinde of meat made of crums of Bread, and Currans boyled in Water; or (as some will have

it) of grated Bread, Milk, Sugar, and grated Cheese.

Panage, see *Pannage*.

Panaretus (Gr.) that contains all vertue. *Silvester* makes it the title of one of his Books, wherein he bewails the loss of Prince *Henry*.

Pancart (Fr.) a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls or Customs due to the King, &c. Thus termed because commonly hung up in some publick place, either single, or with a frame. *Cor.*

Panchata, a sandy Country of *Arabia*, where is store of Frankincense. Hence *Dubart* and others, use *Panchaian Fumes*, for incense or sweet perfumes. So also *Odor Panchaique* for the smell of *Arabian Frankincense*.

Panercattal (*pancraticus*) expert at all feats of activity, cunning at all kindes of games and exercises, stout, like a wrestler. *Br.*

Pandarism, the function or employment of a Pandor, which is to make or set lecherous matches; *Ruffianism*, baudery.

Pandects (*pandecta*, a *psal.*, i. *omne*, & *ex*, *babeo*) Books which contain all matters, or comprehend all parts of the subject, whereof they intreat; or Books of divers Arguments. The Volume of the Civil Law called *Digestes*, is also called the *Pandect*.

Pandiculation (*pandiculatio*) a gaping and stretching
one,

oneself with all his body, as they do that gape for sleep or come from sleep, or at the approach of an Ague.

Pandoz (from the Belg. **Pander**, that is, he that takes a pawn or pledg: For the souls of such, as make use of him, are pawned into his hands, as to *Asmodeus* his Chamberlain) a he-Baud.

Pandora fained (by *Hesiodus*) to be the first woman, and made by *Vulcan*; endued by all the Gods, with several excellent gifts; but afterwards by *Jupiter*, in displeasure sent to her Spouse *Epimetheus*, with a Box full of all manner of miseries. Hence *Pandora's* Box is taken for misery, calamity, and the like.

Pandurist (*panduristes*) he that plays on a musical instrument called a *Rebec*, or on a Violin.

Panegyrick (*panegyricum*) a licentious kinde of speaking or oration, in the praise and commendation of Kings, or other great persons, wherein some falsties are joyned with many flatteries.

Panegyrist (Gr.) a praiser or flatterer, one that writes in commendation of, &c.

Panick fear (*panicum*) a sudden fear, wherewith one is distressed, and put besides his wit, coming without known cause. So taken from the God *Pan*, who had power to strike men with terrors.

Bac.

Panicle (Dim. of *panis*) little Loaf.

Panifice (*panificium*) the craft of baking or making Bread; also Bread itself, or a Loaf of Bread.

Pannades (Gr.) the curvettings, prauuncings, or boundings of lusty Horses.

Pannicle (*panniculus*, Dim. of *Pannus*) fine cloth, a little peece or gobbet of cloth. The fleshy Pannicle (*panniculus carnosus*) the fleshy membrane or skin, which lies next under the fat of the outward parts, and in the fourth covering that enwraps all the body from the head to the sole of the foot. *Tho.*

Pannier (*Panarium*, Fr. *Panier*) a Bin, hutch or place to keep Bread in, a basket to bear or keep bread in, a Doffer.

Pannonian (from *Pannonia*) of or belonging to the Country of Hungary, in the North part of the World.

Bac.

Panomphean (from *Panompheus*, a name of *Jupiter*) pertaining to *Jupiter*.

Panoply (*panoplia*) compleat harness. *Armatura totum corpus militis tegens. Scap.*

Panoplique (from *panoplia*) compleatly armed, in compleat armor. *Rel. Med.*

Panophy (Gr.) an all-discerning wisdom, wisdom or knowledge in all things.

Dr. Charl

Pantagruelst (Fr.) a merry

merry Greek, faithful drunkard, good fellow. *Cot.*

Pantheology (Gr.) the whole sum of Divinity.

Panthcon (Gr.) a Heathenish temple of all the Gods, in Rome; after by Boniface the Fourth, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all Saints.

Pantherine (*pantherinus*) of a Panther, or spotted like a Panther; this Beast hath a fair spotted skin, and is the Female to the *Libard*.

Pantomime } (*pantomimus*)
Pantomimick } an actor of many parts in one Play, one that can represent the gesture and counterfeits the speech of any man, a dizzard or common jester.

Pantometrie (Gr.) a measuring of all kinde of quantities: It is the title and subject of a Mathematical Book, set forth by one Mr. Digges.

Panurgy (*panurgia*) craftiness, subtilty, deceit, guile; a meddling in all matters.

Papacy (from *Papa*) the Popedom; the reign or domination of the Pope.

Papal (*papalis*) of or belonging to the Pope.

Stephen Pasquier, in his *Recherches de la France*, observes that the word *Papa*, i. the Pope, comes from an old mistake of *Pater Patria*, written thus *Pa. Pa.* as we have it in many Coyns.

Papaverous } (*papaverum*)
or } of or be-
Papaberean } longing to
Poppy or Chestoul.

Papian Law (*Lex Papia Poppæa*) a Law made among the ancient Romans, against a single life; that if any forbear from the privileges of Parents, cease from marriage, and had no children, then the people, (who was the common Father of all) should inherit their Goods. *Tacit.*

Paphian (*paphius*) of or belonging to *Paphos*, a City of Cyprus, dedicated to *Venus*, and built by *Paphus*. Hence, *Paphos Archer* is taken for *Cupid*; *Paphian fire* or shot, for the fire or Arrows of Love.

Papulosity (*papulosis*) fullness of pimples or blisters.

Papyriferos (*papyrifer*) that bears or brings forth Paper, or the Rush *Papyrus*.

Pap ropolist (*papyropola*) a Seller of Paper.

Parabien (Span.) a welcoming, a bidding of joy, a congratulation, often used in *Ariana*.

Parable (*parabola*) a resemblance, a parable, a similitude, or comparison.

Parabolical, of or belonging to a Parable.

Paracelsian, a Physician that follows the method of *Paracelsus*, and his manner of curing; which was by exceeding strong oyls and waters extracted out

of the natures of
rhinoc. Rul.

Pera

Paraclete (*paracletus*) an Advocate or Patron; a comforter. Our Saviour Jesus Christ is so called, 1 Joh. 2. 1.

Paraclete (*paraclytus*) a man defamed, ill reported of, that hath an ill name. Hence

Paraclytical, that is de-med, or hath an ill name.

Paracmasical (*paragmas-ticus*) pertaining to a kind of continual hot and burning fever, wherein the heat, when it is at the greatest, by little and little diminisheth till it ceaseth.

Parade (Fr.) an appearance or shew, a bravado or vaunting offer; It is also a term of War, and commonly used for that appearance of Souldiers in a Garrison about two or three of the clock in the afternoon, to hear prayers, and after that to receive Orders from the Major for the Watch, and Guards next night.

Paradigm (*paradigma*) an example of some ones fact and saying. Hence

To **Paradigmatize**, to bring or cite such examples, to draw the form or figure of a thing, or to exemplifie. Dr. Han.

Paradox (*paradoxum*) a wonderful and strange thing to hear, such as is contrary to the common opinion. Hence

Paradoxal } strange, odd,
or } against com-
Paradoxical } mon opini-
on, incredible.

Paradoxologie, a speak-
ing by, or of Paradoxes.
Br.

Paradrome (*paradromis*)
an open Gallery or walk, that
has no shelter over head.

Paragogical, of or per-
taining to the figure Paragoge,
which is when a letter or syl-
lable is added to the end of a
word.

Paragon (Fr. *ex par & ago*)
a peerless one, the most com-
pleat, most absolute in any
kind whatsoever; it is also
used verbally, as to Paragon,
to equal, match or compare
with.

Paragraph (*paragraphus*)
a Pilecrow; whatsoever is
comprehended in one sen-
tence; where the line is bro-
ken off (which Printers call a
Break) there ends the Para-
graph. Books are most com-
monly divided into Chapters,
those into Sections, and Secti-
ons again into Paragraphs.

Paralipomenon (Gr.) left
out, not spoken or written of;
There are two books in the
old Testament so called, be-
cause many worthy Histories,
omitted in the books of Kings,
are there related.

Paralysis (Gr.) a reso-
lution of the sinews, a depri-
ving of the feeling or moving,
or of both in any part of the
body; the Palsie.

Para-

Paralels } (Gr. *παράλληλοι*, i.
or } *ἴσους*, i.
Parallels } *equaliter di-*
stant) lines running of
an equal distance from each
other, which can never meet,
though they be drawn infi-
nitely in length thus _____

In Astronomy there are
five such imagined lines,
running circlewise about the
round compass of the Hea-
vens. The first is the *Æqui-*
noctial Line, just in the mid-
dle of the world, between the
two Poles. The second
northward from the *Æqui-*
noctial, is the *Tropick* of
Cancer, to which sign the Sun
comes about the eleventh day
of June. The third (yet
more northward) is the
northern Circle, within twen-
ty three degrees and fifty
minutes of the North Pole.
The fourth Line is the
Tropick of *Capricorn*, de-
clining southward from the *E-*
quinoctial, as much as the
Tropick of *Cancer* doth
northward, and to this line
the Sun comes about the
twelfth of December. The
fifth and last Line, is the
Southern Circle, being as
near the South Pole, as the
Northern Circle (before
spoken of) is to the North
Pole.

These *Parallels* are also
called *Æquidistants*. There
is another sort of *Parallels*,
(two of which goe to a
Cline) called *Artificial Pa-*

rallels, because they shew the
differences of artificial days,
&c. *Heil.*

To *Parallel*, to compare
or match:

Parallelogram (*parallelo-*
grammus) having lines every
where a like distant, a long
square.

Paralogism (*paralogis-*
mus) a deceitful conclusion,
or captious reasoning, a man-
ner of arguing, which seems
true when it is not; As in
saying, he that affirms *Pe-*
ter to be a living creature,
saith true; He that affirms
Peter to be a *Bear*, affirms
him to be a living creature.
Therefore he that affirms
Peter to be a *Bear*, sayes
true.

To *Paralogize*, to reason
captiously, argue deceitfully,
conclude falsely. *Br.*

Paralytick (*paralyticus*)
sick of the Palsie.

Paraments, Robes of state,
or the place where they are
kept. *Chau.*

Paramount (from the
Fr. *par: i. per* and *mounter i.*
ascendere) it signifies in our
Law, the highest Lord of
the Fee; For there may be
a Tenant to a Lord that
holds over of another Lord;
the first of these is called
Lord *Mesn*, the second Lord
Paramount, &c.

Paramor (*amator*) a Lo-
ver, he or shee, a Sweet-
heart.

Paranymp (*Paranympus*) an Orator, who a little before the Commencement of Doctors, &c. makes a publick Speech in commendation of their honesty and sufficiency; also an overseer of a wedding, a Bride-dresser; or he or she that bears all the sway at the Bridal.

Parapet (*Ital. Parapetto, q. Propter pectus*) a Wall or Defence breast-high, on the upper part of a Rampier, to defend from the enemies shot.

Paraph (*Fr. Paraphe*) the flourish or peculiar knot or mark set unto, after, or instead of, a name in the signing a Deed or Letter, and generally any such graceful setting out of a mans hand or name in writing; also a sub-signature or signing under, &c.

Paraphornasia, is used in our Law, but in the Civil it is *Paraphernalia*, which are those Goods a Wife brings her Husband, over and besides her Dowry or Marriage money; as, Furniture for her own Chamber, her own Apparel, and Jewels, if she be of quality; all which she must have, and not the Executors of the Husband, &c. *Shep. Fa. Counc. 122.*

Paraphrase (*paraphrasis*) a free manner of exposition or interpretation, wherein a man ties not himself to express every word as it lies in

the Copy, but to explicate and adorn the matter more at large, or to abridge it, yet still keeping the Authors sense. Any such Exposition is called a *Paraphrase* or *Paraphrastical Exposition*.

Paraphrast (*paraphrastes*) a Paraphraser; one that expounds a Text by other words, then it is written in.

Parasang (*parasang*) a measure of ground containing thirty Stades, that is three miles and three quarters of ours.

Parasite (*Parasitus*) a flatterer, a trencher friend, a smell feast; one that is still hanging on some rich man, feeding his humor with flattery, to the end to partake of his good cheer. Hence

Parasitical, pertaining to a Parasite. Those Plants or Supercrescences are called also *Parasitical Plants*, that live upon the stock of others, (as *Parasites* do) such are *Mistletoe*, *Polypody*, *Moss*, and others.

Paratragediate (*paratragedio*) to help to set forward a Tragedy, to make a matter much worse, then indeed it is.

Parature (*paratura*) the matter whereof any thing is made.

Parca, the three Ladies of destiny; *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*. The first bears a Distaff, the second spins the thred of mans life, the third cuts off the same thred, &c. with

with like fabulous stories.

Parceners and **Parcinary** } See *Coparceners*.

Parciloque (*parciloquium*) a sparing or niggardly speech.

Parcity (*parcitas*) scantiness, nearness, niggardliness, thrift, frugality.

Pard (*Pardus*) the Beast called a *Libard*.

Parallelistation, or rather *Parallelisation*, a making *Parallels*, or *likes*, a comparison: I finde the word used in the *Elements of Armories*.

Parallelogram. See *Parallelogram*.

Parenetick (*paraneticus*) containing such fatherly or masterly admonitions, or ex-

hortations, as may not be gainsaid. Hence

Paraneticks (*paranetica*) are taken for verses full of precepts or admonitions.

Parent (*parens, à pareo*) obedient, dutiful, serviceable.

Parental (*parentalis*) of or pertaining to our Ancestors or Parents.

Parentation (*parentatio*) a celebrating Funerals or Obsequies.

Parentthesis (*Gr.*) a word or clause, comprehended within another sentence, in such sort, that it may be left out, and yet the sence of the matter still remain whole; such word or clause is commonly marked with two half circles (thus) as in *Virg.*

*Aeneas (neque enim patriam consistere mentem
Passus amor) rapidum ad naves præmittit Achatem.*

Parenticide (*parenticida*) he that murders his Father, Mother, Kinsman or dear Friend.

Parergy, **Parergon** or **Parergum** (*Gr.*) *Parergue* *Fr.*) an addition or access; a thing put unto, though no part of the matter, any thing that is besides the principal question, point, or purpose in hand. *Br.* See *Landskip*.

Parian Marble, Marble that is very white, had from the Ile *Paros*, and therefore so called.

Parasie or **Parasie** (*Parasie*) a Serpent having to the

greatness of his body, but a small head, yet such a wide mouth, that he is able to swallow down a whole Pigeon, and as he creeps, makes a Furrow on the ground with his tail.

Pariation (*pariatio*) evenness of account, where, as much is laid out as received.

Paricide (*Paricida*) a murderer of his Father, Mother, or any of his neer Kinred; also he that kills his equal, he that had willingly slain a freeman; any hainous murderer.

Paricidal (*paricidalis*) belonging to such murder, cruel.

Partent (*pariens*) traveling with yong, lying in travel, bringing forth yong.

Partian } Feasts, (*parilia*)
Paltian }
 Feasts or Festival days dedicated to the Goddess *Pales* for preservation of Cattle.

Parility (*parilitas*) likeness, evenness, quality, resemblance.

Parish (*parochia*) a multitude of neighbors pertaining to one Church.

This Land was first divided into Parishes by *Honorius*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cam. Brit.* Of these Parish Churches, there were in *England* in the days of *Henry the Eight* the number of 45000. *Cow.* Now there is reckoned 8308, and in *Wales* 1016; In all 9324.

Parissyllable (*parissyllabus*) an equal syllable.

Parissyllabical (*parissyllabicus*) that hath equal syllables; those words are called Parissyllabical, which have no more syllables in one then another, as *Fama, mensa, &c.* So likewise we say in Grammar, the first declension of Nouns is Parissyllabique, because all the cases of such Noun in the singular number especially have even syllables, as *Gemma, gemma, gemma, gemmam, gemma, gemma, &c.*

Parity (*paritas*) likeness, equality, evenness.

Paritude, **P**ariture or **P**arture (from *Pario*) a breed-

ing or ingendring, the time of travail or deliverance of childe or yong.

Parlament or **P**arlement (*Fr. q. Parler le ment*) or **P**arliament, from the Italian and Spanish *Parlamento*. With us it was formerly the Assembly of the King, and the three Estates of the Realm, viz. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, for debating matters touching the Commonwealth, and especially the making and correcting Laws; which assembly or Court is of all others the highest, and of greatest authority, as you may read in *Sir Tho. Smith, De Republi. Angl' l. 2. c. 1, 2.* and in *Cowel.* In *France*, those high Courts of Justice, (where mens causes and differences are publicly determined, without further Appeal, whereof there be eight in number in eight capital Cities of *France*, viz: *Paris, Grenoble, Tholose, Dyon, Rouen, Aix, Rhemes, and Bourdeaux*) are called *Sedentary Parlements*; and their Assembly of States General is onely equivalent to our Parliament.

Parmacety, a corruption of the words *Sperma ceti*, the Seed of the Whale, which is an excellent oyntment.

Parmesan, a kinde of excellent Cheese, made at *Parma* in *Italy*, and therefore so called: It is also sometime taken for an inhabitant of the City *Parma*.

Parnassian, of or belonging to *Parnassus*, a Mountain in Greece, sacred to *Apollo*, and the Muses.

Parochial (*parochialis*) of or pertaining to a Parish.

Parole (Fr.) a word, a term, also a speech, or saying. *Lease Parol*, that is *Lease per Parol*, a Lease by word of mouth. It is also a term of War, when a prisoner is permitted to go at liberty for procuring another Soldier, prisoner with the enemy, to be exchanged for him, or for raising such a ransom by a day agreed on, or upon any other occasion or agreement; and in default, the prisoner gives his Parol, i. his word, to return. During which time, we say, the prisoner is upon his Parol.

Paroxysm (*paroxysmus*) the first coming, or the coming again of an ague, the fit or sharp assault of it. *Malvezzi*.

Parricide. See *Paricide*.

Parsimony (*parsimonia*) thriftiness, sparingness, good-husbandry; brevity or sparingness in the use of words.

Parsimonious, sparing, frugal, thrifty.

Partage (Fr.) Partition or parting; a sharing or dividing.

Parthian (*parthenius*) belonging to virginity, or to a Maid.

Parthian (belonging to *Parthia*, a Country in *Assyria*.

Partary (*partarius*) a partaker, a follower, a copartner: It may also be used adjectively for partial, or that hath respect to persons. Hence

To **Partialize** it, to side, bandy, be partial, or factious, to take parts.

Participate (*participo*) to give or take part, to be partaker, or of counsel.

Particle (*particula*) a small part, a parcel, a portion, a member.

Participle (*participium*) a part of Speech among Grammarians, so called, because it participates both of the Noun and Verb; any thing that partakes of another.

Partion (*partio, à pario*) a birth, a breeding, a lying in travail of children or yong; a laying of Eggs, a sitting on brood.

Partitor (Lat.) a divider, a parter, a sharer out, a distributor.

Partisan (Fr.) a partner, partaker, accessory, confederate, or adherent.

Also **Partisan** (from the Germ. *Parthisan*, or Fr. *Partisane*) a Leading staff, a weapon like an Halberd, a Javelin.

Parturient (*parturiens*) the travailing or being in labor, with childe or yong.

Parvity (*parvitas*) smallness, littleness, slenderness, under age, nonage; baseness.

Pasapás (Fr.) by little and little; by line and leasure, by degrees: *Poco à Poco*, as the Spaniard says, or *Pian piano* as the Italian.

Pasage (Fr.) grazing, feeding or pasturing of Cattle.

Pascal (*pascalis*) feeding

*Post Martis nonas, ubi sit nova Luna requiras :
Et cum transferit bis septima Pascha patebit.*

Or thus:

Inde Dies Solis tertia Pascha venit.

Mynshew derives Easter from East; because at that time, our Sun of Righteousness did rise, as the Sun in the East.

The Jewish Passover was a holy Action ordained of God in the killing and eating a Lamb, partly to the end the Jewish Church might keep in memory the benefit which God did for them, in passing over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, and smiting them not. *Exod. 12. 11.* Also to be a Type of Christ the true Paschal Lamb.

Verstegan says Easter, was by the old Saxons, called *Oster*, and at this present in Saxony *Ostern*, which comes from *Ostermonat*, their and our old name of April.

Paschal (*paschalis*) of or belonging to the Passover or Easter.

Pascuous (*pascuus*) serving for pasture, or for feeding, or grazing of Beasts.

here, and there abroad, belonging to pasture.

Pasche (*pascha*) a Passover, the Feast of *Æster*, so named of *Eoster*, a Goddess of the old Saxons, whose Feast they kept in April. *Cam. Ut inveniat* *Pascha*.

Pasquill or **Pasquin**, (from the Ital. *Pasquino*) a Libel clapt on a Post or Image; so called from *Pasquill* or *Pasquin*, an old Statue or Image in Rome, whereon Libels, Detractions, and Satyricall invectives are fixed, and on him farthered, as their Author: There is also in Rome, another old Statue called *Morforeo*, whereon they affix answers to those *Pasquins*.

Passade (Fr.) an alms, benevolence or entertainment given by, or to a Passenger: The manage of a Horse, backward and forward.

Passant (Fr.) passing, going; it is a term in Heraldry, as when we say, a Lyon *Passant*, that is a Lyon drawn, as if he were going or passing along.

Pas=port (Fr. *q. passe par tout*) a Pass or Safe-conduct. See *Safe-conduct*.

Pasibility (*passibilitas*) suffering,

Puffering, or ableness to suffer.

Pasche (*passus, à pator*) which hath suffered, endured, sustained.

Paschober. See Pasche.

Pastern (*talus*) the ankle or huckle-bone of a Beasts foot.

Pastilicate (*pastilico*) to make in form of little round Balls, to minister Pills.

Pastinate (*pastino*) to delve or dig in a Garden.

Pastoral } (*pastoralis*)
Pastoritious } belonging to a Shepherd or Pastor, Shepherdly, Rural.

A **Pastoral** (*pastorale carmen*) a song of Herdsmen or Shepherds.

Pasturable, which may be turned into, or put unto, pasture, which may be fed on.

Pasrolant (Fr. *Passe volant*) the Artillery called a Base; but most commonly, a hireling whom a Captain, on muster days, foisteth into his company; and generally any such Skipjack or base-follow.
Cor.

Patefaction (*patefactio*) a declaring, discovering, or making manifest, an opening, a Declaration.

Patart, a Low-countrey coyn worth a *Sol tournois*, or the Stiver, five whereof amount to six pence sterling.

Patelin (Fr.) a Cogger, colloquer, flatterer, soother;

cousener, prater.

Paten (from the Fr. *Patin*, or rather from the Greek *πατις*, i. *calco*, because 'tis always trod upon) a kinde of Wooden-shoo, well known.
Br. **Pattyn**.

Paten (from the Latin *Pateo*) the little flat-sawcer used by the Priests with the Chalice, at Mass.

Patent (*patens*) open, discovered or uncovered, appearing, manifest.

Letters Patents (*Littere patentes*) Writings sealed with the Broad Seal of England, whereby a man is authorised to do or enjoy any thing, that otherwise of himself he could not. Anno 19 Hen. 7. cap. 7. And they are so termed of their form, because they are *Patentes*, viz. open, with the Seal hanging ready to be shewed for confirmation of the Authority given by them.

The Kings *Letters Patents* are called *Letters Patents Royal*, for difference, because common persons may grant *Patents*, or *Letters Patents*, &c. *Fitzh. Nat. br. fol. 35. E. 2 Henry the sixth, cap. 10.*

Patency (*patentia*) a lying open, or uncovered.

Pater-guardian, a Father-guardian; a title given to the chief of the Franciscan Friars in their Monasteries.

Paternal

Pateral (*paternus*) of or belonging to a Father, fatherly.

Pathetical (*patheticus*) passionate, perswasive, that moveth affection.

Pathologie (Gr.) that part of Physick, which intreats of the causes, qualities, and differences of diseases.

Pathologists (Gr.) writers on the diseases and symptoms incident to the body of man. Dr. Charlton.

Pathologick, pertaining to *Pathologie*.

Patible (*patibilis*) that may be suffered or endured.

Patibulated (*patibulatus*) hanged on a Gibbet, Gallows or Cross.

Patin (*patina*) a kind of large Vessel, wherein they both sod meat and brought it to the Table; a great Platter, a Charger, a Bason to wash in.

Patratiō (*patratiō*) the finishing and perfecting a thing; a doing or making a thing.

Patriarch (*patriarcha*) a chief Father, or the first Father of a Family or Nation, in which sense Jews reckoned *Abraham*, *Isaac* and *Jacob*. It is also a principal dignity in the Church whereof there were antiently five, as of *Rome*, *Constantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Jerusalem*, and *Antioch*.

Patriarchal, of or be-

longing to a *Patriarch*.

Patriarchate (*patriarchatus*) the dignity and estate of a Patriarch, a Patriarkship.

Patriciate (*patriciatus*) the dignity and estate of them that descend of Senators.

Patricide (*patricida*) a murderer of his Father, near Cousen, or dear friend.

Patricide (*patricidium*) the murderer of ones own Father.

Patricians (*patricii*) those in *Rome* that descended of the Race of Senators, whose Fathers and Ancestors bore that Office, the sons of Senators. Hence the name of *Patrick*, given originally to those, who could cite their Fathers as men of honor. *Cam.*

Patrimonial (*patrimonialis*) of or belonging to the Inheritance, Goods, or Patrimony, left by a Father to his Children.

Patrizare (*patrizo*, from the Gr. *πατρίζω*) to resemble his Father, to do as his Father did to be the Fathers own child in condition. *Tho.*

Patrocinate (*patrocinor*) to defend those that are poor and falsely accused, to uphold, bear out, to maintain ones right and quarrel. Dr. *Taylor*s *Liberty of Prophecy-ing*.

Patronal (*patronalis*) of or belonging to a Patron, Advocate or Defender; done in

in remembrance of a Patron.

Patronymical (*patronymicus*) derived from the Fathers or Ancestors name.

Patulicate (*patulico*) to be opened, or made wide.

Pauciloquent (*pauciloquus*) that speaketh little.

Paucitie (*paucitas*) small number, lewness, brevity.

Paveffe (*pavefacio*) to make afraid, to fright.

Pavite (from the Ital. *Pavese*) a great large Shield, or Target, that covers the whole body. *Sir Tho. More.*

Pavid (*pavidus*) fearful, timorous, quaking, starting.

Pavidity (*paviditas*) dread, fear, timorousness.

Pavillion (Lat. *Papilio*, Fr. *Pavillon*) a Tent for war, a Tabernacle.

Pavin (Fr. *Pavane*) a kind of Dance; perhaps so called à *pavienda terra*, of paving the ground. *Min.*

Paul (Hebr.) wonderful, or rest; But the learned *Baronius*, drawing it from the Latin, makes it little or humble. *Cam.*

Pawnage (from the Fr. *pavage* or *pasnage*) signifies, in our Common Law, the money taken by the Agistors for feeding Hogs with the Mast of the Kings Forest. *Cromp. Jurisd. fol. 165.* Agistment (says *Manwood*) is properly the common of herbage of any kind of ground

or Land or Woods, or the money due for the same; and *Pawnage* is most properly the Mast of the Woods or Hedgerowes, or the money due to the owner of the same for it. *Mr. Skene* calls it *Pannagium*, and defines it to be the duty given to the King for the pasturage of Swine in the Forest. *Leg. Forest. ca. 5, 6, 8.*

Pabossade (Fr.) any Target-fence, that of Gallies, whereby the slaves are defended from the small shot of the Enemy. *Cot.*

Pavontine (*pavoninus*) of or belonging to a Peacock or a Peahen.

Paboz (Lat.) great fear and dread.

Pausate (Fr.) a pausing, resting, or reposing; also a resting seat or place.

Perche or **Perche** (*pertica* Fr. *perche*) a Rod or Pole wherewith land is measured, the most usual contains sixteen feet, and an half in length; whereof forty in length, and four in breadth make an Acre of ground. *Crom. Jurisd. fol. 222.* But in several Countries they are of several lengths, as in *Staffordshire* twenty four foot, in the Forest of *Sherwood* twenty five foot. See more in *Skene de verb. sign. Verbo Particata terræ.*

Peccadillo (Span. Fr. *peccadille*) a little sin, a small fault, a venial sin.

Dec-

Peccaminous (from *peccamen, inis*) full of sins.

Peccator (Lat.) a sinner or offender.

Peccabi (from *pecco*) I have sinned, offended or done amiss.

Pecorous (*pecorosus*) full of Cattle, or where many Cattle are.

Pectinals (from *peſten*, a comb) Dr. Br. useth it for such fish, whose ribs are straight, as Soals, Thornback, Flounders, &c. because their back-bone, and ribs do in some sort resemble a comb.

Pectinate (*peſtino*) to kemb, to harrow corn, while it is in grass, to rake corn together.

Pectoral (*peſtoralc*) a breast-plate or defence for the breast, a Peitrel, Poitrel, or Stomacher. In Physick it signifies a Lozenge or Medicine, good for the stomach.

Pectoral (*peſtoralis*) that belongs to the Breast or Stomack.

Pecuarious (*pecuarius*) serving for, or belonging to Beasts or Cattle.

Peculator (Lat.) that rob- beth the Prince or common Treasure.

Peculiar (*peculiaris*) private, proper, ones own, particular, pertaining to some one.

Peculate (*peculio*) to punish by the purse, to take away a mans goods; also to enrich.

Pecuniary (*pecuniarius*) pertaining to money. The Heathens say, the Imprese of a sheep was stamped upon their first coyn, and from thence their money was called *pecunia*, from *pecus*. Gregory.

Pedage (*pedagium*) signifies money given for the passing by foot or horse through any Country. It is used in the book called, *Pupilla oculi*.

Pedagogue (*pedagogus*) a bringer up of children, a Tutor, Schoolmaster, Pedant.

Pedagogism, the office of a Pedagogue.

Pedal (*pedalis*) of a foot, measure or space.

Pedaneous (*pedaneus*) that goeth on foot.

Pedant (Fr.) an ordinary Schoolmaster, a teacher of A.B.C.

Pedanteries (Fr.) pedan- rick humors, phrase affectings, Inkhorn terms. Br.

Pedantism (Fr.) the Office or Function of a Pedant. Feltham.

Pedation (*pedatio*) a flaking, propping or setting up of vines.

Pedature (*pedatura*) a proportion of digging, building, &c. of so many foot assigned to Souldiers or workmen.

Pederastie (*pederastia*) a vicious and dishonest loving of children, buggery.

Pedestal

Pedestal (*pedestella*) the foot or Basis to support a Pillar or any peece of work; a footstall; a stirrop.

Pedestrial (from *pedester*) that goeth on foot, belonging to the foot.

Pediculous (*pediculosus*) lowly, or full of lice.

Peddo (*pedidus*) filthy, Slut-tish, stinking.

Pedicle (*pediculus*) a little foot; also the stalk of a leaf, or any fruit. *Bac.*

Pedo Baptism (*pado-baptismus*) the baptizing of Children; Infant Baptism.

Pedomancy (*Gr.*) a kind of divination by the lines of the sole of the feet.

Pedor (*pador*) Sluttrishness, uncleanness; stink and filthiness in such as are in, or come out of Prisons.

Pedotribe (*padotriba*) an instructor of children, teaching them how to exercise their bodies, and to make them fair and strong.

Peere (*Fr pierre*) seems properly to be a Fortress made against the force of the Sea, for the better security of ships, that lie at Harbor in any Haven; So is the Peer of Dover, described in *Cam. Brit.* pag. 259. You shall read the word often in *Sands Travels*, and comes from *Petra*; because of the congestion of great stones, to the raising up of such a Pile.

Peers (*pares*) equals; also the House of Lords in

Parliament, was otherwise called the *House of Peers*, and their condition and digniry, *Peerage*. Which word may also signifie an Imposition for maintenance of a Sea-Peer.

Pegasus (*Gr.*) a winged horse, a Poet. Hence

Pegasean, is used for swift or speedy. *Feltham*,

Pejerate (*pejero*) to forswear, not to do that he hath sworn to do.

Pejorate (*pejoro*) to impair, to make or grow worse.

Pettrel. See *Pectoral*.

Pelagians, an ancient sort of Hereticks, who (among other damnable Tenets) denied Original sin, &c. This Heresie took name from *Pelagius* its first brocher, and was condemned by a general Council, held in the Island of *Malta*, by Pope *Innocent* the first, at which *St. Austin* was present, and 214 Bishops.

Pelagick (*pelagicus*) of the Sea, or that liveth in the Sea.

Pelion and Ossa, two high mountains in *Thessaly*; and we say proverbially to mount *Pelion* upon *Ossa*, when we use our utmost endeavors to overcome any difficulty; or when we attempt the doing that which is not feasible.

Pellecator (*Lat.*) a deceiver with fair words.

Pelliculation (*pelliculationio*) a deceiving with fair words, an alluring.

Pellicle

Pellicle (dim. of *Pellis*) a little Skin, Hide, Fel, or Pelt, a smal or thin rind.

Pellucid (*pellucidus*) clear, shining, bright, that may be seen or discerned thorow.

Pel-Mel (Fr. *Pesle Mesle*) confusedly, hand over head, all on a heap, one with another.

Peltiferous (*peltifer*) that weareth or bears a Target like a half moon.

Pelusan foard, used by *Dubartas* for the great River *Nilus* in *Aegypt*; and is taken from *Pelusium* one of the mouthes of that River.

Penarious (*penarius*) of or belonging to provision for victuals.

Pendent (*pendens*) hanging, bending, depending, uncertain what to do.

Penduloches (Fr.) jags, danglings, or things that hang danglely; with Jewellers they are the lowest part of Jewels, which hang in that manner.

Pendulosity (*pendulositas*) the hanging state of a thing; ambiguity or doubtfulness.
Br.

Pendulous (*pendulus*) that hangeth, or stoopeth; also thick, clammy; also doubtful, staggering. *How.*

Peneian Vale. *Tempé*, a most pleasant valley in *Thessaly*, on the Verge of the River *Peneus*, and therefore so called.
Dub.

Penelope (Gr.) the name

of the most patient, true, constant and chaste wife of *Ulysses*, which was given to her, for that she carefully loved and fed those birds with purple necks called *Penelopes*.
Cam.

Penetrability (from *penetro*) ability to pears or penetrate, power which nothing can resist.

Penetrable (*penetrabilis*) that may pears or be pearsed, or penetrated.

Peninsula (Lat *quasi, pene insula*, almost an Island) is a tract of land, which being almost encompassed by water is joyned to the firm land by some little *Isthmus*, narrow place or entrance; As that vast Continent of *Peru* and *Brasile* in *America* were an Island, but for that strait or neck of land, between *Panama* and *Nombre de Dios*.
Heil.

Penitencer (from *peni-*
Penitentiary (*nitentia*) the Priest, &c. that enjoyns the offender his penance. *Penitentiary* is sometimes also taken for that place in *Rome*, where a certain number of Priests, indued with faculties to absolve from reserved cases, are appointed to sit, ready to hear the confessions of those that from sundry places repair for that purpose unto them. *Penitentiary Priests*, or Priests of the penitentiary, are those that belong to the aforesaid place, over whom there

there is one stiled *Chief Penitentiary*, who for the most, if not always, is one of the Cardinals, who admits and gives faculties to the rest.

Penitential (*penitentialis*) very penitent, most sorrowful or repentant; the seven *Penitential Psalms* of David, are so called, because they are held very efficacious in moving sinful souls to repentance.

Pennigerous (*penniger*) feathered, winged, bearing or having wings and feathers.

Pennant, a rope to hoise up the boat, or heavy Merchandize aboard a ship.

Pennipotent (*pennipotens*) mighty in flying, strong of wing, well winged or feathered.

Penon (Fr. *pennon*) a Flag, Banner or Streamer born in war, we read this *An. 11. R. 2. ca. 1.* A term of Heraldry.

Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.

Pentaptores (*pentaptota*) nouns declined onely by five Cases.

Pentarch (*pentarchus*) a Captain of five men.

Pentastick (*pentastichus*) that consists of five verses.

Pentasticks (*pentasticha*) Porches having five rowes of Pillars.

Pentateuch (*pentateuchus*) a volume of five Books; the five books of Moses, (*viz*) *Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Nu-*

Penoncels, little *Penons*. *Guillim*.

Pensitate (*pensito*) to weigh, ponder, consider, pay, and recompence often.

Pentas (Gr.) the five, the cinque, a word much used in composition; as,

Pentagamist (Gr.) one that hath had five wives.

Pentaglotticall (from *pentas*, and *glottos, lingua*) that hath five Tongues, or is skilled in five severall Languages.

Pentagon (*pentagonus*) any thing that hath five corners, a *Pentangle*.

Pentameter (Gr.) a verse consisting of five feet; In the first part it hath two feet either *Dactyles* or *Spondees*, with a long syllable; In the later part also two feet, but always *Dactyles*, and a long syllable. As

meri, and *Deuteronomie*, so called.

Pentecontarch (*pentecontarchus*) a Captain of fifty men.

Pentecost (Gr. *Pentecoste*, i. the fiftieth) The Feast of *Pentecost* or *Whisontide*, so called because it is the fiftieth day from the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Pentireme (*pentiremes*) a Galley that has five Oares in a seat or rank, or a Galley, wherein

wherein every oar hath five men to draw it. See *Quinqueme*.

Penulator (Lar.) a Furrier.

Penurious (from *penuria*) extreame needy and necessitous, that wants all necessities.

Peplography (*peplographia*) the description of the vail, called *Peplum*, which was an embroidered vesture or hood to cover the head, now used for a kercher, worn especially, by women, going to be church'd. *Tho.*

Peptick (*pepticus*) that comforts the stomach, and helps it to digest the meat in it, concoctive, digestive.

Per, the Preposition, being compounded with another word, renders it more powerful and efficacious; as *Amo*, to love; put *per* to it, and it is to love throughly or perfectly well. *Valid* is valiant or strong, *pervalid*, very valiant or strong, &c. and so of others. Which being premonished, the Reader, knowing the simple words, will easily understand the compound, and so save a labor of repeating many of them.

Peraction (*peractio*) an accomplishing, performing, ending or dispatching.

Peragratiō (*peragratio*) a going about, a travelling over, a wandring through.

Peragratiō moneth See in *Moneth*.

Perambulate (*perambulo*) to go or walk through, about or over and over.

Peratate (*peraro*) to till all through, to ear over and over, to plough or make furrows all over.

Perch. See *Pearch*.

Perceptible (from *percipio*) perceivable, apprehensible, takable, receivable.

Pershal, is thought at first to have been a surname, and after (as many other) a Christian name, fetched from *Perscheval*, a place in *Normandy*. One by allusion made it, *Perssevalens. Cam.*

Percontation (*percontatio*) an enquiring, searching, demanding or questioning.

Percolation (*percolatio*) a straining through or our. *Bac.* and *Per. Inst.*

Percruciate (*percrucio*) to torment greatly, to vex throughly.

Percullis, the name of an Office of one of the Pursuivants at Arms. See *Harold*.

Percussion (*percussio*) a striking, beating, or hitting.

Perdition (*perditio*) destruction, losing.

Perduction (*perductio*) a bringing, or leading through.

Perdu (Fr.) lost, perished, forlorn, past hope of recovery, cast away. Hence

Perdues (*enfants perdues*) the forlorn hope of a Camp, which are commonly Gentlemen of Companies, and are so called, because they are given

ven for lost men, in respect
of the danger of their ser-
vice.

Perduellion } (*perduellio*)
or } treason a-
Perduellism } gainst the
King or Country.

Peregrination (*peregrina-
tio*) going or being abroad in
a far or strange Country; a
pilgrimage, a voyage.

Peregrine (*peregrinus*)
strange, out-landish; a stran-
ger or alien: It is sometime
used for a mans Christen
name, as *Peregrina* for a wo-
mans.

Perendinate (*perendino*) to
put off for a day, or till the
next day after to morrow.

Perennity (*perennitas*)
continuance, long lasting,
perpetuity, eternity

Perenticide (*perenticida*, a
Pera) a cut-purse; alluding
to *Parenticide*.

Perfidy (*perfidia*) falshood
against promise and trust, un-
truth, disloyalty, false-dealing,
treason. *Felsham*.

Perforate (*perforo*) to
pierce or make a hole
through, to bore through, as
with a Pearser, to thrust into.
Br.

Perfretation (*perfrætatio*)
a passing over, or through the
Sea.

Perfriction (*perfrictio*, a
perfrico) a rubbing, or fretting
hard or throughly.

Perfriction (*perfrictio*, verb.
a *perfrige*) a great, through
or quaking cold, a shivering

for cold, which goeth before
the fit.

Perfunction (*perfunctio*) a
doing or enduring a thing to
the end, an accomplishing or
finishing a matter.

Perfunctory (*perfunctori-
us*) that which is done onely
for a fashion and negligently,
or that which passeth lightly
away.

Pergamenous (from *perga-
mena*) of or belonging to, or
full of Parchment or Velum;
so called from *Pergamus*, a
City in *Anatolia*, where
Parchment was invented.
Heil.

Pergraphical (*pergraphi-
cus*) very cunningly made or
done, artificial, workman-
like.

Pericardian, belonging to
the *Perichard*, which is a mem-
brane or thin skin, involviag
the whole heart, like a case.

Perichitancy } (*perichita-
Perichitation* } *tio*) a pro-
ving, adventuring, trying,
jeoparding, or putting in
hazard.

Pericranion (Gr.) the skin
compassing and covering all
the skull; the hairy scalp. For
Peri in Greek, signifies about,
and *cranium*, a skull.

Perigee (*perigæum*) that
point of the Heaven, where-
in the Sun or any other Pla-
net, is nearest the centre of
the earth, being the opposite
point to the *Apogee*.

Perillus Bull. See *Pha-
larnus*.

Perimeter (Gr.) above measure; a verse that hath a syllable above measure; the outmost line of any solid body, the Compass or bounding Tract.

Periotech (*periocha*) a brief argument, containing the sum of a whole matter or discourse.

Period (*periodus*) the term of time; wherein any thing is finished; an end, the end of a perfect sentence, marked commonly with a full-point thus (.) See *Semi-colon*.

Periodical (*periodicus*) ended, finished, concluded; also that goes or comes by course or fits.

Peripatetick (*peripatericus*, from *περιπατεω*. i. *ambulo*) that disputes or reaches walking, as *Aristotle* did; from whence he was called a *Peripatetick*, and his Schollars *Peripateticks*.

Periphellum (Gr. *Periphelion*) is that point, wherein the Earth, or any other Planet is least distant from the Sun. *Ricciolus*.

Periphery (*periphēria*) a circumference, a carrying or going about; the crooked line wherewith a circle is bounded, or compassed in.

Periphrasis (Gr.) circumlocution; one word expressed by many, a *Periphrase*.

Periphrastick (*periphrasticus*) that which is spoken by many words, and may be said by fewer.

Peripneumonical (*peripneumonius*) sick of a *Peripneumony*, which is an inflammation or imposthume of the Lungs, with a shortness of breath, and a redness of the Cheeks. *Dub.*

Periscians (*periscii*) that have their shadows cast round about them; as those that dwell in the cold Zones; for to them the Sun, after it is once risen, goes round about their Horizon, and so casts the shadows round, as it were spokes in a wheel. *Tho.*

Perissology (*perissologia*) superfluous speaking.

Peristaltick (Gr.) that hath the force or power to strain, gripe, or press together. *Galen*. Among Physicians it is commonly applied to the quibbling motion of the Gurs.

Perit, a certain small weight. See *Ounce*.

Permagies, a sort of little Boats among the Turks. *Sands*.

Permeant (*permeans*) going over, passing through. *Br.*

Permiscible (*permiscibilis*) which may be mingled.

Permissible (*permissibilis*) which may be permitted or suffered.

Pernictable (*perniciabilis*) bringing destruction, causing death, mortal, dangerous.

Pernicious (*perniciosus*) deadly, mortal, dangerous causing death.

Per-

Pernicity (*pernicitas*) swiftness, quickness, nimbleness.

Pernotation (*pernoctatio*) carrying or lodging out all night.

Pernour of profits (from the Fr. *prendre*, i. to take) signifies in our Common Law him that takes the profits. A. 1. H. 7. ca. 1.

Peroration (*peroratio*) the conclusion or last part of an Oration, wherein the affections of the hearers are chiefly moved.

Perpend (*perpendo*) to examine or consider diligently; to weigh a matter thoroughly.

Perpenders, or Perpent stones, stones made just as thick as a wall, and shewing their smoothed ends on either side thereof.

Perpendicular (*perpendicularis*) that is directly down-right.

Perpendic (*perpendicularum*) a plumb line, such as Carpenters have with lead at the end.

Perpensation (*perpensatio*) a due weighing and examining.

Perpession (*perpessio*) an enduring, suffering or abiding.

Perpetrate (*perpetro*) to do, make, commit or achieve.

Perpetuate (*perpetuo*) to continue a thing on without ceasing, to abide for ever, to

make everlasting.

Perpetuity (*perpetuitas*) everlastingness, continuance, eternity, endlessness.

Perplexable (*perplexabilis*) doubtful, ambiguous; hard to conceive and understand.

Perplexity (*perplexitas*) doubt, intricacy, incertainty.

Perplication (*perplicatio*) a folding to and fro.

Perquisite (*perquisitum*) signifies in *Bracton* any thing purchased, as *Perquisitum facere*, lib. 2. ca. 30. numb. 3. and lib. 4. ca. 22. *Perquisites* of Courts are those profits, that accrew to the Lord of a Manor, by vertue of his Court Baron, over and above the certain and yearly profits of his Land, as *Escheats*, *Marriages*, *Fines for Copy-Holds*, and such like. *New Terms of Law*.

Perquisitor (*Lat.*) an enquirer, or diligent searcher.

Perreptation (*perreptatio*) a creeping into every corner, a diligent searching.

Perscrutator (*Lat.*) a Searcher, a Commissary or Harbinger in War to provide victuals.

Perseverance (*perseverantia*) a fixed abiding in a thing reasonable, constancy, stoutness.

Perside (*persideo*) to sit by, to abide still.

Personate (*persono*) to

sound our, or perfectly, to make a great noise; but *Personate*, (from *persona*) is more commonly taken to represent the person of another.

Perspicacy } (*perspicacia*)
Perspicacity }

quickness of sight, understanding, or perceiving a thing, ready apprehension.

Perspicuity (*perspicuitas*) clearness, plainness, properly in words and sentences.

Perspirable (from *perspiro*) that may, or is able to breathe through. *Br.*

Perspiration (*perspiratio*) a breathing through. *Bac.*

Perspiration is as it were a breathing or vaporeing of the whole body through the skin. *Gorrh.*

Perstringe (*perstringo*) to wring hard, to touch a thing sharply in speaking, or writing, &c. Also to deceive.

Perterebrate (*perterebro*) to pierce or bore thorow with a wimble.

Pertical (*perticali*) belonging to, or serving for a Perch or Pole.

Pertinacy (*pertinacia*) obstinacy, stubbornness, stiffness in opinion; sometimes it is taken in the good part for perseverance, constancy.

Pertingent (*pertingens*) extending, reaching. or joyning near unto.

Pertingency, a reaching or joyning near unto.

Pervade (*pervado*) to go and enter over all, thorow or

into; to scape or pass through or by. *Dr. Charl.*

Pervagation (*pervagatio*) a straying up and down, a wandering through or about.

Pervercity (*perversitas*) maliciousness of nature, where we do overthwartly that we ought not to do, frowardness.

Pervert (*perverto*) to overthwart, to turn upside down; to subvert, corrupt, destroy, &c.

Pervicacy (*pervicacia*) obstinacy, headiness, stiffneckedness; sometime perseverance, constancy.

Pervise (*pervisum*) a Bar; also a conference in former time called the *Pervis* among the yong Councillors, Pleaders, Attorneys, or Students of the Law, such as at this day might resemble the course in the Inns of Court, or Chancery, called *Moots* and *Bolts*, wherein the form of pleading and arguing a case is exercised; for so doth *Forstescu* (*chap. 51.*) commending those Laws, prove, when he saith, That after the Judges were risen at eleven of the clock, from hearing Causes at *Westminster*, *Placitantes tunc se divertunt ad Pervisum, & alibi consulentes cum Servientibus ad legem & aliis Conciliariis suis.* *Chauc.*

Pervious (*pervius*) that may be gone in or thorow, that is easie to be passed over or thorow.

Perruick or **Perruig** (from the Belg. *Perruyck*, or Fr. *Perruque*, i. a tuff or lock of hair) a cap of false or counterfeit hair.

Perubians, people of Peru in the West Indies, so called.

Pessary (*pessus*) is made of soft Wool, in form of a finger, and is a kinde of suppository for the secret parts of women. *Br.*

Pessundate (*pessundo*) to tread or cast under feet, to put down, or to the worst, to cast to the ground, as a horse doth his rider.

Pestorable Wares, seem to be such Wares, as pester and take up much room in a ship. *An. 32 H. 8. c. 14.*

Pestiferous (*pestifer*) deadly, unwholsome, that brings death, pestilence, and destruction.

Petalism (*petalismus* from *πέταλον*, i. a leaf) a kinde of banishment for five years among the *Siracusians*; practised by writing the parties name, whom they would be rid of, in an Olive leaf, as at Athens they wrote upon shells. *Sir W. Ral. l. 5. f. 277.*

Petard or **Petarre** (Fr. *Petart*) an Engine made like a Bell or Morter, wherewith strong Gates are burst open, much used in War.

Petaurist (*petaurista*) a Dancer on the Ropes, a Tumbler, a runner upon Lines.

Petauristick, tumbling,

vaulting, running upon Ropes.

Peter (Gr.) (for which the French use *Pierre*, and our Ancestors used *Pierce*) a name of high esteem among Christians, since our Saviour named *Simon*, the Son of *Jona*, *Cephas*; which is Syriack, and by interpretation a Stone. *John 1. 42.* But fool-wisely have some *Peters* called themselves *Pierius*. *Cam.*

St. Peter ad vincula. See *Gule of August.*

Peter pence (*Denarii Sancti Petri*) otherwise called in the Saxon tongue *Rome-feoh*. i. the fee of Rome, or due to Rome, and also *Rome-scot* and *Rome-penning*) was a tribute given by *Inas*, King of the West Saxons, being in Pilgrimage at Rome, in the year of our Lord seven hundred and twenty, which was a penny for every house. *Lambers Explication of Saxon words, Verbo, nummus.* Whom see also *fol. 128.* in *St. Edm. Laws, num. 10.* See also *King Edgars Laws, fol. 78. cap. 4.* *Stow* in his *Annals, pag. 76.* saith, He that had thirty penny worth of Goods of one kinde, in his house of his own proper, was to give a penny at *Lammas* yearly. See *Rome-scot.*

Petitory (*petitorius*) of or belonging to a Petition, or claiming.

Petrel. See *Pectoral.*

Petrification (*petrificatio*)

a making stony; a turning into stone; also a disease in the eye and eye-lids.

Petrifie (from *Petra*) to make become stonish, or of a hard nature. *Br.*

Petrobrussians, a sort of Hereticks that held Christians ought not to keep or observe Feasts, &c.

Petrol (*petroleum*) a kinde of Marle or Chaulky Clay, or rather a substance strained out of the natural *Bitumen*: It is for the most part white, but sometime black, and being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched. See *Napthe*.

Petronel (Fr. *Petrinal*) a horsemans peece, first used in the Pyrenean Mountains, which were always hanged at the Brest, ready to shoot, as they do now at the Horses Brest, called *Petto*, unde *Petronel*. *Min.*

Petti-fogger (from the Fr. *Petite* and Belg. *Foken vel Fupken*, i. *convasare, furtim colligere*) a silly advocate, a petty Attorney or Lawyer, or rather a Trouble-Town, having neither Law nor Conscience.

Petty Sergeanty, a tenure of Lands, holden of the King by yielding to him a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or such like service.

Petty Treason (Fr. *Petit Trahison*) Treason in a lesser or lower kinde. If a servant kill his Master, a Wife her Husband, a Secular or Religi-

ous man his Prelate, these are *Petit Treason*, *An. 25 Edw. 3. cap. 2.* Whereof see more in *Stawnsf. Pl. Cr. lib. 1. cap. 2.* *Cromptons Justice of Peace, f. 2.* For the punishment of *Petit Treason*, see *An. 22 H. 8. cap. 14.*

Petulaney (*petulantia*) wantonness, malepertness, impudency, reproachful speaking.

Petulant (*petulans*) wanton, dishonest, reproachful, sawcy.

Pexity (*pexitas*) the long roughness of the Web.

Phanomenon (Gr.) an appearance, either in Heaven or in the Air. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Phagedenick (*phagadenicus*) that hath or pertains to a kinde of Pock, or running Cancer, which frets through the skin, and eats the flesh.

Phalanx (Lar.) a four-square Army consisting of eight thousand footmen, set in such array, that they might encounter with their enemies, foot to foot, man to man, sheild to sheild. *Polybius, l. 5.* says the *Phalanx* contained above twenty thousand; but these numbers still altered.

Phalangarians (*phalangarii*) Soldiers of the Army *Phalanx*.

Phalangeary } of or per-
Phalageous } training to a
Phalanx. *Br.*

Phalaris Bull. *Phalaris* was a Tyrant of Sicily, who tormented *Perillus*, the Artificer

ficer first in the Brazen Bull, /
he made for the destruction /

and torture of others, where-
upon aptly Ovid.

—nec enim lex justior ulla,
Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.

So this Bull is applied to
those that make a rod for
themselves.

Phalerated (*phaleratus*)
trapped, or dressed with
Trappings, as horses use to
be.

Phalutick Verse (*phaluce
um carmen*) a verse consisting
of Eleven Syllables, viz. a
Dactyle, a Spondee, and three
Trochees. - u u, --, - u - u - u.

Phanatick (*phanaticus*)
that hath vain visions; Also
as Fanatick; a crack-brain,
one deluded with fond apprehensions.

Phantassie (*phantasia*) the
image of things conceived in
the mind, a Vision, Representa-
tion, imagination, fancy.

Phantasm (*phantasma*, the
French say *phantom*, which I
have also read in English) a
vain Vision, or false Representa-
tion. *Phantom* (saith
Suidas) is an imagination of
things, which are not indeed,
and doth proceed of the sen-
ces being corrupted.

Phantick (from *phantasia*)
such as are haunted with
vain and illuding visions.
Dub.

Phare (*pharus* or *pharos*)
a Tower or high place by the
Sea coast, wherein were con-

tinually lights and fires,
which served Seamen to see
the Haven, and the safest en-
trance; a Sea mark.

Pharetriferous (*phare-
trifer*) that bears a Quiver of
Arrows.

Pharmaceutick (from *phar-
maceutice*) pertaining to that
part of Physick, that cures
with medicines.

Pharisaism or **Pharai-
sm**, the religion or professi-
on of the Pharisees; Hypo-
cristic. *Feltham*.

Pharisee, a Sect of Jews,
professing more holiness than
the common sort, they held
contrary opinions to the Sad-
duces, and wore *Phylacteries*
or Scrolls of parchment bound
about their heads, wherein
were written the Ten Com-
mandments, vainly so inter-
preting that of Deut. 6.8. *mo-
vebuntur super oculos tuos*; they
owe their name to the Hebr.
Phares or *Pharesk*, i. *seperare*,
interpretari, as being both in-
terpreters of the Law and
Separatists (by their feigned
devotion) from the rest of
the Jewish Church. *Matth.*
5.20. Luk 18.11.

Pharmaceutie (*pharma-
or ceutice*)

Pharmacy } that part
of Physick which cureth with

Medicines or Drugs.

Pharmacopollit (*pharmacopola*) a seller of Medicines, an Apothecary.

Pharmaceutical } (from
Pharmatical } *pharmacum*) of or pertaining to Medicines or Drugs, or curing by them.

Phenix. See *Phoenix*.

Phasm (*phasma*) a horrible vision or light. Dr. Ham. in his Answer to Schism disarm.

Phion, a term in Heraldry, and signifies the head of a dart.

Phial (*phiala*) a plain pot with a wide mouth, whereout a man might drink enough; also the general name for all plate serving for wine or water, &c. also a certain measure. *Enthus. Tr.*

Philadelphia (*Gr.*) a woman's name, and signifies brotherly or sisterly love. And lovers of Brothers or Sisters, are stiled *Philadelphians*.

Philanthropic (*philanthropia*) a loving of men, or mankind, humanity.

Philanthropal full of love to mankind.

Philargyrous (*Gr.*) covetous.

Philautie (*philautia*) love of ones self, self-love, self-liking.

Philibert (*Germ.*) a proper name for a man, signifying much bright fame, or very bright and famous, as *Polyphemus* in Greck. *Rhenanus.*

Philip (*Gr.*) a lover of horses; also a valiant, hardy, or warlike person.

Philippicks (*philippica*) invectives, so called from *Demostene's* biting Orations against Philip.

Philippick fields (*campi Philippici*) are those that lye near the City *Philippolis* in *Macedonia*, built by Philip Alexanders Father, famous for the Roman Civil Wars, there decided in two Battles; the first between *Cesar* and *Pompey*, the other between *Augustus* and *Mark Anthony*, against *Brutus* and *Cassius*.

Philippus, a coyn of gold, worth about 3 s. sterl. Also a coyn of silver worth 4 s. sterl.

Philyrian Scout, used for the sign *Sagittarius* in *Dubartas*; perhaps from the leathern Quiver or Case he carries on his back to hold his Arrows; from *Philyra*, which signifies a thin skin or parchment.

Phyllis (*Gr.* a woman's name) and signifies lovely, as *Amie* in French.

Philodespot (*philodespotus*) he that loveth his Master.

Philologer (*philologus*) a man given to study, a lover of learning, talk or communication.

Philologie (*philologia*) love of learning, study, or talk.

Philomel (*philomela*) a Nightingale. Ph-

Philomusus (Gr.) a lover of the Muses or of learning.

Philopolite (*philopolites*) a lover of his Country or City.

Philosophaster (Lat.) a smatterer in Philosophy; a counterfeited philosopher.

Philosophy (*philosophia*) the love or study of wisdom; a deep knowledge in the nature of things; There are three different kinds thereof. 1. *Rational Philosophie*, including Grammer, Logick, and Rhetorick; and this dives into the subtilty of disputations and discourse. 2. *Natural Philosophie*, searching into the obscurity of natures secrets, containing besides, Arithmerick, Musick, Geometry, and Astronomy. 3. *Moral Philosophy*, which consists in the knowledge and practise of civility and good behavior.

Philosopher (*philosophus*) a lover or studier of wisdom.

Philosophical (*philosophicus*) pertaining to philosophie.

Philostorgie (*philostorgia*) the love of parents towards their children.

Philotimie (*philotimia*) love of honor.

Philtre (*philtrum*) an amorous potion; a love-procuring drink or medicine; also the hollownes or gutter in the upper lip under the nostrils.

Philtre-charmed. i. inchan-

ted with love potions. Dub.

Phisnomy (a corruption of the word *Physiognomy*) the art of knowing mens dispositions or natures, by view of their face, eyes and features of their bodies; and sometimes that very feature is called *Physiognomy*.

Phlebotomie (*phlebotomia*) the cutting a vein to let blood. Physicians (as tis written) learned this practise first of a beast called *Hypopotamus*, living in the River *Nylus*, and being of a ravenous nature, therefore often over-charged with much eating, is wont to seek in the banks, for some sharp stub of a Reed, upon which pricking his leg, he thereby easeth his full body; stopping the bleeding afterwards with mud.

Phlegeton, a River in Hell, that always burns.

Phlegmatick (*phlegmaticus*) belonging to an humor in man, cold and moist; full of, or subject to Fleam.

Phlegmon (*phlegmone*) an inflammation of blood; a swelling against nature being hot and red.

Phœbus, *Apollo*, or the Sun; *Phœbe*, *Diana* or the Moon.

Phoenix (Lat.) the rarest bird in the world, and is commonly described thus; There was never any but one of this kind living at one time, and that onely in Arabia, of the big-

bigness of an Eagle, of a purple colour, having a bright collar of gold about his neck, a goodly fair tail, and a tuft of feathers upon his head; he liveth above 600 years, and being old builds him a nest of Cinnamon, and the twigs of Frankincense, which he fills with Spices, and then with the laboring of his wings in the Sun, setting it on fire, is there consumed; out of whose ashes there grows a worm, and of the worm another *Phoenix*; This, I say, is the common received opinion as you may see in *Tacitus*, and other Authors; But Dr. Br. in his *Vul. Er.* makes question whether there be any such Animal in

Ne serò sapias, sic sapere Phryges.

Phthick (*phthisis*) an (incurable) ulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with a consumption of the whole body; the cough of the Lungs; a consuming sickness.

Phylactist (*phylacista*) the keeper of a Prison.

Phylactery (*phylacterium*) a place where any thing is kept, a preservative against poyson, and fascination.

Phylacteries were also Scrolls or Frontlets of parchment, having the commandments of God written in them, which the *Pharisees* wore about their heads and arms. Also threads or bands of blew silk in the fringes of a garment, by the

nature, whom you may read at large upon this subject. f. 131.

Phosphet (*phosphorus*) the day-star.

Phrenetick (*phreneticus*) that hath the frenzie (which is the chiefest and greatest mischeif that can come to the brain) frantick.

Phrygian (*phrygius*) pertaining to *Phrygia*, a Country in the lesser *Asia*, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, *Misia*, and *Bitinia*.

A *Phrygian Garment* (*phrygia vestis*) is a Garment wrought with needlework, or made of cloth of Baudkin. So *Phrygian wisdom* is taken for After-wit; according to.

beholding wherof, the memory of Gods precepts was kept and preserved. *Deut. 6.8. Matth. 23.5.* See *Pharisee*, and see *Dr. Ham. Annotat. fo. 121.*

Phylark (*phylarchus*) the cheif over a Tribe, a Ruler of the people.

Phylark (*physiarcha*) the Governor of nature, God Almighty.

Physicks (*physica*) books treating of Physick or natural philosophy.

Physician (*Physicus*) the sence of this word in the common acception is well known, yet we vulgarly abuse it, for a *Leech* or *Medicus*, but not altogether intollerably, because

because it is a trite and a true saying, *That ubi definit Philosophus, incipit medicus*, where the Naturalist (for there the word Philosopher stands for a Physiologer) ends, there the *Medicus* begins: So as, if an expert Leech, must needs be skild in the Physicks (that is in those speculations, which concern the works of nature) the nearest word to fall with our tongue, yet not far from the thing, was *Physitian*, for *Medicus* could not well brook any flexion among us. *El. Ar.*

Physiognomer } (*physiognomist*)
Physiognomist } (*nomon*)
 one that professeth to know the manners and natures of some men, by the view of their body, eyes, face, and forehead.

Physiognomy (and by contraction *Physnomy*, *Physiognomia*) an Art, which discovers the dispositions of the minde by the Lineaments of the body. *Bac.* See *Physnomy*.

Physiology (*physiologia*) a searching out of natural things; a reasoning of the nature of any thing; also Anatomizing Physick, or that part of Physick; which treats of the composition or structure of mans body. *Cer.*

Physiologer (*physiologus*) he that searcheth out, or disputes of Natural things, a Natural Philosopher.

Piacle (*piaculum*) a Sacri-

fice, and all other things that are done, and given for the purging and satisfaction of some grievous sin and offence; also the offence it self.

Piacular } (*piacularis*)
Piaculous } serving for the purging of, or that hath power to purge some faults or offences; also that portends some sorrowful thing.

Dia mater (*Lat.*) the inmost skin which incloseth the brain round about, the Caul or film of the Brain.

Dian piano (*Ital.*) in the same sence the Spaniard says, *Poco à poco*, the Fr. *Pas à pas*, and we in English, *By little and little*, soft and fair, by degrees.

Piatton (*piatio*) a sacrificing or purging by Sacrifice.

Piazza (*Ital.*) a Marketplace or chief street; such is that in Covent-Garden, which the vulgar corruptly call the *P-H*, or I know not what. Note, when two *z*'s happen together in Italian, the first is pronounced as *t*; so we pronounce it *Piatza*. The close walks in Covent-Garden are not so properly the *Piazza*, as the ground which is inclosed within the Rails.

Picards or **Picardites** (*Picardi*) people of *Picardy* in France, are said to have first got that name of their great and most accustomed use of *Pikes*. Also a sort of Hereticks (so called from one *Picardus*)

Picardus) that held the same opinions, or little differing from the *Adamites*.

To *Picardize*, to speak or do like a *Picard*.

Picage. See *Pickage*.

Pickadil (a Belg. *Picke-dillekens*, i. *Lacinia*. Teut. *Pickedel*) the round hem, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a Garment, or other thing; also a kinde of stiff collar, made in fashion of a Band. Hence perhaps that famous Ordinary near St. James called *Pickadilly*, took denomination; because it was then the outmost or skirt house of the Suburbs that way. Others say it took name from this, that one *Higgins* a Tailor, who built it, got most of his Estate by *Pickadilles*, which in the last age were much worn in England.

Pichigné (Fr.) a word among the French, by the pronounciation whereof *Aliens* were discerned from the native French. As *Shibboleth* among the Hebrews. *Judges* 12. 6.

So likewise (in *Sands* his Travels, fol. 239.) you may read a story how the *Genoa's* were distinguished from the *Venetians*, by naming a Sheep. And in our own History, the *Flemings* (in *Wat Tylers* Rebellion) were distinguished from English by pronouncing *Bread* and *Cheese*, &c. *Stow's* Survey, fol. 51.

Pickage (*piccagium*) is money paid in Fairs for breaking the ground to set up Booths or standings.

Picle alias *Pittle* (seems to come from the Italian, *Piccolo* or *Picciolo*. i. *Parvus, minutus*) signifies with us a little small Close or Inclosure.

Picqueron (Fr.) a little Pike, a Javelin or Dart.

Pictor (Lat.) a Painter or colourer.

Pictorial, *Pictorian* or *Pictural*, (*pictorius*) of or belonging to a Picture; garnished, painted, gaily or trimly set forth. Dr. Br.

Pigment (*pigmentum*) womens painting colour; also the figures and colours of Rhetorick; guile or deceit.

Pignerate (*pignero*) to lay a gage, or mortgage; also to take in pawn, as the Usurer doth for security.

Pigneratious (*pigneratius*) that which is laid in pledge, or pertaining to gage.

Pigritude (*pigritudo*) slothfulness, idleness.

Pilaster (Fr. *Pilastre*) a small Pillar, (*Vitruvius*, lib. 5. cap. 1.) Also the inflammation or swelling of the *Vvula*, grown thereby all of a bigness.

Pilcrow. See Paragraph.

Pilgrim (*Peregrinus*) one that travels into strange Countreys, commonly taken for him that goes in devotion to any holy place; a *Pilgrim* and a *Palmer* differed thus; the *Pilgrim* had some dwelling

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ling place, the *Palmer* none : The *Pilgrim* travelled to some certain place, the *Palmer* to all, and not to any one in particular : The *Pilgrim* might go at his own charge, the *Palmer* must profess wilful poverty : The *Pilgrim* might give over his profession, the *Palmer* must be constant, till he had obtained the *Palm*; that is, victory over his ghostly enemies, and life, by death. *Chauc.*

Pillaw, a kinde of ordinary meat among the Turks, which is no other then Rice sod with the fat of Mutton. *Sands.*

Pilosity (*pilositas*) hairiness, roughness. *Bac.*

Pilot (*Ital. Pilota*) a Steersman, he that directs the course of a Ship : The Belgick call him a *Lootsman*. See *Lodemenage*.

Pilotage or *Pilotism*, the office or art of a Pilot, the skilful guiding or conduct of a ship.

Pimplean, from *Pimplea*, a Fount in *Macedon*, sacred to the Muses, and is therefore often used as an *Ephithete* for them.

Pinguesc (*pinguescacio*) to make fat or gross; some have used *Pinguedinize* in the same sense.

Pinguedinous (*pinguedinosus*) that is fat, gross, rude or unweildy.

Piniferous (*pinifer*) which beareth Pine-trees.

Pinnigerous (*pinniger*) that hath fins; finned like a fish.

Pinsor (*Lat.*) that brayeth or stampeth in a Morter; a Baker.

Pinules, two small Tablets in the *Albidada* of an *Astrolabe*, having in them two little holes, through which the height of the Sun, &c. is taken; some call them the sights of the *Albidada*. *Cot.*

Pioner or *Pionor* (from the *Fr. Pionnier*) a laborer in an Army, used to cast trenches or undermine Forts. *Anno 2,3. Ed.6. cap. 20.*

Pipation (*pipatio*) a cry of one that weeps.

Pipe (*Fr.*) a measure of Wine or Oyl, containing half a Tun, that is one hundred twenty and six Gallons. *An. 1 R.3. cap. 13.*

Piepowders Court or a Court of *Pypoudre* (from the *Fr. pied*, i. a foot and *pouldreux*, i. dusty) is a Court held in Fairs for the redress of all disorders committed there; which because they are most frequented in Summer, the word was given of the dusty feet of the comers. Of this see *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 221.*

Piquant (*Fr.*) pricking, sharp, piercing, stinging, nipping. Master *Montagu* in his *Miscel.* and my Lord *Bacon* in his *Hen.7.*

Piqueron! See *Picqueton*.

Piramid.

Piramed. See in Py-

Piratical (*piraticus*) of or belonging to a Pirate or Robber on the Sea, Pirate-like.

Piromantle. See in Py-

Pirenean, of or pertaining to the fountain *Pirene* at the foot of the mountain *Acrocerinthus*, fabled to have been made by the horse *Pegasus*, dashing his foot against the rock, &c.

Piscary (*piscarius*) a fisher, or one that sells small fish; *Piscary*, in our Common Law signifies a liberty of fishing in another mans waters.

Piscation (*piscatio*) a fishing. Dr. Br.

Piscinal (*piscinalis*) of or belonging to a Fish Pond.

Pisculent (*pisculentus*) full of fishes, or that may be fished.

Pissasphalt (*pissasphaltum*) Pitch mingled with *Bitumen*, either by accident or art; The former is much the better, and comes from *Adulonia* in *Epirus*, where it first received that mixture. Cot.

Pissuppress, or the Stone, is a disease in a Horse, when he would strain stale but cannot at all; and therefore may well be called the suppression of the Urine. *Markham*.

Pistachos (*pistachia*) a kind of small nuts called *Pistake nuts* that grow in *Syria*, and are sold by Apothecaries; The word in the Persian tongue signifies small nuts. *Herb. Tra.*

Pistrine (*pistrina*) a Bake-

house, a Mill or grinding-house.

Pistick (*pisticus*) pressed, or bruised.

Pistillation (from *pistillum*) a pounding or braying with a pestil in a Mortar. Br.

Pistorical, or *pistorian* (*pistoricus*) belonging to a Baker, baking or Pastry.

Pitthan Games. See *Pyth-*

Pituitous (*pituitosus*) full of fleam, flegmatick; waterish. Br.

Pyx, among Rom. Catholics is used for the vessel and resting place, where the Blessed Sacrament is put.

Placable (*placabilis*) easie to be pleased or appeased, soon quilded.

Placability (*placabilitas*) when a person is easie to be appeased or pacified, Gentleness.

Placard (Fr. *Plaquard*) an inscription set up; a Table wherein Laws, Orders, &c. are written and hung up; also a Bill or Libel set upon a post. In our Common Law it is taken for a licence, whereby a man is permitted to maintain unlawful Games. 2, & 3. Ph. and Mar. ca. 7.

Placidity (*placiditas*) quietness, peaceableness.

Placid (*placidus*) gentle, patient, milde, peaceable.

Placit (*placitum*) a firm consent or opinion; a Decree or Ordinance.

Plagitary (*plagiarius*) one that steals or takes free people

people out of one Country and sells them in another for slaves; a stealer or suborner of mens children or Servants, for the same or like purpose, (in which sense we term him a **Blockster**) also a book stealer or book thief, one that fashions other mens works upon himself. *Cot.*

Plagiarian Law (*plagiaris lex*) a Law made against these men, &c.

Plaint (*Fr.*) a complaint,

Post SIM, SUM sequitur, ultima Luna subest.

Would you count the planers soon,
Remember *Sim, Sum*, and the *Moon*.

The first letter *S*: for *Sa-*
turn, *J.* for *Jupiter*, *M.* for
Mars, *S.* for the *Sun*, *V.* *Ve-*
rus, *M.* *Mercury*, lastly, the
Moon; They are also called
wandering Stars; because
they never keep one certain
place or station in the Firma-
ment.

Planetary (*planetarius*) a
caster of Nativities, because
the *Planets* are said to have
some power over earthly Bo-
dies.

Planetary of or be long-
Planetick Sing to a Pla-
net.

Planiloquent (*planiloquus*)
that speaks his mind plainly
and freely.

Planimetry (*Gr.*) the
measuring of Plaines, as board,
glass, or any thing that is
flat.

moan or lamentation; In our
Common Law it is used for
the propounding any action
personal or real in writing.
So it is used in *Brook. tit. Plaint.*
in *Affize*; And the party
making this *Plaint* is called
Plaintiff. *Kitchin fol. 231.*

Planet (*planeta*) whereof
there are seven, bearing the
names of seven several Deities,
which you may remember
in their order by this verse.

Plantsphere (*planispheri-*
um) a plain Sphere; or a
sphere projected in plano; as
an *Astrolabe*.

Plantigerous (*plantiger*)
that beareth plants, graffs or
sets.

Plasmator (*Lat.*) a Por-
ter, or maker of earthen I-
mages.

Plasmature (*plasmatura*)
the forming or making any
thing of earth.

Plastique (*plastice*) the
craft of working and making
things in earth.

Plastique is not onely un-
der-Sculpture, but indeed
very Sculpture it self; with
this difference, that the *Plas-*
terer makes his figures by ad-
dition, and the *Carver* by
substraction. *Sir Hen. Wor.*

Plastick (*plasticus*) per-
tain-

raining to that craft.

Plastography (*plastographia*) a counterfeiting or false writing.

Platanine (*plataninus*) of or belonging to a Plane-tree.

Plateasm (*plateasmus*) a fault in speech, when it is over-broad and full. Mr. Birkinhead in his verses before Mr. Lawes Aires.

Platonick love, is a love abstracted from all corporeal gross impressions and sensual appetite, and consists in contemplation, and *Idea's* of the mind, not in any carnal fruition; Or it is a love of friendship, without any admixture of sensuality. So called from *Plato* that divine Philosopher.

Platonicall year (*annus platonius*) is every 36000th. year, when some Philosophers imagined, all persons and things should return to the same state as now they are.

Platonist, a Philosopher of the Sect of *Plato*.

Plaudite (from *plaudo*) clapping hands for joy, is the literal signification; but it is often used substantively for a sign of rejoicing, or a clapping the hands for joy.

Plausible (*plausibilis*) a thing that men rejoyce at, or for which men receive praise, received favorably, with joy and clapping of hands, acceptable.

Plausidical (*plausidicus*) that speaketh plausibly, eloquent.

Plausor (Lat.) that claps his hands together in token of joy, or in token that he gives praise.

Pla (*placitum*) signifies in our Common Law, that which either party (but most commonly the defendant) alleadgeth for himself in Court, &c. See more of this *Concl.*

Plebeian (*plebeius*) of or pertaining to the common people, poor, base, of little value, of the common sort.

Plebeity (*plebeitas*) the commonalty, the vulgar people.

Plebicolist (*plebicola*) a favorer of the common people.

Plibiscite (*plebiscitum*) a Law, Statute or Ordinance, made onely by the consent of the people without the Senate.

Pledge (from the Fr. *Pleige*) a surety or gage. To pledge one drinking, had its original thus; in the time when the *Danes* bore sway in this land, when a Native was drinking, they would sometimes stab him with a Dagger or Knife; Hereupon people would not drink in company unless some one of the company would be his pledge or surety, that he should receive no hurt, whilst he was in his draught; Hence that usual phrase, *Ile pledge you*, or be a pledge.

pledge for you. Others affirm the true sence of the word was, that if the party drunk unto, was not disposed to drink himself, he would put another for a pledge to do it for him, else the party who began would take it ill.

Pleget or **Spleget** (*splenium*) a long plaister of cloth or leather; a linnen cloath dipped in any water, to wash or lay to a sore place.

Pleiades (Gr.) the seven stars that appear in a cluster about mid-heaven.

Plenary (from *plenus*) full, ample, large; wealthy abundant.

Plenary, is an abstract of the adjective *plenus*; and is used by our common Lawyers in matters of Benefices; wherein *Plenary* and *vacation* are meerly contrary. *Stawnf. Prerog ca. 8. fol. 32. West. 2. ca. 5. An. 13. Ed. 1.*

Plenilunary (from *pleni-lunium*) of or pertaining to the new Moon. *Br.*

Plenipotentiaries (from *plenus* and *potentia*) Ambassadors or Commissioners that have full power and authority from their King, or those by whom they are sent, to treat and conclude with an enemy or other person upon all or such points as are contained in their Commission, &c.

Plenitude (*plenitudo*) fullness, solidity, thickness, grossness.

Pleonasm (*pleonasmus*) a

figure, whereby something superfluous is added. Hence

Pleonasmick, superfluous, redundant.

Plerophorie (Gr.) a fulness or perfection of any thing; by some, especially appropriated to knowledge or perswasion.

Plethorick or (*plethorick*) fat, corpulent, over full of good humors, or good juyce. *Dr. Charl.*

Pleuritic (*Pleuritis*) a disease when the inward skin of the ribs in mans body, is inflamed with too much blood, flowing unnaturally to it; In this disease there is a hardness to fetch breath, a cough, a continual ague, and a pricking pain about the Ribs.

Pleuritick (*pleuriticus*) that hath, or is subject to the *Pleurisie*.

Plicature (*plicatura*) a folding or plaiting.

Plonkets (*Anno 1. R. 3. ca. 2.*) is a kind of woollen cloth.

Plottons (a term of war) are small divisions; every *Plotton* being eight in front, led off by a Captain, and every division after him led up by a sufficient Officer. *Barif. p. 172.*

Plumage (Fr.) Feathers or a bunch of feathers; also *pluming* as a Hawk does upon a Pinion, where there is more feathers then meat.

Plumassery (from *pluma*)

ma) a plume or bunch of feathers.

Plumbagin (*plumbago, inis*) pure lead, turned almost into ashes, by the vehemency of the fire; This is the artificial *Plumbagin*, and comes of lead put into a furnace with Gold or Silver Oar, to make them melt the sooner (by which imployment it gains some part in the worth of those mettrals;) There is also a natural or mineral *Plumbagin*, which (as *Mathi-olus* thinks) is no other then Silver, mingled with Lead, Stone or Oar. *Cot.*

Plumbean } (*plumbeus*)

Plumbeous } of the colour and property of lead; leaden; also dull, blunt.

Plumigerous (*plumiger*) that beareth feathers.

Plumosity (*plumofitas*) fullness of feathers.

Plunder (from the Germ. *plunderen*) to rob, spoil or take away by force, as Soldiers do in time of war.

Plurality (*pluralitas*) moreness, more then one in number.

Plural } (*pluralis*) that
Pluralitive } contains many.

Plurifarious (*plurifarius*) of divers fashions.

Pluto, the God of Hell and Riches. The *Helmet* of *Pluto* is said to have had power to make men invisible.

Pluvial (*pluvialis*) of rain,

like to rain, rainy, waterish.

Pluviosus (*pluviosus*) very rainy, full of rain, that hath much rain.

Pneumatical (*pneumaticus*) spiritual, windy.

Pneumaticks (from *pneuma*) books treating of Spirits or the winds.

Poco a poco (Span.) by little and little, by degrees, See *Pian Piano*.

Poculent (*poculentus*) all things that may be drunk.

Podagrical (*podagricus*) that hath the gout in the feet, goury footed.

Podestat (Ital. *podesta*) a man of power; a Judge in Civil causes; a Governor or Magistrate; In most of the Cities under the State of *Venice* there is a *Podesta*, who represents the Senate, and executes their power. *Mer. Ital.*

Podometry (Gr.) foot measure, or a measuring by the foot.

Poesy (*poesis*) a Poets work, Poetry; There are six sorts of Poetic; The Heroick Poem Narrative is called an *Epique Poem*; the Heroick Poem Dramatique, is *Tragedy*; The Scemmatick Narrative, is *Satyre*; Dramatick, is *Comedy*; The Pastoral Narrative, is called simply *pastoral* (anciently *Bucalique*.) the same Dramatique, *Pastoral Comedy*. The figure therefore of an *Epique Poem*, and of a *Tragedy* ought to be the same;

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same; for they differ no more, but that they are pronounced by one or many persons. Mr. Hobbs before Goulibert.

Poetaſter (Fr. *Poetaſtre*) a counterſeit or ignorant Poet; an unlearned fellow, that peſters the world with idle vanities.

Poitrel. See *Peſtoral*.

Polar or **Polary** (*polaris*) belonging to the Pole.

The *Polar Circle*, is that Circle which is deſcribed by the Pole of the Zodiack, being carried about the Pole of the world.

Polarity, the likenesſs, or belongingneſs of a thing to the Pole.

Pole (*polus*) the end or point of the Axletree, whereon Aſtronomers imagine Heaven to be moved, that part of the Heaven which never moves; There are two ſuch Poles, one in the North, noted by a Star called *Polus Arcticus*, viſible to us far above the earth, the other in the South named *Antarcticus*, far out of ſight, being as much under the earth in the South as the North Pole is above it. It is alſo taken for Heaven, and ſo uſed by Poets.

Point-Blank (Fr) perfectly even, precisely to the purpoſe, the nail on the head; *Poinſſ*, in French, ſignifies a point, prick, or centre, period, &c. and *Blank* the white or mark of a pair of Buts, a white paper, &c.

Polemark (*polemarchus*) a Lord Maſhal of the field, a chief Officer of War.

Polemical (*polemicus*) pertaining to War, warlike, military.

Polemicks (from the Gr. *Πολεμῖς*) verſes treating of war, or treatiſes of war, or ſtriſes; diſputations.

Polley of Assurance, is a courſe taken by thoſe, who adventure wares and merchandize by Sea, whereby they (loſt to hazzard their whole adventure) give to ſome other a certain rate or proportion, as ten in the hundred, or ſuch like, to ſecure the ſafe arrival of the ſhip, and ſo much wares at the place agreed on; So that, if the ſhip and wares miſcarry, the Aſſurer makes good to the venturer ſo much as he promiſed to ſecure, as 50. 100, more or leſs, and if the ſhip arrive ſafely he gains that clearly, which the Venturer compounds to pay him; and for the more even dealing between them in this caſe, there is a certain Clerk or Officer ordain'd, to ſet down in writing the ſum of their agreement, that they afterwards differ not between themſelves upon the bargain. This term you have *An. 43. Eliz. ca 11.* and in courſe Latin called *Aſſecuratio*.

Politicks (*politica*) books treating of the Government of a City or Commonwealth.

Politure (*politura*) a polishing, trimming or decking.

Pollicar (*pollicaris*) of or belonging to a thumb or toe; of an inch in length or breadth.

Pollicitation (*pollicitatio*) a free and willing promise.

Pollinarious (*pollinarius*) pertaining to fine flower or meal.

Pollinctoz (Lat.) he that washes and anoints the dead body with sweet oynments
Dr. Br.

Pollincture (*pollinctura*) the dressing, cheking, or embalming of dead bodies.

Poltron (Fr.) a Knave, Rascal, Varlet, Scoundrel; also a dastard or lazy coward. Hence the term of Poltry fellow, one that deals not squarely, but coufeningly or dodgingly.

Polus (Gr.) signifies *multus, numerosus*, much or many; and is often used in composition; as

Polychrests (Gr.) things of much use, fit for many uses, or divers ways profitable.
Bac.

Polygamy (*polygamia*) the having of many wives, or of more then one.

Polyglot (Gr.) that speaks many Languages, a Linguist.
How.

Polygarchy (*polygarchia*) a Monarchy divided into sundry parts; or such a division; a Government of many; opposite to *Monarchy*, which is

a Government of one.

Polygon (*polygona*) a Geometrical figure, that hath many corners.

Polygraphy (*polygraphia*) a divers manner of writing.

Polyhistoz (Gr.) he that knows much or many things, and describes them.

Polyloquent (*polyloquus*) that speaketh much.

Polymathists (Gr.) men learned in, or Books treating of many Disciplines.

Polyminia, one of the Muses

Polymorphean (*polymorpheus*) of many forms or fashions. *Tr. of Mass.*

Polypharmaca (*polypharmacus*) that hath many Medicines.

Polyphon (Gr.) multiplicity of sound; also a musical instrument so called, having many strings, and by consequence several sounds.

Polypheme, generally taken for a Giant, or any big, over-grown, disproportionate fellow; so used from *Polyphemus* a Giant, that had but one eye in his forehead, which *Ulysses* put out.

Polypragmon (Gr.) a factious or pragmatical fellow, one that will have an oar in every mans boat, a busie body.

Polypragmatick, that is very pragmatical, or busie.

Polypus, a fish called *Pomprotel*, or many feet; it changeth the colour often, and

is sometime metaphorically applied to inconstant persons; also a disease in the Nose called *Noli-me-tangere*, breeding a peece of flesh that oftentimes stifeth the Nose, and stops the wind.

Polyptote (*polyptoton*) that hath many cases.

Poly syllable (*polysyllabus*) a word that hath many syllables.

Poly syllabical, that hath many syllables.

Pomary (*pomarium*) a place set with Fruit-trees, an Orchard, also an Apple Lost.

Pomarions (*pomarius*) of or belonging to an Orchard or to fruit in general, but most commonly Apples.

Pomery (*pomerium*) a certain space about the Walls of a City or Town, a Precinct. The Translator of Livy uses it.

Pomeridian (*pomeridianus*) *q. post meridiem*) After noon.

Pomiferous (*pomifer*) that beareth fruit.

Pommade (*Fr.*) *Pomatum* or *Pomata*, an ointment used by Ladies; also the *Pommada*, a trick in vaulting.

Pomona, the Goddess of Fruits.

Pompatick (*pompaticus*) solemn, or done with pomp.

Ponderize (from *pondus*, *eri*) to ponder, weigh, poise, or consider. *Herb. Tr.*

Ponderity (*ponderitas*) weightiness, heaviness, ponderosity.

Pontage (*Fr.*) is a contribution towards the maintenance or re-edifying of Bridges. *Westm. 2. cap. 25: Anno 13 Ed 1.* It may be also Toll taken to this purpose, of those that pass over Bridges. *Anno 39 Eliz. cap. 24. An 1 Hen. 8. cap. 9.* And see the Statute of 22 H. 8. 5.

Pontick (*ponticus*) of or pertaining to *Pontus*, a part of Asia. So the *Pontick Sea*, is that Sea which adjoyns to *Pontus*.

Pontick Nut, is a Filberd or Hazle-nut.

Pontif (*pontifex*) a Bishop or Prelate. *Bac.*

Pontifical { (*pontificalis*)
or { of or per-
Pontifical { taining to a
Bishop, sumptuous, stately,
Prelate-like.

Pontificalibus (the Ablative case plural of *Pontificalis*) a Bishop is said to be in his *Pontificalibus*, when he is vested in his Episcopal Ornaments, to say or sing Divine Service, upon some Festival-day. We commonly say such a one is in his *Pontificalibus*, when he is in rich attire, or his best apparel.

Popinal (*popinalis*) of Cookery, or belonging to riot, or places of riot, as Alehouses, Taverns, &c.

Poplitick (from *Poples*, *iti*) belonging to the Ham of the Leg. *Poplitick Vein*, is that Vein which runs under the knee.

Populace (Fr.) the Populacy, the Rascal people, base multitude, meaner sort of the vulgar.

Population (*populatio*) a waisting, destroying, robbing, and spoiling of people.

Populiferous (*populifer*) that beareth Poplar-trees.

Populosity (*populositas*) fulness of people. Br.

Porcellane or **China Dishes**, brought out of the Kingdom of China, &c. are erroneously believed to be made of Earth, which lies one hundred years under ground, &c. But *Gonzales de Mendoza* hath, upon ocular experience, found them to be made of a Chalky Earth, which (beaten and steeped in water) affords a Cream or Fatness on the top, and a gross subsidence at the bottom; out of the Cream or Superfluance, the finest Dishes (saith he) are made, out of the residue thereof, the courser; which being formed, they gild or paint, not after a hundred years, but presently commit to the Furnace. To which Dishes (or the finer sort of them, which they say are forbidden to be carried out of that Kingdom) *Scaliger* and others ascribe these properties, That they admit no poyson; that they strike fire; that they will grow hot no higher then the liquor in them ariseth. Br.

Porcine (*porcinus*) of or

belonging to an Hog, hog-ish.

Porculation (*porculatio*) feeding or fattening of Swine, bringing up of Hogs.

Pores (*pori*) small and unsensible holes, whereby the sweat and vapors pass out of the body, by the skin.

Porose or **Porous** (*porosus*) full of pores or little holes. Bac.

Porosity (*porositas*) poriness or the being full of pores.

Porphyry (*porphyrites*) a dark red Marble, spotted with white.

Porphyry Chair, a Chair of Porphyry Marble in the Cloister of St. John Lateran at Rome, called *Sedes Stercoraria*; because when the Pope takes possession of his Episcopal See in that Church, at the intoning the Verse, *Suscitans de terra inopem & de stercore erigens pauperem*, Psal. 113. He was carried from a side Chapel to the high Altar, in that Chair; to signifie, that God had raised him from a low condition, to that supreme Dignity. The usual tale of this Chair is a meer fiction.

Porphyretick (*porphyreticus*) belonging to red Marble, or purple.

Porrection (*porrectio*) a stretching or reaching out.

Por syllogism is, as it were, an Auxiliary Syllogism, to prove the main one.

Portable (*portabilis*) that may be born or carried.

Portate (*portatus*) a bearing or bringing.

Portcullis (from the Fr. *porte*, and *coulter*, i. *delabi*) a falling-gate or door to let down, to keep enemies from, or keep them in a City.

Portend (*portendo*) to signify before a thing happens, to foretell, to betoken.

Portentifical (*portentificus*) which worketh wonders, or whereby monstrous and strange things are done.

Portentous (*portentosus*) monstrous, berokening some mischance or fortune to come.

Portglatbe (Fr.) a Sword-bearer.

Portgrebe (compounded of *Port* and *grebe* or *grave*, i. *præfectus*) it signifies with us the chief Magistrate in certain Port-Towns. And (as Camden saith in his *Britan.* pag. 325.) the chief Magistrate of London was termed by this name; in stead of whom, Richard the First ordained two Bailiffs: But presently after him, King John granted them a Major for their yearly Magistrate.

Porteguidon (Fr.) an Ensign-bearer to a troop of men at Arms.

Portmanteau (Fr. from the Spa. *Portar*, to carry and *Manteo*.) a Cloakbag or Male.

Portomote (compounded of *Port*, and the Fr. word *Mot*, i. *dictio*, *verbum*) is a Court kept in Haven-Towns; as *Swaimor* in the Forest. It

is sometimes called the *Portmoot Court*. An. 43 Eliz. 15.

Portsale. Anno 35 H. 8. cap 7. 1. sale of fish presently upon return in the Haven. Among the ancient Romans, those things were rightly sold in *Portsale*, which were publickly sold *Per Praeconem sub hasta*. i. by the Cryer, under a Spear sticked up for that purpose, and some Magistrate making good the sale by delivery of the Goods, which were sold to him, *Qui plurimum rem auget*. i. who would bid most for them. *Sigonius*.

Posade (Fr.) a lighting down of Birds, a laying down a burthen, a breathing, pawse, resting or resting place, from the Sp. *Posada*, an Inn.

Pose, a Physical term, signifying a rheume or humor, which falls into the Nose, stopping the Nostrils and hindering the voice.

Possessibz (*possessivus*) pertaining to possession or property.

Posterganeous (*posterganeus*) belonging to the backside or hinder part of the body.

Posteriority (*posterioritas*) the being or coming, after or behinde. It is a word of comparison and relation in tenure, the correlative whereof is *priority*; for a man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, holds of his ancienter Lord by *priority*, and of his later Lord by *posteriority*, *Stamf. Prerog.* fol 10, 11.

Posthume (*Posthumus*) a childe born after the Fathers death; and by Metaphor, a Book published after the Authors death. It is sometimes used for a mans Christen name.

Posthumian (*postumus*) following or to come, that shall be.

Postick (*posticus*) that dwells on the backside, that is behinde us.

Postil (*postilum*) a short exposition upon the Gospel, wherein more is observed, then hath been by others; so called from these words *Post illos dies*, which are very frequent in Holy writ.

Postiller, one that writes Postils.

Postillon (Fr.) he that rides upon the sixth Coach-horse; a guide or Post-boy.

Postliminious (from *Postliminium*) pertaining to the return of one, who was thought to be dead, or to the receiving that again, which had been alienated, or lost. *Dodona's Grove*.

Postmeridian (*postmeridianus*) done in the afternoon.

Postnate (*postnatus*) born after; taken substantively, it may be the same with *Posthume*

Postpose (*postpono*) to set behinde, to esteem less, to omit or leave.

Postposure (from *postpono*) a setting behinde or esteeming less. Mr. Montagu in his *Miscellanea*.

Postriduan (*postriduanus*)

done the next day after or following.

Posthene (*postvenio*) to come or follow after.

Postulate (*postulatum*) a request, demand or suite.

Postulatory (*postulatorius*) of or belonging to a request or demand.

Potable (*potabilis*) drinkable, or that which may be drunk.

Potentials (from *potentia*) things apt to breed or give power, strength or ability.

Potentially (*potenter*) powerfully, mightily, substantially, effectually.

Potestates (*potesates*) men in Authority, Rulers, great Magistrates.

Potozious (*potorius*) of or belonging to drink, drinking.

Potulent (*potulentus*) any thing that may be drunk; also half drunk.

Pouldabis. Oulderness, Medrinacles; the course Canvas, wherewith Tailors stiffen Dublets, or whereof Sails of Ships are made. *An. 1 Jac. 24.*

Poundage, is a Subsidy granted to the King of all manner of Merchandises of every Merchant, Denizen and Alien, carried out or brought into this Realm by way of Merchandise, to the value of twelve pence in every pound. *An. 12 Ed 6 13 An. 31 Eliz. cap. 4. and 1 Jac. 23.*

Pourcontrail. See *Polypus*.

Pourmenade (Fr.) a Walk.

Poursuivant (Fr.) a pursuer.

suor, suitor or follower; but more particularly it signifies a Messenger, attending the King in Wars or the Council Table, Exchequer, &c. to be sent upon any occasion or message; as for the apprehending a party accused, or suspected of any offence committed. Those that are used in Marshal causes, are called *Pursuivants at Arms*. Anno 24 H. 8. cap. 13. whereof there be four in number of special names, which see in *Herald*.

And Stow, speaking of Richard the Thirds end (p. 784.) bath these words. *For his body was naked to the skin, not so much as one clout about him, and was trussed behinde a Pursuivant at Arms, like an Hog or Calf, &c.* The rest are used upon other Messages in time of Peace, especially in matters touching jurisdiction. Also a sort of persons, that procure Commissions to prosecute the Romanists on the account of Religion.

Pourpresture (from the Fr. *Pourpris*, i. a close or enclosure,) is thus defined in *Glanville, lib. 9. cap. 11.* *Pourprestura est propriè, quando aliquid super Dominum Regem injustè occupatur, &c.* *Crompt.* in his *Jurisd.* fol. 152 defines it thus. *Pourpresture* is properly when a man takes to himself, or encroaches any thing that he ought not, whether it be in any Jurisdiction, Land, or Franchise, and generally when

any thing is done to the Nuisance of the Kings Tenant, &c.

Pourtrait (Fr. *Pourtrait*, Lat. *Protrahus*,) an Image Picture, counterfeit or draught of.

Pourtratture (Fr. *Pourtratture*) a drawing or delineating.

Powers, the third order of the second Hierarchy of Angels, so called by reason of their peculiar Jurisdiction over fiends, and all infernal spirits. *Tr. of Ma.* See *Hierarchy*.

Poyntings Law is an Act of Parliament made in Ireland, 10 Hen. 7. and was so called, because Sir Edw. Poyntings was Lieutenant of Ireland, when that Law was made; whereby all the Statutes of England were made of force in Ireland. For before they were not, neither are any now in force in Ireland, which were made in England since that time. *L. Bac. Hen. 7.* and *L. Cokes 12 Rep. fol. 109.*

Pragmatical (*pragmaticus*) that is expert in doing things, practised in the Law, and in many matters.

Pragmatic (Span. *Pragmatica*,) a Proclamation or Edict; and is sometimes used for a kinde of Agreement or Paction between a secular Prince, and the Pope, or some other Bishop, &c.

Prandicle (*prandiculum*) a breakfast, a little dinner, a small pittance or repast.

Pzan=

Pransorous (*pransorius*) of or belonging, or serving for dinner.

Pratique (from the Span. *Pratica*) practise, or a thing done by practise; but among Merchants it is a Licence to Traffick; as in the Ports of Italy, and the Streights, if the Mr. of the Ship brings a *Bill of Health*, that is, a certificate that the place from whence he came is not infected with any contagious disease, then the Chief Magistrate or Signiors of Health, (as they have in some places) will grant him *Pratique*, that is, leave to come in and Traffick. *Sands.*

Pratical (from the Span.) done by practise or experience.

Pravity (*pravitas*) crookedness, overthwartness, lewdness, naughtiness.

Prebend (from *Præbeo*, to give) is the portion, which every member or Canon of a Cathedral Church, receives in right of his place, for his maintenance.

Prebendary (*præbendarius*) he that hath such a Prebend; and is called so, a *Præbendo auxilium, & consilium Episcopo*; for to that end were Prebends ordained in Cathedral Churches, that the Prebendaries thereof should be assistants, and of Council to the Bishop in his Episcopal Function. *Doddr.*

Pre (Lat. *Præ*.) a Preposition signifying before, or in comparison, often compounded.

Prebition (*præbitio*) a giving, a shewing, an offering, a setting before one.

Precaution (*præcautio*) a preventing a thing before it comes, a fore-seeing.

Precention (*præcentio*) a singing before; the on set or flourish of a Song.

Precarious (*præcarius*) granted to one by prayer and intreaty, to use so long as it pleaseth the party, & no longer.

Precellency (from *præcellō*) an exceeding, surpassing, excellency. *Bac.*

Preceptive (*præceptivus*) of or belonging to precepts.

Preceptor (*præceptor*) a Master, a Teacher, an Instructor.

Precedaneous (*præcedaneus*) that which goes before, or is cut or killed before.

Preceptee (*præcipitium*) a steep place, dangerous to go upon, a downright pitch or fall.

Precipitate (*præcipito*) to hurl or cast down headlong, to do undadvisedly or rashly. It is also the name of a Corrosive powder, commonly called *Red Mercury*, used by Chirurgeons to eat corrupted flesh.

Precoctity (from *Præcoxo, ocis*) early ripeness, forwardliness in ripening, over-hastiness in ripening. *Dod. Grove.*

Recognition (*præcognitio*) foreknowledge, prenotion, or former notice of.

Preconious (*præconius*) of or belonging to a Common-cryer; also to praise or commendation.

Præconsultor (Lat.) a
 Pro-adviser; there is a Col-
 ledge of these at Venice. See
Rel. Wotton. p. 170.

Præcursor (Lat. *præcursor*)
 a fore-messenger, a fore-Ri-
 der, a fore-runner, or goer.

Predator (*predatorius*)
 of or belonging to robbing,
 spoiling, and piracy.

Predestination (*prædesti-
 natio*) fore-appointment, an
 ordaining before what shall
 come after. It is most used
 in divinity, and is thus de-
 fined by Sir *Wa. Bal.* in his first
 book fol. 16. We can (saith
 he) difference Predestination
 no otherwise from Providence
 and Prescience, then in this,
 That Prescience onely fore-
 sees, Providence foresees and
 cares for, and hath respect to
 all creatures, even from the
 brightest Angels of Heaven to
 the unworthiest worms of the
 earth; And Predestination is
 onely of men, and yet not
 of all to men belonging, but
 of their salvation properly
 (in the common use of Di-
 vines) or perdition, as some
 have used it, &c. See more
loco citato.

Predial } (*prædialis*) of
 or } or belonging
Predatory } to Lands or
 Mannors.

Predial Tythes. are those we
 call great Tythes, as of Corn
 and Hay.

Predator (Lat. *Prædator*)
 a Lawyer that is expert in
 Actions real, or cases concer-
 ning Lands.

Predicable (*predicabilis*)
 that may be told or spoken of
 abroad: In Logick there are
 five Predicables, otherwise
 called Porphyries five terms;
 viz, Genus, Species, Differen-
 tia, Proprium, Accidens; and
 are called Predicables, a *predi-
 cando*, because they are Attri-
 butes of all things.

Predicament (*predicamen-
 tum*) a term in Logick, where-
 of there are Ten, in which
 every limited and bounded
 nature is ranked and disposed;
 The first called Substance, in-
 cludes all substances wharso-
 ever, as the four Elements,
 and all other creatures. The
 second, Quantity, contains all
 quantities, as 10, 20; a yard,
 a furlong, a mile. The third,
 called Quality, has under it
 all qualities, as Wisdom, Art,
 Fortitude, Diligence, Sloth.
 The fourth named Relation,
 is properly of such words as
 depend mutually one upon
 another, as a Husband and
 Wife, a Master and Servant.
 The rest are, 5. Action or do-
 ing. 6. Passion or suffering
 7. Where. 8. When. 9. Situa-
 tion or place: 10. The habit
 or outward covering of a
 thing. See *Peripatetical Insti-
 tutions. Lef. 3; 4.*

Predicament is sometimes
 used in ordinary discourse, for
 state, condition, order, or the
 like.

Predicate (*predico*) to
 publish, to say or tell openly,
 to noise abroad. In Logick

it is used substantively, and signifies the latter part of a Proposition, as in saying, *John is a Schollar*; the word [*Schollar*] is called the predicate, because it is spoken or affirmed of the subject *John*.

Prefect (*praefectus*) a Ruler, Governor, or President; a Captain, a Provost, a Lord Mayor. In old *Rome*, the Prefect of the City had the hearing of all matters between Master and Servant, Buyer and Seller, Orphans and their Overseers, &c. But afterwards he did assume to himself authority to hear all causes whatsoever within a hundred miles of *Rome*.

Prefecture (*praefectura*) a Captainship, a Lieutenantship, an Authority or Rule, an Office, or little Jurisdiction.

Preference (from *praefero*) preferment, advancement, account before, place above, others.

Pregnant (*pregnans*) great with child or young; full of good sap and juyce; pithy, ripe, lively, strong.

Pregression (*pregressio*) a going before, an out-going or over-passing, a preventing.

Pregustation (*pragustatio*) a tasting or assaying before.

Prejudicate (*prejudicatus*) fore-judged; determined or condemned before.

Prælation (*prælatio*) a carrying or setting before, preferment, preference.

Prælect, Either from *prælectus*, read before; or from *præelectus*, one chosen before another.

Præludium (Lat. *præludium*) an entrance to a matter, a proem; In musick, a voluntary before the Song, a flourish or preamble, and (as you would say) signs and profers.

Prælusion (*prælusio*) a playing before, a flourish, the same with *præludium*.

Præmature (*præmaturus*) ripe before other, or ripe before due time and season; untimely, coming too soon. *Bac.*

Præmeditate (*præmeditor*) to muse and think on a thing before-hand, to advise with himself beforehand.

Præmious (*præmiosus*) rich in money, gifts, presents, and rewards.

Præmission (*præmissio*) a sending before.

Præmunire (or as some think, more properly *Præmonere*) when any man for an offence committed, shall incur a *Præmunire*, it is meant, he shall incur the same punishment, which is inflicted on those that transgress the Statute made Anno 16. Ric. 2. ca. 5. (commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire*) and is to be out of the Kings protection, to forfeit Lands and Goods

Goods, and to be attached by their bodies, &c. See more in *Cowel*.

Præmunition (*præmunition*) a fortifying or fencing before hand.

Prænotion (*prænotio*) a fore-knowing of a thing; fore-knowledge.

Prænunciatus (*prænunciatus*) that first brings tidings, that goes afore and tells news, that signifies a thing to be at hand.

Præominate (from *præ* and *omen*) to presage or fore-tell. Dr.Br.

Præoccupate (*præoccupatus*) prevented, over-reached, taken aforehand.

Præpensèd (from the Fr. *præ-pense*) fore-thought; as *malice præpensèd*, in our Common Law, is malice fore-thought.

Præposition (*præpositio*) a putting or setting before; a part of speech so called.

Præposterous (*præposterus*) overthwart, out of order, contrary to all good fashion, and to the purpose; forward.

Præpuce (*præputium*) the fore-skin that covers the head or nut of a mans yard; which the *Hebrews* used to cut off in *circumcision*.

Prærogative (*prærogativa*) an advantage, a preheminency, authority, and rule above others.

Præbyterians, are those that profess the doctrine of

Calvin, condemn Episcopacy in the Church, and govern it partly by Lay-Elders; and were not much known among us by that name till the long Parliament, that began 3 Novemb. 1640. took the Scottish Kirk for a pattern in reforming.

Præscience (*præscientia*) fore-knowledge, an understanding before-hand of a thing ere it come to pass. See *Predestination*.

Præscription (*præscriptio*) a limiting or limitation; an appointing or determining; a Rule or Law; a long possession or continuance in possession; the course or use of a thing for a long time.

Præsentaneous (*præsentaneus*) present, ready, speedy, forceable, effectual, &c.

Præsentation (*præsentatio*) is used properly for the act of a Patron, offering or presenting his Clark to the Bishop, to be instituted in a Benefice of his gift; The form whereof see in the *Régister original fol. 322. a.*

Præsentment, is a meer denunciation of the Jurors themselves, or some other Officer, as Justice, Constable, Searcher, Surveyor, &c. (without any information) of an offence inquirable in the Court, whereunto it is presented. See *Lamberds Eiren. lib. 4, ca. 5. pag. 467.*

Præside (*præsideo*) to have authority or rule, to have the

the protection and tuition of any thing, place, or people, before others, to have the oversight or charge.

Presidial (*praesidialis*) pertaining to a Lieutenant, Vice-Roy, cheif Ruler or President.

Presidio (*praesidium*) a Garrison, all manner of aid and defence; help, comfort.

Presidiary (*praesidiarius*) that is ordained to be an aid to another, pertaining to a Garrison of Souldiers; also as *Presidial*.

Prest or **Imprest** money (from the Fr. *prest*, i. ready) for that it binds those that have received it to be ready at all times appointed.

Prestiges (*praestigia*) deceits, impostures, delusions, cousening tricks.

Prestigiatio (*praestigatio*) a juggling, cousening or playing Legierdemain.

Prestigiosus (*prestigiosus*) pertaining to a Jugler or Imposter, that deceives with Legierdemain, or deludes the eyesight.

Presto (Span.) quickly, a word used by Juglers, in their *Hocus Pocus* tricks.

Præteritio (*praeteritio*) a going over, a passing by or beyond, a surpassing.

Prætermisio (*praetermissio*) an omitting, a leaving out, a letting a thing pass, a forgetting.

Prætor (*prætor*, so called

à præeundo) an Officer in old time having the Rule of an Army, the Generall; afterwards he had authority in Judgement, and was a cheif Justice, having other Judges sitting under him, as *Asconius* saith, to the number of seventy one, others write seventy three; in process of time there were so many *Prætors* chosen, as there were Countreies subject to the Empire. *Thom.* At first the names of *Consul*, *Prætor* and *Judges* were all one.

Prætorian (*prætorius*) of or belonging to, or attending on a *Prætor*; The *Prætorian* Guard of Souldiers in old Rome were first established by *Augustus*, and consisted of ten thousand, every one having double the wages of a *Legionary* Souldier; and were in the same nature to the Emperors, as the *Janizaries* are to the Great Turk, or as the *Mamelukes* were to the *Sultans* of *Ægypt*.

Prævaricate (*prævaricor*) to make a semblance or shew to do a thing, and do quite contrary, to betray a cause, to swerve from truth, to go out of the right way. See *Calumniate*.

Prævaricator (*prævaricator*) he that leaves the right way, or betrays a cause, a false dealer, one that pleads by covin.

Prævenient (*præveniens*) coming or going before, preventing.

Præ-

Providence (*prævidentia*) fore-seeing, or fore-casting.

Probat (*prævius*) that
Probus goes before, or leads the way.

Priapism (*priapismus*) is a disease when the Yard is stretched out in length and breadth, nothing provoking the patient to lust and desire; if it come with a beating or panting of the Yard, then the evil is called *Satyriasis*.

Priker, a Huntsman on horse-back.

Priket, a fallow male Deer, bearing that name from a year old, to two years old.

Pridian (*pridianus*) of the day before.

Primacy (from *Primus*, or from the Fr. *Primace*) excellency, cheif rule, highest estate, and particularly an Ecclesiastical dignity or command over the Archbishops and Bishops of a Kingdom or Province; and he who hath this dignity is called a *Primate* or *Metropolitan*.

Primage, is a duty due to the Marriners and Sailers for loading any ship at the setting forth from any Haven. *An. 32. H. 8. ca. 14.*

Prime (*primus*) first, principal, cheif. Also the first hour of the day, in Summer at four a clock, in Winter at eight.

Primer, a Prayer book of

the Romanists so called; containing the Office of the *Virgin Mary*, which is divided into seven several houres (as a memorial of the seven principal parts and hours of our Saviors Passion) viz. the *Martins* and *Laudes*; the *Prime* or first hour; the *Third hour*; the *Sixth hour*; the *Nineth hour*; for morning. The *Even-song* and *Compline* for the Evening; And these seven houres are composed of Psalms cheifly; Hymns, Canticles, Antiphones, Versicles, Responsories and Prayers.

Primevous (*primævus*) the elder, or of the first age.

Primigentous (*primigenius*) that comes naturally of it self, that hath not the beginning of another, the first or original.

Primipotent (*primipotens*) of cheif power.

Primitial (from *primitia*) of or belonging to first fruits.

Primittive (*primitivus*) that hath no beginning of other, the first.

Primogeniture (from *primogenitus*) the first begetting or bringing forth. *Br.*

Primordial (*primordium*) a first beginning, off-spring, original. *Bac.* It is also used adjectively.

Primum mobile (*Lar.*) in the Pagan Philosophy, is the upper Heaven, supposed to give motion to all the rest.

Prin-

Principality (*principality*) the estate or seat of a Sovereign Prince; Sovereignty, Dominion, Seignory.

Principalities, are the second Order of the second Hierarchy of Angels.

Princock (*præcox*) a ripe-headed young Boy, or one that is soon or over hasty ripe; *Non amo puerum Præcox ingenii*, I love not a boy of too early a wit; says the Poet.

Prizage (Fr.) prizing, praising, rating, valuing. It seems also, to be that custom or share, that belongs to the King out of such Merchandize, as are taken at Sea, by way of lawful prize. *An. 31. Eliz. ca. 5.*

Prisage of wines, *An. 1. H 8. ca. 5.* is a word almost out of use, now called *Butlerage*, it is a custom whereby the Prince challenges, out of every Bark loaden with wine, containing less then forty Tun, two Tun of Wine at his price. *Cow. See Butlerage.*

Priscilla (a diminutive of *prisca*) one of this name was a great follower of *Montanus* the arch Heretick, and one of his Devillish Prophetesses, *circa ann. Christi 181.*

Priscillianists a Sect of Hereticks that had their name from *Priscillianus* about the year 388, who held two Gods, one good, another bad, the Creator of all things, and denied the persons of the

Blessed Trinity, with other gross absurdities.

Prismatical Glasses (from the Gr. *Prisma*) are certain triangular solid glasses, in which you may see variety of fine colours, &c. *Mr. White* in his *Apol.*

Prism (Gr. *πρίσμα*) the powder or dust of those things that are cut with a Saw; Also a Geometrical figure so called.

Pristine (*pristinus*) old, ancient, accustomed, wonted.

Prizado (Span.) a Favorite. *Lo. Bac. in his Hen. 7.*

Privation (*privatio*) a depriving, bereaving, a withdrawing, a want or wanting.

Privative (*privativus*) that deprives, bereaves or takes away; substantively, it is a name for such monosyllabical words, which being compounded with simple words do deprive and take away the proper sense or meaning of them, as in Lat. *de, dis, di, ex, in, &c.* are called *Privatives*, so are *dis, un, in, &c.* in English.

Probate of Testaments (*probatio Testamentorum*) proving of Wills, is the producing and insinuating of dead mens wills before the Ecclesiastical Judge, Ordinary of the place, where the party dyes, &c. See more, if you please, in *Cowel.*

Probational (*probatus*)
Probatical Sapt to try or prove.

Probatick Pond (*piscina probatica*) a Pond at Jerusalem, where those sheep were washed, that were by the Law to be sacrificed ; it was otherwise called the *Pool of Bethesda*.

Probationer (*probator*) an approver of some deed or fact, a prover, a tryer, an assayer, a praiser.

Probatum est (*Lat.*) it is approved or allowed of, it hath been tried.

Probe for **Proof** (the Fr. call it *curette*) a Chyrurgeons Instrument, wherewith he tries the depth of wounds, and sounds the bladder, and gathers together such gravel, coagulated blood, or other filth, as remains in it after a stone taken out.

Probity (*probitas*) goodness, honesty, vertue, integrity.

Probleme (*Problema*) a proposition or sentence proposed, with a question annexed. In Mathematicks it is opposed to *Theoreme*, and signifies such a proposition, as is especially referred to practise, or the doing of something. *Tho.*

Problematical (*problematicus*) belonging to a *Probleme* or hard Question.

Proboscide (*proboscis*) the long snout of an Elephant. *Guillim.*

Procacity (*procacitas*) impertinence, sauciness, wantonness in craving, scoffing.

Procere (*procerus*) high, long, tall, *Dodo*.

Procerty (*proceritas*) length, height, tallness.

Procession (*processio*) process, success, going on, proceeding, progress, passing forward.

Processional (from *processio*) pertaining to process or proceeding.

Prochizonism (*Gr.*) an error in the connexion of things, or computation of time, by saying or setting down too much.

Procidence (*procidencia*) a falling down of a thing out of his place.

Prociduous (*prociduus*) that falls down out of his right place

Prociunct (*prociunctus*) the state of an Army being ready to give battle; Provision before any thing is done, readiness. *Sir H. Wot.*

Proclive (*proclivis*) ready to fall, inclined, subject or bent unto.

Proclivity (*proclivitas*) inclination or disposition to any thing, easiness to fall, facility.

Proconsul (*Lat.*) he who having been Consul, went out of his Magistracy at the years end, with an extraordinary Consular power, into his Country to govern it; It is

sometimes taken for a Deputy, or one in stead or place of a *Consul*; under the Emperors those Governors of Provinces, who were appointed by the Senate, and people, were called *Proconsuls*. *Godw.*

Procrastinate (*procrastino*) to drive off from day to day, to prolong the time, to delay.

Procreate (*procreo*) to engender, to beget, to bring forth.

Proculcation (*proculcatio*) a treading or trampling under foot.

Procurator (Lat.) 1. Procter, Factor, or Solicitor, one that looks to another mans affairs.

Procurator; is also used for him that gathers the fruits of a Benefice for another man *An. 3. Ric. 1. Stat. 1. ca. 2.* And *Procuracy* is used for the specialty, whereby he is authorized. *Ibid.* They are at this day in the the West parts called *Proctors*.

In the Republique of *Venice* the *Procurator* is the second man in dignity.

Prodigence (*prodigentia*) prodigality, wastefulness, riot, unchristiness.

Prodige (*prodigium*) a thing seldom seen, which signifies some great good or evil to follow; a wonder.

Prodigious (*prodigiosus*) monstrous, wonderful, marvellous, contrary to the common course of nature.

Proditorious (*proditori- us*) of, or belonging to a Traytor; Traytor-like. *Sir H. Wor.*

Prodrome (*prodromus*) the fore-runner or news-bringer of another mans coming, a preparer of the way.

Produce (*produx*) that

Product which is produced or brought forth out of another; most used in Arithmerick.

Production (*productio*) the making a thing long, a driving off, a bringing forth.

Profection (*profectio*) a passage or setting forth towards a Voyage, a departing, a going forth.

Profection. See *Adventitious*.

Proficient (*proficiens*) helping, profiting, doing much good; It is also used substantively, as when we say *A.* is a good proficient in learning, that is, one that profits or proceeds well in it.

Profile (Ital. *profilo*) that design that shews the side with the rising or falling of any work; As a place drawn sideways, that is so as onely one side or moyery of it may be seen, is called the *Profile*; and is a term in painting.

Profligate (*profligo*) to overthrow, to drive away, to undo, to bring to destruction, to put to flight.

Profluence (*profluentia*) abun-

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abundance, plenty, flowing, store of.

Profundity (*profunditas*) deepness, of great receipt.

Profusion (*profusio*) a pouring out, spending, a needless wasting.

Progeny (*progenies*) Issue, Off-spring, success in blood.

Progenitor (*Lat.*) a Grand-father, Fore-father, or Ancestor.

Prognosticks (*prognostica*) tokens or signs of a thing to come; Books treating of Prognostication or foretelling.

Progression (*progressio*) going forward, a proceeding, a progress. A month of Progression. See *Moneth*.

Progressional (*progressus*) that hath passed or gone forward. *Br.*

Prohibition (*prohibitio*) a forbidding. It is also a Writ framed for the forbidding any Court, either spiritual or secular, to proceed in any cause there depending, upon suggestion that the cognition thereof belongs not to the said Court. *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 39. G.*

Prohibitory (*prohibitorius*) that belongs to forbidding.

Projectitious (*projectitiuus*) cast out, and nourished of a stranger, flung away, as of no account.

Proecture (*proeclura*) the jutting or leaning out in Pillars, or other buildings,

the coping of a wall.

Prolatation (*prolatatio*) a delaying, an enlarging, a deferring or prolonging.

Prolation (*prolatio*) a speaking or pronouncing, a shewing or bringing forth, a delaying.

A **Prolegate** (*Prolegatus*) a Deputy Legat, or one that stands for a Legat.

Prolepsie (*prolepsis*) a natural fore-knowledge conceived in the mind; and hence a figure in speaking whereby we prevent and avoid what another intended to alledge against us.

Proleptical, belonging to the figure *Prolepsis*, or to fore-knowledge. *Proleptical time*, is that which is fixed in the Chaos. *Greg.*

Proletarianus (*proletarius*)
Proletaneous (*proletaneus*) of a poor and base condition, that has many children, and little maintenance, or that gives nothing to the Commonwealth, but onely a supply of children.

A **Proletarianus Speech** (*proletarius sermo*) the common and vulgar speech, complement or words of course; As when one says to his friend; *Pardon my boldness*, and the other answers, *You are not so bold as welcome*, or the like: *Tho.*

Prolificall (*prolificus*) fruitful, that breeds or brings forth issue apace.

Prolification (*prolificatio*) a making fruitful. *Br.*

Prolix (*prolixus*) long, large, high, liberal, sumptuous.

Prolixity (*prolixitas*) length, largeness, abundance.

Prologue (*prologus*) a preface, a fore-speech. The Prologue is such, as either opens the state of the Comedy or Fable; or such as commends it, or the Poet to the people; or such as refutes the Objections and Cavils of adversaries. *Min.*

Prologutor (*Lat.*) he that speaks before or for others, or that speaks at length; The Speaker or Chair-man of each Convocation-house, or of a Synod, is so termed. His Office is to command the Clerk to call the names of such as are of that House, when he sees cause, to cause all things propounded to be read by him, to gather the suffrages, and such like

Prologue (*prolusio*) an Essay or flourish, that one makes to prove what he can do before he fight indeed; a Proof.

Polyte (*prolyta*) a Licentiate of the Laws, or one that has studied the Law four years.

Promenade. See *Pourmenade*.

Prometheus, Son to *Japetus*, who for stealing fire out of Heaven, to make life in his Images, was by *Jupiter*

bound to *Caucasus*, where an Eagle gnawed his heart, &c. Hence the fire of *Prometheus*, Poetically used.

Prominence (*prominentia*) the extending or jutting of a thing out or over; a Pent-house.

By this word the Anatomists understand what portion soever notably surmounts the parts circumjacent in thickness, as a hill in the plain. *Tho.*

Prominent (*prominens*) appearing or standing out further than another, or above and before other, extending to, hanging over.

Promiscuous (*promiscuus*) confused, mingled, common to many; indifferent, mixed, without order or consideration.

Promissary, he to whom a promise is made. *Mr. White.*

Promontory (*promontorium*, *q mons in mari prominens*) a hill lying out, as an elbow of land into the Sea; A Mountain or head of land burring out upon the Sea.

Promoters (*Promotores*) are those who in popular and penal actions defer the names, or complain of Offenders, having part of the profit for their reward. These were called among the Romans, *Quadruplatores* or *Delatores*. They belong especially to the Exchequer and the Upper Bench. *Smith de*

de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. cap

14

Promptitude (*promptitudo*) readiness, quickness, proneness.

Promptuary (*promptuari-um*) a Cellar, a Store-house, a Spense, a Buttery.

Promulgation (*promulgatio*) a publishing, a proclaiming, a noysing abroad. The Law was hanged up publicly in the Market Place, for the space of three Market days; which kind of publishing the Law was termed, *Legis Promulgatio, quasi, promulgatio*.

Pro-nepheto (*pronepos*) a Nephewes Son.

Prone (*pronus*) having the face down, inclined, stooping downward, ready, easie, quick.

Propagate (*propago*) to cut down an old Vine, that of it many young may be planted, to make to spread; to extend or dilate.

Propension (*propensio*) inclination of mind, readiness, proneness, propensivity.

Propense (*propensus*) heavy, greatly inclined, very ready and prone to.

Properate (*propereo*) to go quickly or hastily, to say or do quickly, to make haste or speed.

Prophesize (*propheto*) to prophecy or foretell things to come, to sing praises to God; To preach or inter-

Propination (*propinatio*) a drinking to one, a bidding one drink.

Propinquity (*propinquit-itas*) nearness, Neighborhood; also Affinity, Alliance, Kindred.

Propitiate (*propitio*) to reconcile and appease God with Sacrifices, to please, to pacifie; also to assuage or mitigate.

Propitiatory (*propitiatorium*) the place where God is pacified; Also a Table set on the Arke of the Old Testament, on either side whereof was a Cherubin of Gold, with the wings spread over the Propitiatory, and their faces looking one towards another. It is also used Adjectively, as belonging to such a Sacrifice.

Propitious (*propitius*) not displeased, merciful, favorable, propice, gentle.

Proposition (*propositio*) that whereby we shew what we will speak or prove, a sentence or matter propounded, a Question or Position.

In Logick the first part of a Syllogism is called the Proposition or Major; and this hath three parts, *Subjectum*, *Predicatum*, and *Copula*; as *Peter is a man*; *Peter* is the Subject, *Man* is the Predicate or Attribute, and the verb [*is*] is the Copula, or tying of them together.

Procurator (Lat.) a Lieutenant appointed by the Emperor to Govern a Province, with the authority of a Pretor, a Lord Justice. The Translator of *Little faith*, tis more properly he, who having been Pretor, went out of his Magistracy at the years end, and was sent into his Province again, with full authority of Pretor.

Proprietary (*propriarius*) he to whom the property of a thing belongs; It is most commonly used for him that hath the fruits of a Benefice to him and his heirs or successors; as in time past Abbots and Priors had to them and their successors. See Appropriation.

Propudious (*propudiosus*) that is filthily abused in leachery, or full of shameful infamy.

Propugnacle (*propugnaculum*) a fortress, a strong hold, a Bulwark, a Defence, a Blockhouse. Mr. How.

Propugnator (Lat.) a defender, a maintainer, one that fights in defence of some person.

Propulsion (*propulsio*) a putting away, a driving back, a chasing forward, a repelling.

Propulsor (*propulsorius*) that serves to put away or drive back.

Proreption (*prorepsio*) a creeping forward, a stealing forward by little and little, a

growing, spreading, or coming forth. *Icon Basil.*

Prorex (Lat.) a Viceroy, he that in the Kings absence supplies his place, and represents his person.

Proximate (*proximo*) to provoke, to allure, to stir up, to exasperate.

Proxogue (*proxogo*) to prolong, defer, to put off till another day, to continue, as we say the Parliament is *Prorogued*, when it is adjourned or put off for some time, but not ended.

Prosaick (*prosaicus*) that is in Prose and not in Meeter, pertaining to Prose.

Procision (*procisio*) a cutting up, a tilling, a ploughing, a manuring of land.

Proscription (*proscriptio*) the manner of condemnation, when it is proclaimed, that who ever finds a man, may lawfully kill him, and have a reward; a designing or exposing to slaughter; also publique sale.

Proscript (from *proscribo*) an Outlaw, a man designed or exposed to slaughter, a proscribed or attainted person. Those were termed *Proscripti*, who were not onely exiled and banished their Country, but had their goods seized and confiscated. *Quoniam eorum nomina in publico scribebantur, hinc proscribi dicebantur.* Fr. Maturantius in Phil. 13.

Prose

Profelyte (*profelytus*) a stranger turned to our fashion of living, or converted to our Religion. It signified of old, one converted from the Heathenish Religion to the Jewish. *Acts* 2. 10. and 13. 43.

Prosimetrical (*prosimetricus*) consisting partly of Prose, partly of Metre or Verse.

Prosody (*prosodia*) the art of accenting, or the Rule of pronouncing words truly, long and short.

Prosodian, one skilful in that art.

Protopopæia, (Gr.) a disguising, a feigning of a person to speak.

Prospicience (*prospicientia*) providence, fore-sight.

Prospicuous (*prospicius*) goodly or fair to see or behold, or which may be seen afar off.

Prostration (from *prosterne*) an overthrowing, a falling flat, a vanquishing, a laying along. *Apology for learning*.

Prostitute (*prostituta*) she that for money suffers her self to be abused by all that come, a common Harlot.

Prostrate (*prostratus*) lying flat, over-thrown, destroyed.

Prothesis (Gr. a Proposition or Declaration; also the first part of a Comedy. See *Catastasis*).

Protatick, pertaining to *Prothesis*; also he that layes open the argument, or speaks

the Prologue in a Comedy, and appears no more, is called *Protatica persona*.

Protestants, were first so called from their *Protestation* made at the Imperial City of Spire in the Palatinate of Rhene in Germany, in the year 1529. *Heil.* p. 271.

Protend (*protendo*) to set, put, cast, or stretch forth; to spread abroad, to defer or prolong.

Proteus, a God of the Sea, who as Poets feign, was able to turn himself into any shape. Hence the Proverb, *Proteo mutabilior*. More changeable than Proteus.

Proton (Gr.) *Primus*, the first or chief, and is often used in composition. As

Protocol (*protocolum*) that is first made and needs correction; the upper part of the Leaf of a Book, bearing out above the rest, wherein the name or title is written.

Protosole (*protosolium*) the first Leaf.

Protomartyr (Gr.) the first Martyr or Witness, which was St. Stephen of the New Testament; for St. John Baptist died before the consummation of the old Law.

Protonotary (*protonotarius*) a chief Scribe or Secretary.

Protoplast (*protoplastus*) first formed or made; an Attribute or Epithere most proper for Adam. If from *Protoplastes*, it may signify Almighty.

ty God, the first framer of all things.

Protosole (*protosolium*) the first leaf.

Prototype (*prototypus*) the first pattern, or the original type, model or form of.

Prototypographer (*prototypographus*) the chief Printer.

Protreptick (*protrepticus*) a book of instruction, a doctrinal.

Protrude (*protrudo*) to thrust forward, to thrust into ones lap or bosom. *Bac.*

Protuberant (*protuberans*) swelling or puffing up. *Br.*

Protrusion (*protrusio*) a thrusting forward. *Br.*

Prototype (*protypum*) that is made for an example or copy; an image or form whereof moulds are made, in which things of mettall or earth are cast.

Probeditor (*Ital. from provideo*) a foreseer, one that takes order for; It is an Officer among the *Venetians*; In war their General (being most commonly a stranger) is supervised by two *Proveditors*, without whom he may not attempt any thing.

Providence. See *Predestination*.

Proverbial (*proverbialis*) of or belonging to a Proverb, Adage, or old saying.

Providoze, the Governor

of the Island Zant, so called; See *Proveditor*.

Provincial (*provincialis*) of or belonging to a Province; which is with us most usually taken for the circuit of an Arch Bishops Jurisdiction. Among Friars, and other Religious, he who is the chief of his Order in such a Province, is their *Provincial*. *A 4. H 4. ca. 17.*

Proviso (*Lat.*) is a condition inserted into any Deed or other matter, upon the observance whereof, the validity of the whole consists.

Provisional, onely for a season, continuing but for a time; done by way of *Proviso*, or foresight.

Prowl, to go about in the night, to pilfer or steal small things.

Prow (*Fr. prove*) the forepart or fore-castell of a Ship; Also a point advancing it self out of a building, as the *Prow* out of a Ship.

Provost (*Fr. Provost*) the President of a Colledge, or a Cathedral Church; Also a principal Magistrate or Judge in a good Town. In France there are several sorts and degrees of *Provosts*, of which see *Cotgrave* in *Provost*.

Provostal, of or pertaining to a *Provost*.

Proximity (*proximitas*) the highest degree of Kindred, Linage,

Linage, neighborhood, nearness, a near likeness of.

P₂udentia (from *Prudentia*) prudence, or an aptness to breed prudence. Br.

P₂uinous (*pruinus*) frosty, in danger to hurt with frost.

P₂unella's, a fruit like small figs, good for restorative, and to comfort the heart.

P₂urient (*prurient*) having the itch; also having a lust or desire to a thing.

P₂uriginous (*pruriginosus*) full of the itch.

P₂utenicks or **P₂utentic Tables**, are certain Tables framed, for finding out the celestial motions, by *Erasmus Beinholdus* a Mathematical Professor in Wittenburg, first published in the year 1551 and dedicated to *Albertus Marquiss of Brandeberg*, and Duke of Prussia, whence they took name.

Psalloctharist (*Psalloctharista*) a singer to the Harp.

Psalm (*psalmus*) a song made of short verses, and sentences, where many superfluous words are cut off. It comes of an Hebrew word, which hath the signification of pruning or cutting off superfluous twigs.

Psalmist (*psalmista*) he that makes or sings Psalms; an attribute usually and most properly given to King David.

Psalmody (*psalmodia*) a singing or playing together on an instrument; a singing of Psalms together.

Psalmography (*psalmographia*) the writing of Psalms.

Psaltery (*psalterium*) an Instrument of Musick like an Harp, with ten strings, but more pleasant; Some call it a Shalme, to play holy Hymns upon, and to sing unto in playing; Others say, it was an Instrument three square, of seventy two strings, and of incomparable sweetness, As *Mersenius* describes it.

Psephism (*psephisma*) a decree, Statute, Law or Ordinance.

Pseudo (from the Gr. *Pseudos, falsus*) false or counterfeit; and is often used in composition; As.

Pseudodox (Gr.) false glory, or that is falsely glorious.

Pseudography (*pseudographia*) false or counterfeit writing, or a writing of a forged matter; Also false spelling words in writing.

Pseudologer (*pseudologus*) a false teacher, a liar.

Pseudomancy (*pseudomantia*) a false or counterfeit Divination. Mr. White in his *Apol.*

Pseudomartyr (Gr.) a false witness or martyr.

Pseudonymal (*pseudonymus*) that

that hath a false or counterfeit name.

Pseudoprophet (*pseudopropheta*) a false Prophet or Teacher.

Pterophthalmie (*ptorophthalmia*) scurvinels of the brows, with an itch.

Psychomachy (*psychomachia*) a war betwixt the soul and body.

Ptilane (*ptisana*) barley husked and sodden in water, Frumenty; or as some will have it) a kind of physick drink or portage made of barley meal.

Puberty (*pubertas*) the age of fourteen years in men, and twelve in women; youth, or the blossoms of youth.

Pubescent (*pubescens*) beginning to have a beard or hair; or coming to fourteen years of age in man, and twelve in women.

Publican (*publicanus*) he that farms the common Rents and Revenues of the King or people. One who bought or farmed (by great) the Emperors Tribute.

It was an odious name among the Jews, because they were commonly men of ill conscience, that exercised that Office.

Publication (*publicatio*) a publishing or making common. In Chancery or other Courts of Equiry, we say a cause is come to Publication, when the Plaintiff hath ex-

hibited his Bill, the Defendant answered, and witnesses are examined, then the Court, either by special order or of course, grants Publication, or a publishing of the proofs, that is, liberty for both parties to take out the Depositions of the witnesses whereby to prepare for a hearing.

Pucelage (Fr.) Virginity, maiden-head.

Pudify (*pudescio*) to make ashamed, to make to blush, to be ashamed.

Pudibund (*pudibundus*) name. **Pudibundous** (*pudibundus*) bashful, modest, honest.

Pudicity (*pudicitia*) chastity, honesty, cleanness of life, purity.

Pudor (Lat.) bashfulness, chastity, virginity, moderation.

Puerility (*puerilitas*) childishness, boyishness, trifling simplicity. Advise to a Son.

Puerperous (*puerperus*) that beareth children, or causeth to bear and bring forth, or to be delivered of a child.

Pugil (Lat.) a Champion, a strong fighter, one that fights with the fist;

Pugil (*pugillus*) a little fist, a little or small handful.

Pugillation (*pugillatio*) the exercise of Champions, or of those that fight with fists.

Pugna.

Pugnacity (*pugnacitas*) a sharp desire or appetite to fight; contention, fighting.

Pugnatory (*pugnatorius*) of or belonging to a fighter.

Pulchritude (*pulchritudo*) beauty, fairness, caltness of person.

Pulicine (*pulicinus*) of or pertaining to a Flea.

Pulicosity (*pulicositas*) abundance of Fleas.

Pullation (*pullatio*) a hatching, or bringing up of Chickens.

Pullulate (*pullula*) to spring, to cast forth buds, to become young.

Pulmentarious (*pulmentarius*) of or belonging to, or made with Pottage or Gruel.

Pulmonarious (*pulmonarius*) diseased in the Lungs.

Pulp (*pulpa*) the brawn of flesh, or fleshy part of the body; The substance or hard pith of any thing.

Pulsation (*pulsatio*) a beating, striking, knocking or thumping; a striking of strings, or playing on Instruments.

Pulsator (Lat.) one that knocks or strikes.

Pulviscal (*pulviscus*) where with Pottage, Pap, or such like meat is made.

Pulverize (*pulvero*) to break or dissolve into dust, to reduce or beat into powder.

Pulbregous ? (*pulbregus*) **Pulbregent** dusty, of dust, full of dust.

Pumicate (*pumice*) to polish, to make smooth with, or like a Pumice.

Pumice Stone (*Pumex, icis*) is spongy, and full of little holes, and is used to make parchment smooth, and to rid away hairiness.

Pungency (from *pungo*) a pricking, grieving or nipping. Mr. Montagu in his *Misfire of Consol.*

Punick (*punicus*) red as Scarlet; **Punick Faith** (*Punica fides*) falsehood, perjury, breach of promise.

Punition (*punitio*) punishment, chastisement, correction.

Pundo (Ital.) a point, a little prick, the least portion of a thing.

Punctillo (a dimin. of *puncto*) a very little point, a thing of no moment.

Puny (from the Fr. *Puisné*) younger, born after; also that hath studied less time, or been fewer years in an University.

Pupit (*pupilla*) the ball or apple of the eye, the sight of the eye; also a woman-child within age, that hath no Mother alive, a Ward.

Pupil (*pupillus*) a fatherless child, a man-child within age, and under Ward, an Orphan; In the Universities it is taken for a young Schollar, under the tuition of another.

Purg a

Purgatory (*purgatorium*) a purgation or place of purging.

Purification (*purificatio*) a purifying, cleansing, or purging.

Purlue (from the Fr. *par*, i. *purus*, and *lieu*, i. *locus*) is all that ground near any Forrest, which being made Forrest by Hen. 2. Ric. 1. or King John, was by perambulations granted by Hen. 3. severed again from the same; *Manwood parte secunda* of his *For. Laws, cap. 20.* In which *Purlue* it was lawful for the owner of the ground to hunt, if he could dispend forty shillings per annum of Freehold, &c. See *Manwood parte 1. pag. 151, 157, 180.*

Purpurean (*purpureus*) of purple, fair like purple, blewish.

Purulent (*purulentus*) full of matter and filthiness; as is an impostume or other running sore, filthy, irksome, mattery.

Purbeyor (Fr. *Purvoyeur*) An Officer of the King or other great Personage, that provides Corn and other Victual for the house of him whose Officer he is; a Provider.

Pusillanimous (*pusillanimis*) faint hearted, cowardly.

Pusillanimity (*pusillanimitas*) faint-heartedness, cowardize.

Pustule (*pustula*) a blis-

ster, Push, little Wheal, Bladder or Blain; also small Pox.

Putative (*putativus*) reputed, imaginary, supposed, esteemed. *Bac.*

Putatory (*putatorius*) of or belonging to cutting, dressing or pruning of Trees.

Puteal (*putealis*) of or belonging to a Pit or Well.

Putid (*putidus*) that has an ill savor, stinking; with too much affectation.

Putoz (Lat.) a stink, or ill savor.

Putrescence (from *putresco*) rottenness, corruption. *Br.*

Putrid (*putridus*) rotten, corrupt, running with water or matter.

Pyker alias Pyear, a kind of Ship. *An. 31. Ed. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 2.*

Pygmachy (*pygmachia*) a fighting with Hurlbats or clubs.

Pygmies (*Pygmai*) a Dwarfish people in the uttermost Mountains of India, in height not passing one Cubit, their women bring forth children at Five years, and at Eight are accounted old. *Fame goes*, that they have continual war with Cranes, by whom they are often worsted, &c.

But Dr. Brown in his *Vulgar Errors*, chap. 21. with good reason, makes doubt whether there are, or ever were any such creatures.

Pyra-

Pyramid (*pyramis, idis*) a great building of stone or other matter, broad and four square beneath, upwards, the higher it goes, the smaller and sharper. See *Obelisk*.

Pyramidal or **Pyramidal** (*pyramidalis*) of or pertaining to a *Pyramid*, broad beneath and sharpening upwards. *Bac.*

Pyramidography (*pyramidographia*) a writing, treating, or describing of *Pyramids*; whereof one Mr. Greaves has wrote a book.

Pyrratical. See *Piratical*.

Pyrenzan Mountains (*Pyrenai Montes*) are those great Hills which divide *France* from *Spain*.

Pyrrhonian, belonging to *Pyrrho*, a Sceptic Philosopher of *Greece*, who thought nothing certain; Hence *Pyrrhonian incredulity*. *Charl.*

Pyromancy (*pyromantia*) divination by fire.

Pythagorical (*pithagoricus*) of or pertaining to *Pythagoras* the Philosopher, or his opinion of the transmigration of souls from one body to another.

Pythagoricism, the Tenets, or opinion of *Pythagoras*.

Pythian Games (*Pythia*) certain Games instituted in *Greece* to the honor of *Apollo*, in memory of his vanquishing the great Dragon *Python*, sent by *Juno* to persecute his mother *Latona*.

Python (*Gr.*) a man that prophesieth, and tels things to come, by a Devilish spirit which is in him; also a Serpent.

Pythonesse (*pythonissa*) she that is possessed with such a spirit; a Prophetess.

Pythontical (*pythonticus*) that is possessed with such a spirit.

Q

Quacksalver (*Belg.*) a peddling Chyrurgeon; a Simpler, that cures with Simples; a Simple Physician, a Mountebank.

Quadragesenarius (*quadragesenarius*) of or belonging to forty years.

Quadragesimal (*quadragesimalis*) of or pertaining to Lent, or to the first Sunday in Lent, which is also called *Quadragesima Sunday*.

Quadrant (*Fr.*) a Sun Dial.

Quadrain (*Fr.*) a Stanza or Staff of Four Verses. *Dub.*

Quadrangle (*quadrangulus*) a square plot or figure, having four angles or corners and four sides.

Quadrangular (*quadrangulus*) four cornered, four square.

Quadrant (*quadrans*) the fourth part of a pound, or of

of any number or measure.
 Also a Mathematical Instrument so called, being the quarter of a circle.

Quadrantal (Lat.) a figure square every way like a Dye; It is also used Adjectively, from *Quadrantalus*, four fingers thick, or three inches.

Quadrat (*quadratum*) or Geometrical square, whereby the distance and height of a place is known a far off, by looking through certain sights fixed thereon. *Min.*

Quadrante (*quadra-*
Quadrattick *tus*) squared, four square, great and strong; a square number is that which is made by multiplying some one number in itself, as four of two, and nine of three.

Quadrature (*quadratura*) a square, or the squaring of any thing.

Quadriconous (*quadri-cornis*) having four horns.

Quadridental (*quadriennis*) of four years.

Quadrigamist (*quadrigamus*) a man four times married.

Quadrigartous (*quadrigarius*) of or belonging to a Charriot-man.

Quadrigenarious (*quadrigenarius*) of forty, that contains forty men.

Quadringenarious (*quadringenarius*) that contains four hundred.

Quadrupartite (*quadripartitus*) divided into four parts.

Quadrirème (*quadriremis*) a Ship or Galley with four Oars in a seat; or rather a Galley, wherein every Oar hath four men to draw it. See *Quinquèrème*.

Quadrissyllable (*quadrisyllabus*) that hath four syllables.

Quadrivital (*quadrivialis*) consisting of four ways, or that hath four turnings or parrings.

Quadrupedant (*quadrupedans*) that goeth on four feet.

Quadrupedal (*quadrupes, edis*) a general name for any thing that hath four feet.

Quadruplication (*quadruplicatio*) the doubling or folding of a thing four times, a repeating or making four times over.

Quadruplicate (*quadruplico*) to make four times so much as it was, to double four times.

Quakers, a modern Sect, not much differing from the old Enthusiasts, and took name from their trembling and quaking, when, in their Raptures and Enthusiasms, they vainly pretend the Spirit of God comes upon them.

Quandary, a man is said to be in a Quandary, when, he is at a stand, or doubt what to do or whether to go; and is conjectured to come from

from *quando ara*, for that in the time of Paganism, people would ask, *quando ara*? when shall the sacrifice be made? or when will the Altar be ready?

Quadruple (*quadruplus*) four times so much, four-fold.

Quarante (*quarenta* Spa.) forty; See *Quarantain*.

Quarter (*Fr. quart d'escu*) the fourth part of a French Crown; a silver peece of coyn in France, worth about eighteen pence of our money.

Quarantine (*Fr.*) Lent; also a term of forty days, during which, prayers are in some places poured out for the dead, or other devotion; sometime it is taken for forty days truce or cessation; sometime for an indulgence or releasing of forty days penance.

Quarantine (from the *Fr. Quarantaine*) is a benefit allowed by the Law of England, to the widow of a landed man deceased, whereby she may challenge to continue in his Capital Messuage or cheif Mansion house by the space of forty days after his decease; Of this see *Bract. lib. 2. ca. 40*. And if the Heir or any other attempt to eject her, she may have the Writ *de Quarantina habenda*. *Fitz. nat. br. fol. 161*.

Quarry (besides that of stones) signifies among Hunters a reward given tohound

after they have hunted, or the Venison which is taken by hunting.

Quartil (*Fr.*) the fourth part of a Spannish Real; a small coyn worth our three half-pence.

Quartane (*quartanus*) of or belonging to the fourth; As a *Quartane Ague*, so called because it comes every fourth day.

A **Quartary** (*quartarius*) the fourth part of a Sextary; also a quarter of a pound.

Quarter (among Timbermen, Carpenters) is a peece of timber commonly four square, and four inches thick, as it were a quarter or fourth part of a Beam. *Min.* Of Corn or Malt it is 8 Strike.

Quartil Aspect, a term in Astronomy, which see in *Aspect*.

Quassation (*quassatio*) a shaking, or bruising; a brandishing.

Quater Cousens, those that are in the last degree of kindred, or fourth Cousens; But we commonly say such two persons are not *Quater Cousens* when they are not good friends.

Quaternion (*quaternio*) four, or any thing divided by the number four. A Quire with four sheets, or a sheet folded into four parts:

Quaternity (*quaternitas*) the number of four, which (says Dr. Brown) stands much admired, not onely in the

quaternity of the Elements, which are the principles of Bodies, but in the Letters of the name of God, which in the Latin, Greek, Arabian, Persian, Hebrew, and Egyptian, consists of that number, and was so venerable among the Pythagoreans, that they swore by the number four. *Vulgar Errors*, p. 206.

Quaver in singing (from *quatio*, to shake; *Quia vox cantando quatitur*) and *semiquaver* are the quickest times in Musick.

Quercine (*quercinus*) oken, made of Okes.

Querculane (*querculanus*) the lame.

Querimontous (from *querimonia*) that complains or makes moan.

Querpo. See *Cuerpo*.

Querulous (*querulus*) that complains, or is full of complaints; sounding, singing, chirping, shrill.

Questuary { (*questua-*
Questuations { *rius*) that exerciseth a craft, to the end to gain thereby. *Br.*

Quern (Belg) a handmil; as a Pepper *Quern*, a Mill to grinde Pepper.

Quest (from the Lat. *quæro*) an inquiry, search, inquisition, or seeking.

Questmen. See *Sidemen*.

Questor (Lat. *Questor*) a Treasurer of the common Treasure, or of Wars; also a Judge of Criminal Matters.

Quiddity (*quidditas*) the essence of a thing, the being or definition of a thing; a term in Philosophy.

Quidditative (*quidditativus*) essential, intrinsecal, or belonging to the inmost being of a thing.

Quid pro quo, is an Artificial Speech in our Common Law, signifying as much as the Greek *πυνάλλαγμα*, among the Civilians, which is a mutual Protestation or performance of both parties to a Contract; as a Horse and Ten pound, between the buyer and the seller. *Kitch.* fol. 184. And used in our common Speech, *One for another*; as to render one *Quid pro quo*, i. to give him as good, as he brings. And is used by Apothecaries, when, instead of one thing, they use another of the same nature.

Quietus est, he is quiet or acquitted; it is commonly used for an acquittance or discharge.

Quincupedal (Lat.) a measure or rule of five foot long.

Quindscimbr (Lat.) one of the fifteen Magistrates that governed a Commonwealth, and were joyntly in Office.

Quingenarius (*quingenarius*) of five hundred, or weighing five hundred pound.

Quinquagesima Sunday, is always that which we vulgarly call *Shrove-Sunday*; so called either, because

it is the fiftieth day before Easter, or the fifth Sunday before Passion Sunday. See *Sexagesima*.

Quinquangle (*quingulus*) five cornered, having five angles or corners.

Quinquelibral (*quinque-libralis*) of five pound weight.

Quinquennial & (*quinquennialis*) that lasteth five years, that is done from five years to five years, or is five years old.

Quinquupartite (*quinque-partitus*) divided into five parts.

Quinquereme (*Quinquere-mis*) is a Galley, wherein every Oar hath five men to draw it; the *Quadrيره* had four to an Oar; and the *Tri-reme* three. Some have thought that the *Quinquere-mes* had five ranks of Oars, one over another, and the other Gallies rarely fewer; but had this been so, they must then have had five Decks, each over other, which hath seldom been seen in Ships of a thousand Tuns; nor could the third, fourth, and fifth ranks have reached the water with their Oars. Sir Wal. R. History of the World. lib. 5.

Quinquere-me, may also be taken for a little Ship or Galley that hath five Oars on a side.

Quinquaginta (Lat.) one

of the five that are in the like Office and Authority.

Quinquaginta (*quingulico*) to multiply by fives, to double five times.

Quintage (from *quinto*) a fifth part, or a laying out of the fifth part of an Inheritance for younger Brethren.

Quintain, **Quintin** or **Quintin**, a game or sport still in request at Marriages, in some parts of this Nation; the manner now corruptly thus, A *Quintin*, Buttercis or thick plank of Wood is set fast in the ground in the Highway, where the Bride and Bridegroom are to pass, and Poles are provided, with which the young men run a Tilt on Horse back; and he that breaks most Poles, and shews most activity, wins the Garland. But Stowe in his Survey of London, p. 78, says, That in the year of Christ 1253. the Youthful Citizens, for an exercise of their Activity, set forth a game to run at the *Quintin*, and whosoever did best, should have a Peacock for prize; and he that hit not the broad end of the *Quintin* with his Lance or Pole, was laughed at; and he that did, if he did not the faster, had a good blow on his neck with a Bag full of Sand, which hung on the other end.

Quintal (Span.) a certain weight. See *Cental*.

Quintessence (*quinta essen-*

Quintessence the vertue, force or spirit of a thing; it is a certain, subtile, and spiritual substance, extracted out of a thing, by separation from its corruptible Elements, differing really from its essence; as *Aqua vita*, of the spirit of Wine, &c.

Quintessential (*quintessentialis*) belonging to quintessence.

Quintile (*quintilis*) the moneth *July*, the fifth moneth from *March*, reckoning it for one. See *July*.

Quintuple (*quintuplus*) five times so much, five fold. *Bac.*

Quinzain (*Fr.*) a term or delay of fifteen days; also a staff of fifteen verses.

Quirinal (*quirinalis*) of or pertaining to one of the seven Hills of Rome called *Quirinalis*, or to Rome itself. See *Esquiline*.

Quirister a Singer in a Quire, a Quireman, a Chorister.

Quiritation (*quiritatio*) a crying, bewailing, a calling for succor, properly of the Romans.

Quodlibet (*Lat.*) what pleaseth; a quirk or quiddiey. In some Schools there are *Quodlibets*, or *Quodlibetical* Questions disputed pro and con, wherein a man may hold what part of the controversie he pleaseth; in which disputations, are many witty quips, jeers, jests, &c. for enter-

tainment and sport of the Auditors. Thence some may call a Quip that pleaseth some, though it offend others, a *quodlibet*.

Quodlibetaries (from *quodlibet*) those that run after their own fancy or imagination, and do what they list.

Quorum, a word much used in Commissions under the Great Seal, especially to Justices of the Peace in the several Counties. For example, if there be sixteen Justices of the Peace in Commission for the County of Kent, perhaps four of the chief, and most substantial, are of the *Quorum*, that is, *Quorum unus* (for so the Commission runs,) one of which four must always be present at the execution of such things as they are authorised to do by their Commission.

Quotidian (*quotidianus*) done daily, that happens every day, ordinary.

Quotient (from *quartes*) that part or portion which (in the division of a thing, among many) falls to every ones share; a term in Arithmetick.

Rabbi or **Rabbin** (*Br. Rabbi*, from the Hebr. *Rab*, i. in *Doctrina Magister*) a Master or Doctor among the Jews.

Jews; a Teacher; one that is instead of many or equal to many for his excellency.

Matth. 23. 7, 8.
Rabbistical, *Rabbi*-like, of the Rabbies or Doctors.

Rabbiniſt, one that studies, or is cunning in the works of the Rabbies; sometimes used for a Dunce.

Rabdomancy, Divination by Twigs or small Wands.

Rabdo (*rabidus*) Wood, or mad as a Dog; furious, raging.

Racemation (*racematio*) a gathering of Grapes after the great Clusters are gone; a gleanings of Grapes. *Hist. K. Cha.*

Racemiferous (*racemifer*) that bears kernels, or clusters of Grapes.

Raca or **Racha** (from the Hebr. *Rach*, i. to spit; or from *Ric*, i. lightheaded or empty) an imperfect or broken speech, proceeding from an angry mind; a word of reproach, signifying as much as a vain or empty fellow. *Matth. 5. 22.* Hence perhaps that opprobrious word of ours; a *Rachil* or *Rake-hel*, i. such a one as if one should rake hell; his like would not be found.

Rachel (Hebr.) a Sheep or Lamb; a Woman's name.

Rack Vintage (*31 H. 8. cap. 14.*) is a second Vintage or Voyage for Wines by our Merchants into France, &c. for *Rack'd Wines*; that is, Wines so cleansed and purged,

that they may be, and are drawn from the Lees; from this Voyage our Merchants commonly return about the end of December, or beginning of January. *Com.*

Radamantith. See *Rhadamantith*.

Radiant (*radians*) shining bright, casting beams of light, glittering.

Radical (*radicalis*) of or from the root, belonging to a root.

Radical moisture (*humidum radicale*) the natural moisture spread like a dew in all parts of the body, where-with the parts are nourished; which moisture being once wasted, can never be restored.

Radicality, the belongingness of a thing to a root. *Br.*

Radicate (*radico*) to take root, to be rooted.

Raffinage (Fr.) the refinement or quintessence of.

Raffe (Fr.) a game with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair-Royal, wins; also a rissling.

Raft (Fr. *Radeau*) a Float-boat of Timber.

Ragot; the name of a cunning French-begger, who made a Book of all his own subtilties, and died very rich; some say worth three thousand pound.

Baillery (Fr.) jesting, boording, sport, merriment; also a flout or scoff.

Ratnger. See *Rainger*.

Ralfe (Germ.) contracted from *Radulph*, which, as *Radulph*, signifies help, council, not differing much from the *Gr. Eubulus*.

Rally (Fr. *Rallier*) to re-assemble, reunite, gather dispersed or close dis-jointed things together; it is most used among Soldiers, when scattered troops are rallied or reunited.

Ramage (Fr.) Boughs, Branches, or any thing that belongs thereto. Hence a *Ramage Hawk* or *Falcon*, is such a one, as hath been long among the Boughs and Branches, preying for himself, a *Hagard*.

Ramagious, belonging to the branches, wilde.

Ramberge (Fr.) a fashion of a long Ship or Sea Vessel, narrower then a Galley, but swift and easie to be governed. *Cot.*

Rambooz, a compound drink, in most request at *Cambridge*, and is commonly made of Eggs, Ale, Wine, and Sugar; but in Summer, of Milk, Wine, Sugar, and Rose water.

Ramist, one that holds the same opinion with *Ramus*, a late writer in divers Sciences.

Ramosity (*ramositas*) fullness of Boughs, boughiness.

Rampant (Fr. *Rempan*) creeping, crawling, trailing

along, or climbing; a term in *Heraldry*, when a *Lyon* or other *Beast* is painted rearing up with his right fore-foot directly against the *Dexter* point of the *Escutcheon*, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacham*.

Rampter (Fr. *Rempar*, Belg. *Rampard*) the Wall of a Fortrefs, or Bulwark.

Rancid (*rancidus*) mouldy, musty, putrid, stinking, unsavory.

Rancidity, moldiness, mustiness.

Rancor (Lat.) a rotten or stinking favor, malice, hatred, inward grudge, rankling desight.

Ranger. See *Rainger*.

Rapacious (*rapax, acis*) ravenous, extorting, greedy, covetous, devouring.

Rapacity (*rapacitas*) ravening, pilling and polling, extortion, greediness.

Rape (*rapus vel rapa*) is a part of a County, signifying as much as an Hundred; as *Southsex* is divided into six parts; which by a peculiar name are called *Rapes*, viz. The *Rape* of *Chichester*, of *Arundel*, of *Brember*, of *Lewes*, of *Puensey*, of *Hastings*. *Cam. Britan.* pag 225. Whom also see pag. 223. These parts are in other places called *Tithings*, *Uathes*, or *Wapentakes*. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib. 2. c. 16.*

Rape (*rapius*) is a Felony committed by a man, in the violent

violent deflouring a woman, be she old or yong. *Briton. cap. 1.* This offence is with us Felony in the principal and his aiders. *Anno 11 H. 4. cap. 23. Anno 1 Edw. 4. cap. 1. Westm. 2. cap. 13.* See more in *Cowel.*

Rape Wine (Fr. *Rapé*) a very small Wine, coming of Water cast upon the Mother of Grapes, which have been pressed; also the Wine which comes from a Vessel filled with whole and sound Grapes (divided from the cluster) and some Wine among, which being drawn out is supplied by the leavings of good Wine, put into the Vessel, and revived and kept in hart a whole year long by the said Grapes. *Cot.*

Raphael (Heb.) the Physick of God.

Rapid (*rapidus*) sudden, quick, swift, violent, vehement, ravenous.

Rapidity (*rapiditas*) suddenness, swiftness, hastiness, quickness.

Rapine (*rapina*) robbery, pillage, plunder, taking by force. To take a thing secretly, is properly called theft; but to take it openly, or by violence, is *Rapine*.

Rapinous (from *rapina*) ravenous, greedy, violent, covetous, ravishing.

Rapsody (*rapsodia*) an improper collection, a con-

fused heaping up of many sentences.

Rapsodist, one that makes such collections,

Rapture (*raptura*) a ravishing, the snatching or taking away a thing violently.

Rarefaction (*rarefactio*) a making or becoming rare or thin.

Raspe or **Raspatoz** { (Fr. *Raspatoz*) an Instrument of scraping or filing, such as Butlers file to rasp French-Bread with, and differs from a File, being more gross.

Rasure (*rasura*) a scraping, a having.

Ratiocination (*ratiocinatio*) a discoursing, discussing, arguing, reasoning or debating a matter.

Ratiocinative (*ratiocinativus*) belonging to reasoning or debating a matter in Argument.

Rational (*rationale*) an Ornament, which the High Priest of the Jewes wore on his Breast, when he executed his Function, being four square of the length of a span, made curiously of Gold and twisted Silk of divers colours, wherein were set twelve pretious Stones in four ranks of Gold, and in every Stone graven one of the names of the twelve sons of Jacob.

Rational (*rationalis*) reasonable, that hath the use of Reason, done with Reason.

Rationary (*rationarius*) of or belonging to account or reckoning.

Rationality (*rationalitas*) reasonableness, or the power of reasoning.

Rabage (Fr.) havock, spoil, a violent and sudden ransacking or foraging. *Cressie.*

Raucity (*raucitas*) hoarseness.

Ravishment (Fr. *Ravissement*, i. *direptio*, *raptus*, &c.) signifies in our Law an unlawful taking away, either a woman or an heir in Ward: Sometime it is used also in one signification with Rape, (*viz.*) the violent deflouring a Woman.

Ranger (from the Fr. *Rang*. i. a rank, row, list, order) is an Officer of the Forest, but not within the Forest, having no charge of vert, but onely of Venison, that comes out of the Forest into his charge, or part of the *Pourallee*, to safe conduct them back again, &c. See *Manwood*, part 1. of his *Forest Laws*, p. 50. And part 2. c. 20. num. 15, 16, 17.

Re, of itself hath neither signification, nor use (other then as a Musical or singing Note,) in composition it commonly signifies, again, mutually, or back again: As

to **Reassume** (*reassumo*) to take again; to **Re-edifie** (*readifico*) to rebuild or build again; to **Repel** (*repello*) to thrust or put back, &c. Sometimes it alters not the sence; as to **Remonstrate**, to **relinquish**, &c. Sometimes it gives an energy to the simple; as to **Redargue**, to **Reclaim**, &c. And sometimes a contrary sence; as to **Reprove**, &c.

Reach, is the distance of any two Points of Land, which bear in a right Line to one another; which term is most commonly used in Rivers; as *Lime-house Reach*, *Greenwich Reach*, &c. The *Reach* being counted so far, as you can see the *Reach* to lie in a straight line.

Real (Span. *Ab armis Regis*, *moneta huic impressis*) a Spanish Coyn of equal value with our six pence.

Ream of Paper (from the Teut. *Reimen*, i. *corrigia*, *lorum*) as much as conveniently can be tyed with one string, which is now twenty Quires, and to every Quire twenty four or twenty five sheets.

Realize (Fr. *realizer*) to make of a real condition, estate or property, to make real or essential.

Rebate is a term most used among Merchants and Tradesmen: As when a Merchant sells Wares to a Shop-keeper for one hundred pounds, to be

be paid at six moneths end; if the Shop-keeper will at any time before the end of the six moneths, pay him the one hundred pounds, the Merchant commonly rebates for the time, that is, allows him so much as the interest of the one hundred pounds amounts to, for the time of such anti-payment. See *Chamfering*.

Rebecca (Hebr.) Fat and full; a womans name.

Rebeck (Fr. *Rebec*) a Fiddle, or certain Musical Instrument of three strings. Chaucer uses it for an old trot.

Rebeck work. See *Arabesque*.

Rebus (Lar. and is so used in Fr.) Whereas (says

Camden) Poetic is a speaking Picture, and a Picture a speechless Poetic, they who wanted wit to express their conceit in speech, did use to depaint it out as it were in Pictures, which they called *Rebus*, by a Latin name, well fitting their devise. These our English in Edward the Thirds time, learnt of the pregnant *Picardes*, and were so well liked and entertained here by all degrees, that he was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this witcraft.

John Eagleshead (to notify his name about his Arms, as I have seen (says *Cam.*) in an old Seal with an *Eagleshead*) set down this Verse,

Hoc Aquilæ caput est, signumque Figura Johannis.

Nor are these Inventions altogether laid aside at present: For one Mr. *Tates* hath three *Tates* or *Gates* in his Seal, and the Motto, *Sit quarta Cali*. And I have seen some Signs in London, that neer amount to *Rebusses*, as one, whose name is *Choppington*, has for his Sign an Ax, *Chopping a Tun*. But *Rebusses* may be of other matters as well as names; and therefore may be defined to be Representations of ordinary or odd things, accompanied with equivocal Motto's or words, which as they stand,

seem to make a Sentence, but pronounced without stop, describe the things represented. For example, a Fool being painted kneeling, with a Horn at his mouth, and the words, *Fol age nous trompe*, near him; pronounce them another way, and you have *Fol à genoux trompe*. See *Peacham*, l. 3. p. 155.

Recalcitrate (*recalcitra*) to kick or strike with the heel.

Recant (*recanto*) to sing after another, to uncharm, to revoke or unsay a thing.

Recapitulate (*recapitulo*)

to rehearse, relate, or make a short repetition of a long discourse.

Recatgation (Fr.) a back-fraight, or the lading of a ship home again.

Recede (*recedo*) to recoil, retire, to go from, to swerve from, to return.

Recent (*recens*) new, fresh, lusty, newly or lately made.

Resentment (Fr.)

Recension (*recensio*) { 2 reckoning, rehearsing, reviewing and numbring, an examination or tryal of an account or number.

Receptacle (*receptaculum*) a Store-house or Ware-house, any thing that is fit for the receiving and safe keeping of things.

Receptary (Fr. *Receptaire*) a note of Physical Receipts.

Receptitious (*receptivus*) that is received, kept, or reserved to ones use from another.

Receptivity (from *recipio*) an aptness or capableness to receive or take in.

Recess (*recessus*) a recoiling, retiring, going away, back, or further off, a retreat.

Rechabites, so called from Rechab their Father. *Jerem.* 35. 2, 3, 4, &c. These neither drunk Wine, nor sowed Seed, nor built Houses, nor planted Vineyards; but like

strangers lived all their days in Tents. *Rosse.*

Recheat, the name of one of those Lessons which Hunters use in winding a Horn; perhaps from the Fr. *Rechercher*, to seek diligently; because most commonly, when they wind this Lesson, the Hounds have lost their game, or hunt a game unknown.

Recidivation (*recidivatio*) a back-sliding, a falling back, a relapse.

Reciprocal (*reciprocus*) that hath a recourse, respect or return from whence it comes, that ebbs and flows, mutual, interchangable, one for another.

Reciprocation (*reciprocatio*) a returning, mutual yeelding, or interchanging.

Recision (*recisio*) a cutting off, away, or again.

Recitative (*recitativus*) that is openly read, or rehearsed aloud. Among the *Italians* it is an artificial way of singing. See *Opera*.

Recluse (*reclusus*) closely kept in, or shut up, as a Monk or Nun, retired, solitary.

Recogitate (*recogito*) to weigh and consider in minde earnestly, to think and think again upon some thing, to revolve, to ponder in minde.

Recognition (*recognitio*) a knowledge, a considering,

ing, a calling to remembrance, a reviving, or overlooking.

Recognizance (*recognitio*) is defined in our Common Law to be a Bond of Record, testifying the Recognisor to owe to the Recognisee a certain sum of money, and is acknowledged in some Court of Record, or before some Judge, or other Officer of such Court, having Authority to take the same: As the Masters of the Chancery, the Judges of either Bench, Barons of the Exchequer, Justices of Peace, &c. And those that are meer Recognisances are not sealed but enrolled; and Execution by force thereof, is of all the Recognisors Goods and Chattels, except his draught Beasts, and implements of Husbandry, and of the moyety of his Lands. *Westm. part 1. Symb. Lib. 2. Tit. Recognizances. Sess. 149. See more in Cowell.*

Recognize (*recognasce*) to call or bring into remembrance, to take notice or acquaintance of, to know again.

Recollects, a certain Branch of Franciscan Friars.

Recapitulation (*Span.*) a picking out, a collection, a gathering here and there, the best of things. *Selden.*

Recordation (*recordatio*)

a remembrance, a calling to minde.

Recreant (*Fr.*) he that denies his own challenge, or eats his word; wearied, faint-hearted, spent. I read it in the *Protestants Apology*.

Recrement (*recrementum*) any superfluous thing, as Dross, scum of metals, the dregs, or dross of perfume, that which is cut or pared away.

Recriminare (*recriminor*) to lay a fault to his charge, that blames others.

Rectangle (*rectangulus*) a straight or even Angle, a corner whose lines are joyned so, as no part falls longer or shorter then other.

Rectanguled, that hath right Corners or Angles; a term of Heraldry.

Rectification (from *rectus* & *facio*) a rectifying or making right or straight.

Rector (*Lat.*) a Governor, a Ruler, a Guider. In the Common Law, *Rector Ecclesie Parochialis*, is he that has the charge or cure of a Parish Church.

Rectorial, Rector-like, belonging to a Rector.

Rectus in Curia, is he that stands at the Bar of a Court of Justice, and no man has any offence to object against him; an upright person. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib 2. cap. 3. See An. 6 Rich. 2. Stat. 1. cap 11.*

Recu-

Recuperatory (*recuperatorius*) belonging to recovering, or to Judges delegate.

Recurrent (*recurrens*) returning hastily, running again or back quickly, having recourse to; Also a kind of verses called *Recurrents*.

Recurbate (*recurvo*) to bow or bend back, to make crooked.

Redamancy (from *redamo*) a loving of him, or her that loves us, a loving again, a mutual loving. *Mr. Mont. Miffive of Consol.*

Redargue (*redarguo*) to reprehend, reprove or blame, to controvert or disprove by argument or reason.

Redargution (*redargutio*) a reprehending, checking or reproving.

Reddition (*reditio*) a restoring, rendring or giving again.

Redhibition (*redhibitio*) restitution of a thing to him that sold it; the causing of one by Law to take that again, which he sold.

Redient (*rediens*) returning, coming or going back; the *Redient moon* (*luna rediens*) the new Moon.

Rediton (*reditio*) a returning, a coming again.

Redintegrate (*redintegro*) to begin again, to renew, to make again, to refresh. *Miffive.*

Redintegration (*redintegratio*) a renewing, a beginning a fresh.

Redituaries (*Fr. Redituaires*) an order of Franciscan Friars, which have Lands and Revenues; therein differing from the *Mendicants* or begging Friars, who are to possess nothing. *Cot.*

Redolent (*redolens*) fragrant, sweet smelling, yeelding a savor or scent, odoriferous.

Redonate (*redono*) to give again a thing that is taken.

Red Sea. See *Erythraean Sea.*

Redubbourgs, are those that buy cloth, which they know to be stoln, and turn it into some other form or fashion. *Britton. cap. 29. Gromptons Vicount, fol. 193.a.*

Reduction (*reductio*) a leading or bringing home again, a reducing or bringing back.

Redulcerate (*redulcero*) to begin to make sore again, to renew a wound.

Redundancy (*redundantia*) excessiveness; overmuch, a superfluity, surcharging.

Reduplicate (*reduplico*) to re-double, or double often.

Reduplication (*reduplicatio*) a redoubling. It is a figure in Rhetorick, when the same word that ends one part of a verse or sentence, is repeated in that which follows; As

--Facietis maxima Gallo ;
Gallo cujus Amor. Virg.

And magna Reipub. spe sita
est in juventute ; In juventute in-
quam illa. Cic.

Reebe or Rebe alias Grebe
from the Sax Gerefa, a Go-
vernor, and that, by reject-
ing the first syllable, which a-
mong the Saxons is usual.
Lamberts Explicat. of Saxon
words, verbo Praefectus. It
signifies with us, the Bailiff
of a Franchise or Mannor,
especially in the West parts.
Kitch. fol. 43.

Reebo (by corruption
from the Spa. Arrivañ. above)
As Arriva Castiliano, Up Casti-
lian.

Refectory (refectorium) a
place in Monasteries or Col-
ledges, where the compa-
ny Dine and Sup together ;
a Hall ; a refreshing or bait-
ing place.

Refectio (refectio) a re-
freshing, a recreation ; a re-
past ; a repairing or mending
a thing that is worn and de-
cayed.

Refel (refello) to prove
false, to disprove, to repure ;
to confute by reason and argu-
ment.

Referendaries (referen-
darii) Officers under Comes
Dispositionum ; who made re-
lation of Petitions or Re-
quests, exhibited to the Em-
perors, and his answer or
pleasure touching the same.

The like Officers are under
the Pope ; As also under the
Masters of Requests in France ;
and are there otherwise called
Rapporteurs.

Refacillate (refocillo) to
comfort, refresh, revive, make
lusty again.

Reformado (Span.) re-
formed. Un Capitan reforma-
do, a reformed Captain, one
that having lost part of his
men has the rest taken from
him and put under an other,
himself being either cashiered
or continued in pay, either as
an interior Souldier, or for
what he hath done former-
ly.

Refractary (refractarius)
wilful in opinion, froward, re-
bellious, stubborn.

Refret (Fr. refrain) the
the Burthen or Down of a
Song or Ballad.

Refrigerate (refrigero)
to cool, refresh, comfort ; to mi-
tigate or assuage.

Refuge (refugium) a sanctu-
ary or succor, a place of rest-
ing or safety.

Refund (refundo) to melt,
to dissolve, to melt again ;
to reflow ; to cast out again,
to pay back.

Refusion (refusio) a pour-
ing back again.

Regal (regalis) Royal
Sovereign, Majesty, Princely,
pertain-

pertaining to a King; also a certain Musical Instrument, so called:

Also a Jewel or Ring of great value, which a King of France offered at St. Thomas shrine at Canterbury, called the *Regal of France*, which Henry the Eighth, upon the dissolution, took thence, and wore on his own finger or thumb.

To *Regale* (from the Fr. *Regaler*, or Span. *Regalar*) to make as much account, and take as great a care of ones self, as if one were a King; to Feast or entertain with rarities. Sir Tob. Matth.

Regalia, the Rights of a King, which the Civilians say are six, viz: 1. Power of Judicature; 2. Power of Life and Death; 3. All kinde of Arming; 4. Masterless goods; 5. Seignments; 6. And the value of money.

Regalo (Span.) a costly dainty, a curiosity fit for a King.

Regality (*regalitas*) Kingliness, the Estate or Authority of a King.

Regardant (Fr.) a term in Heraldry, when a Beast is painted, looking backward at one.

Regarder (Fr. *Regardeur*, i. *Spectator*) is an Officer of the Forest appointed to survey all other Officers, &c. See more of this Office in *Cowels Interpreter*.

Regenerate (*regenero*) to engender again, to renew; also to resemble in nature and property.

Regeneration (*regeneratio*) new birth, after we are once born naturally, to be born again spiritually; renovation. Tit. 3. 5.

Regent (*Regens*) a Governor or Ruler: Also a Reader, Teacher, Moderator of a form in a Colledge. Cor.

Regenerate (*regermino*) to burgen again, to spring anew, to grow a fresh.

Regible (*regibilis*) easie to be ruled.

Registral (*registralis*) Royal, Princely, Pompous, Sumptuous.

Regiment (*regimentum*) Government, Rule; a Regiment of Soldiers, is the proper command of a Colonel: If it be of Horse, it commonly consists of five, six, seven, or eight Troops: If of Foot, it usually hath eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve Companies.

Reglutarate (*reglutino*) to unglue, or glue again.

Regnardism (Fr.) Fox-like subtilty, fliness, craftiness, falseness; and to *Regnardise*, to play the Fox.

Regrater (Fr. *Regrateur*, i. a Huckster, or one that crims up old Wares for sale) in our Common Law did anciently signifie such as bought by the great, and sold by retail. Anno 27 Edw. 3.

Stat.

Stat. 1. cap. 3. But now it signifies, him that buyes and sells any wares or victuals in the same Market or Fair, or within five miles thereof. Anno 5 Edm. 6. cap. 14. Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 12. and 13 Eliz. cap. 25.

Regratulate (*regratulor*) to rejoyce again in ones behalf, to be glad again, to return thanks. *Felham.*

Regressive { (*regressus*)
Regression { a returning, recoiling or going back.

Regret (*Fr.*) desire or humor unto; also grief, sorrow, repentance. To do a thing with Regret, is to do it unwillingly, or with an ill stomach.

Regulars. See *Secular Priests.*

Re-embosce (from the Span. *Emboscar*, to lie in ambush or be in a Wood) to lie again in ambush or return to the Wood.

Reintegrate. See *Redintegrate.*

Rejoinder (from the Fr. *Rejoindre*, i. to rejoyne, or joyn again) signifies in our Common Law, as much as *Duplication with the Civilians*, that is, an Exception to a *Replication*. For first, the Plaintiff exhibites his Bill, the Defendant answers, then the Plaintiff replies to that Answer, which is called a *Replication*, to which the Defendant rejoyns, which is

called a *Rejoinder*, especially in *Chancery*: *Westm. part 2. Symb. Tit. Chancery. Sec. 56.*

Reister (*Fr.*) a *Swart-rutter*, or *Ruyter*, or German Horfman: Also a fashion of long Cloak, usually worn by them. See *Swart-Ruyter.*

Reiterate (*reitero*) to repeat, to do or say a thing again.

Relatist (from *Refero*) one that rehearseth or relateth; a reporter.

Relative (*relativum*) which hath relation to some other thing.

Relaxate (*relaxo*) to loose, to set at large, to release, to undo, to refresh.

Relap (from the Fr. *Relais*) a term of Hunting, when they set Hounds in readiness, where they think a Deer will pass, and cast them on, after the other Hounds are past by.

Relief (from the Lat. *Relevo*) a certain payment, which some Heirs (being at full age, at the death of their Ancestor) make to the Lord, of whom their Lands are holden, at their entrance. *Braddon, lib. 2. cap. 36.*

Relegation (*relegatio*) a banishing, a sending away, a severing or exiling. Doctor *Taylor's Liberty of Propheying.*

Relent (*relentescō*) to wax soft or limber.

Relebate (*relevo*) to raise or lift up again; also to relieve or allwage.

Relict (*relictum*) a thing left or forsaken; a remnant or arrearage; It is commonly applied to a Widow, who is called the *Relict* of such a one, her deceased Husband.

Religate (*religo*) to tie hard or again, to bind fast.

Reliquary (Fr. *Reliquaire*) a Coffin, Casket, or Shrine, wherein Relicks are kept.

Reliques (*reliquia*) things left or remaining. Sometimes taken for the bodies, or some part of the bodies, or somewhat which hath touched the bodies of Saints now in Heaven.

Reliquator (Lat.) he that is behind in payment, or in arrear; he that hath in his hands some part of that which should be paid.

Reluctate (*reluctor*) to contend, strive, struggle, or wrestle against.

Remainder (*remanentia*) signifies in our Common Law, a power, hope or possibility to enjoy Lands, Tenements or Rents, after the estate of another expired. For example, a man may let Land to one for term of his life, and the *Remainder* to another for term of his

life. *Littleton, chap. Attornment, fol. 113.*

Remanctuate (*remanci-po*) to sell again any thing to him, who first sold it to us; or to put again into his hands of whom we bought it.

Remanston (*remansio*) an abiding, a tarrying behind, a remaining.

Remigation (*remigatio*) a rowing or sailing back again.

Remigration (*remigratio*) a returning, a going back, a coming again.

Reminiscence (*reminiscentia*) remembrance of things which were once before in mind.

Remissible (from *remitto*) remittable, pardonable, forgiveable, releaseable.

Remissionary (Fr. *remissionnaire*) whose offence is remitted.

Remonstrance (from *remonstro*) a warning, admonition, declaration, a shewing or giving of reasons. Also an Instrument so called by the Romanists, and made of silver or gold, to expose the Blessed Sacrament on the Altar.

Remoustrants. See *Arminians*.

Remora (Lat.) a little fish, called a Suckstone or Sea Lamprey, which, cleaving to the Keel of a Ship, hinders the course of it; Also

to a tarrying, hindring or let-
ting.

Remorse (*remorsus*) the
worm or sting of consci-
ence; staggering of mind; re-
pentance for somewhat said
or done.

Remunerate (*remunero*)
to recompense, reward or re-
quite, to give one gift for an-
other received.

Rencontre (*Fr.*) a hap-
or adventure; also a second
meeting or encounter (as
of adverse Troops, which
on a sudden or by chance,
fall foule on one another)
An accidental getting, or ob-
taining; also an apt or un-
premeditated jest, conceit, or
witty saying.

Rendezvous (*Fr.* *Rendez-
vous*, *Fr.* *rendez vous* a de Gene-
ral) a place appointed for the
Assembly or meeting of Soul-
diers.

Renegado (*Span.* *Rene-
ga* *Fr.*) one that abjures
his Religion, or forswears
his Profession; a Soldier
that revolts or runs away
from his own party to the
Enemy.

Resistance or Rentency
(*from* *resistor*) a resistance,
a thrusting or endea-
voring against; It may also
come from *reniter*, and then
it signifies a bright, shining
or glistering. Mr. Mont. in his
Missive.

Renodate (*renodo*) to un-
do, or unknot; a knot; also
to knit fast or again.

Renobate (*renovo*) to
renew or make again; to re-
fresh, or recreate, to begin a-
gain.

Reversed (*Fr.* *Ren-
verser*) over-turned, over-
thrown, turned inside out,
or upside down; pervert-
ed.

Reversed eyes, are taken
for decayed eyes, or those
that stand in the head.

Renumerate (*renumero*)
to pay money again that
was received; to reell;
to recount, to number a-
gain.

Renunciate (*renuncio*) to
make relation, to bring
word again, to report;
to proclaim or declare o-
penly, to tell what is
done.

Renboy (*Fr.*) a sending
back, a dismissal; a refer-
ring from one unto another,
Mr. How.

Repandous (*repandus*)
bent, bowed, broad beneath.
Dr. Br.

Repastinate (*repastino*) to
dig again about Vines, to al-
ter grounds with often dig-
ging and laboring.

Repatriate (*repatrio*) to
return again to ones Native
Country.

Reparation (*repensatio*)
a making recompence.

Repentine (*repentinus*)
sudden, unlooked for, una-
wares.

Repercussive (*repercussus*)
stricken or striking again,
beaten

beaten or cast back, that which rebounds, reflects, or responds; or that hath power to drive back.

Repetitive (from *repetitio*) a Medicine that repels or drives pain from the place where it is applied. *Cot.*

Repetible (from *reperio*) which may be found, gotten, or recovered.

Repetitions (*reperiti-
us*) that is found by ad-
venture, and sometimes by
advise.

Repertory (*repertorium*)
an Inventory of ones goods,
a Register, List, Roll, or In-
dex.

Reptigate (*reptigere*) to
redeem a pledge or gage; al-
so to replevy a distrels.

Replete (*repletus*) full, sat,
replenished, filled.

Replebe (*Replevin*) is the
bringing of the Writ cal-
led *Replegiari facias*, by him
that has his Cattle or other
goods distrained by another
for any cause, and putting
in surety to the Sheriff, that
upon the delivery of the
thing distrained, he will pur-
sue the Action against him
that distrained. *Terms of
Law.*

It is also used for the bail-
ing a man. *Pl. Coron. fol. 72.
73. 74. and West. 1. Ca. 11. and
15. An. 3. Ed. 1.*

Replication (*replicatio*) an
unfolding, a replying, a
confirmation of ones saying

with new allegations. See *Re-
joinder.*

Reportator (*Lat.*) he that
carries back.

Reposition (*repositio*) a put-
ting or setting again in this
place; a restitution.

Repossession of the Forest, was
an act whereby certain For-
est grounds being made
Purlieu upon view, were by
a second view laid to the For-
est again. *Manwood part. 1.
pag. 17.*

Repository (*repositorium*)
a Store House or Ware-house
to keep things in.

Reprisal (*Fr. Reprise*) a
taking, a seizing, or seizing on,
for a distrel or pledge; also a
Prize.

Reprisals are allowed in
the Common and Civil Law;
*Est potestas pignoriandi contra
quemlibet inde terra y debitoris
data creditori pro injuria y
damnis acceptis.* This among
the ancient Romans was
called *Clavigation* (from *clavi-
gatio*, i. e. *ros clavis reperio*) it
is called in the last Statute of
Edw. 3. Stat. 2. cap. 17.
Law of Marque. And the
reason why they be, because one
destitute of Justice in ano-
ther Territory, redresses him-
self by the Goods belong-
ing to persons of other Ter-
ritory, taken within his
own bounds. See *Law of
Marque.*

Reprise (*Fr.*) a taking
back or again; But in our
Law, *Reprises* signifie deducti-
ons.

ons, payments and duties, that are yearly paid out of a Mannor; as Rent-charges, Pensions, Annuities, Fees of Stewards or Bailiffs, &c. Hence we say, the Mannor of A. yeelds to much clear yearly rent *Ultra Reprisas*, besides all Reprises.

Reprise (from the Lat: *reprehendere*, to take back) is properly to take back or demand a Prisoner, and despite the execution and proceeding of the Law against him for that time. It is also used substantively.

Reprobate (*reprobus*) wicked, naughty, cast out of Gods favour. Also used substantively.

Reptitious (*reptitius*) that creeps, or by privy means gets to high estate.

Reputable (from *reputatio*) refuseable, rejectable, forsakeable.

Repudiate (*repudio*) to forsake as one doth his wife, to refuse, abandon or put away.

The ancient Romans had three kinds of separation in Marriage; The first they called *Repudiation*, which was done by the man against the will of the woman; And the first man that thus repudiated his wife was *Spurius Carvilius* in the year after the building of Rome, 523. because shee was barren, &c.

The second manner was

called *Divorce*, and this was done with the consent of both, and to either of them, it was permitted to require it; the party suing for it, used these words, *Res tuas tibi habeto, vel, Res tuas tibi agito.*

The third manner was termed *Direption*, for which there was allowed separation in marriage, and this was done according to the Princes will. 1 part. Tr. of Times.

Repudious (*repudiosus*) villanous, dishonest, reproachful, that one refuseth and abhors much.

Repugnancy (*repugnancia*) contrariety, disagreement of things one with another.

Repullulate (*repullulo*) to bud out, to cast forth his buds, to burgen and spring again. How.

Repumice (*repumico*) to raze with a Pumice, to make slick or smooth.

Requiem (the Accusative Case of *requies*, i. rest, ease, quietness) is often used in English, especially in Poetry; As to sing a *Requiem* for the dead, whereby is understood a Mass for the dead, which begins with these words. *Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine, & lux perpetua luceat eis.*

Rescind (*rescindere*) to cut, or break down, or in sunder; to take away, to destroy; to repeal an act or Law. Bac.

Rescission (*rescissio*) a cutting again, an undoing or making a marriage void.

Rescissory (*rescissorius*)

Rescissorian that makes void; as *rescissoria actio*, an Action that fore-doeth or maketh void a thing.

Rescribendary (from *rescribo*) an Officer in some of the Courts of Rome, who taxeth or valueth supplications. 1 part Tr.

Rescript (*rescriptum*) a writing back, or answer given to other Letters; and hence the answer of a Petition, the return of a Writ.

Resentment. See *Resentiment*.

Reveration (*reueratio*) an opening or unlocking. Dr. Charl.

Resiance (from *resideo*) signifies a mans abode, or continuance in a place. *Old. nat. br. fol. 85.* Whence also comes the Participle [*Resiant*] that is continually dwelling or abiding in a place. *Kitchin fol. 33.* It is all one with *Residence*, but that custom of speech ties *Residence* onely to persons Ecclesiastical.

Residentary (from *resideo*) one that resides or abides in a place; Also the place where.

Resignation (*resignatio*) a resigning, an unsealing, a surrendring or yeelding up.

It is used particularly for the giving up a Benefice or

Spiritual Living into the hands of the Ordinary.

Resilience (from *resilio*) a leaping or skipping back, a rebounding; a going from ones word. *Bac.* The Fr. use *Resiliment* in the same sence.

Resinous (*resinosus*) full of rozen or gum. Dr. Br.

Respiscence (*respiscencia*) repentance, a returning to understanding, a second thinking, wiser then the first. Mr. Mont.

Resonant (*resonans*) sounding or ringing again with an Eccho, roaring.

Respiration (*respiratio*) a breathing, refreshing or resting.

Respite or **Respight** of **Homage** (*respectus Homagii*) was the forbearing of Homage, which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant, that held by Homage; which Respite was occasioned upon divers good reasons, but most frequently by such as held by Knights service in *Capite*; who because the Prince could not be at leisure to take their Homage, did pay into the Exchequer at certain times of the year, or most commonly every fifth Term, some small sum of money for respite till the Prince might be at leisure to take it in person. This is now abrogated, with the Court of Wards.

Response (*responsum*) an Answer,

Answer, an Oracle, a Prophecy.

Responsory (as *Cantus responsorius*, where one verse or line answers another;) answerable, responsible, or that answereth.

Responsion (*responsio*) an answering, a Surety, or Suretiship, an Assurance.

Respondent (*respondens*) he that answers, a Defendant.

Resentment (Fr.) a full taste, a true feeling, a sensible apprehension of, a resentment.

Restagnant (*restagnans*) running over, overflowing. Dr. Charl.

Restauration (*restauratio*) a restoring, a re-installing, a renewing or repairing.

Restible (*restibilis*) which beareth every year, that is sown or delved every year, that springs up again, and quickens after it was thought to be dead.

Restipulate (*restipulo*) to make answer to an Action by waging the Law, to lay in a Pledge or Gage to answer in the Law.

Restive or **Resty** (Fr. *restif*) stubborn, drawing backwards, that will not go forward.

Restiveness, stubbornness, drawing backward.

Restriction (*restrictio*) a restraint, a straightning or binding, a moderation.

Resudation (*resudatio*) a sweating or sweaty dropping.

Resumption (*resumptio*) a taking again.

Resupination (*resupinatio*) a turning upwards or upright; a tumbling up side down. Sir H. Wott.

Resuscitate (*resuscito*) to raise or set up again, to renew, to set in the former strength again.

Retailer (Fr.) to shred, pare, slip, or cut often; for so do *Retailers*, or those that sell by *Retail*, in selling their Wares or Commodities in peeces or parcels; contrary to those that sell in gross, by the great, or by whole-sale, as they call it.

Retainer (from *retineo*) is taken for a Servant, not menial, nor domestick, that is, not continually dwelling in the house of his Lord or Master; but onely using, and bearing his name or Livery, and attending on Festival days, or at such times only, when he is thereunto required.

Retaliate (*retalio*) to require, or doe like for like.

Retard (*retardo*) to let, stop, stay or hinder, to fore-slow.

Retent (*retentus, a retineo*) kept or holden back, staied, retained, kept in.

Retent (from *retento*) unbent.

Retention (*retentio*) a holding, a retaining, a staying back, a restraining, a keeping in ones hands.

Retentive (from *retineo*) the retaining force of nature, whereby food is held in the Stomack, till it be fully concocted; retaining, holding back.

Reticence (*reticentia*) silence, concealment, council-keeping, when one holds his peace, and utters not the thing he should tell.

Reticle (*reticulum*) a little Net, or Casting-net.

Retinacle (*retinaculum*) a stay or hold, any thing whereby another is retained or held back.

Retorted (*retortus*) twisted again, thrown or wrested back, returned or writhen again violently.

Retract (*retracto*) to call or draw back, to revoke a think that is done, or unsay that which one hath said.

Retribution (*retributio*) a rendring or giving again, a recompencing, a restoring.

Retriment (*retrimentum*) the dregs of a thing, the dross of Metall, all kinde of superfluities and rubbish.

Retrive { from the Fr. *Retrouver*, i. to finde again) is particularly used in Hawking, when the Partridges have been once sprung, then to spring or finde them again, is called to Retrive; but may

be properly used in other senses.

Retro, (the Latin Adverb) signifies, back, behind or backward, and is often used in Composition.

Retroactive (*retroactus*) casting or driving backward.

Retrocede (*retrocedo*) to give back, to retire, to recoil.

Retrocession (*retrocessio*) a going back, a retreating.

Retrocopulation (*retrocopulatio*) a joyning or coupling backward. Br.

Retroduction (*retroductio*) a bringing, leading or drawing back.

Retrograde (*retrogradior*) to go back-ward, to recoil or return back.

Retrogradation (*retrogradatio*) a going back.

Retrogression } the same.

Retraction }

Retromingents (from *Retro* and *mingo*) is used by Dr. Brown, for such Animals, as Urine or Piss backward; such are all Femal quadrupedes.

The same Author uses *Retromingency*, for a staling or pissing backward.

Retrospection (*retrospectio*) a looking back, *Missive*.

Retusion (*retusio*) a dulling or making blunt.

Rebe. See Reeve.

Revelation (*revelatio*) a reveal

revealing, a discovering, opening, or disclosing.

Rebels (from the Fr. *Reveiller*, i. to awake from sleep) are with us, sports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, and such like, used formerly in the Kings House, the Inns of Court, or in the Houses of other great personages; And are so called, because they are most used by night, when otherwise men commonly sleep: There is also an Officer, called, *The Master of the Revels*, who has the ordering and command of these pastimes.

Revene (*revenio*) to come again, to return.

Reberberate (*reverbero*) to strike or beat back again, to reflect

Reberbitory (*reverbitorium*) a Lymbeck, or Furnace, in which Materials are calcined by the fire or flame. *Paracel.*

Reberential (*reverens, entis*) that doth reverence, honor and fear; reverent, full of reverence.

Reberle (Fr. from *revert*) a back-blow, or stroke, a blow with the back of a hand or sword; the back or back-side of any thing.

Reberled (*reversus*) turned back, or upside down. A term in Heraldry, when Arms, or any part of them, are turned the lower part upward.

Revert (*revert*) to re-

turn, to come again to a place or to a thing.

Reverticle (*reverticulum*) a place to return unto.

Revestiary (from *revestio*) a Vestry in a Church, where the Priest Vests or Clothes himself with the Church Vestments; a R-vestry.

Revibition (from *Revivisco*) a recovering life, a reviving, a coming to the old state again. *Doctor Brown.*

Revocable (*revocabilis*) that may be revoked or called again.

Revolution (*revolutio*) a returning back to the first place or point, the accomplishment of a Circular course.

Rewish, vehement in copulation, spoken of the Pigeon *Ajn.*

Revulsion (*revulsio*) a pulling up, or plucking away; also the drawing or forcing humors from one part of the body into another.

Rhabdomancy (*rhabdomantia*) a divination by a Rod or Staff.

Rhadamant, taken for a severe Judge, or proceeding; from *Rhadamanthus* a feigned Judge in Hell, *Qui severus fuit Justitiae executor.*

Rhaplodists (*rhapsodi*) the Interpreters or Rehearsers of *Homers verses.*

Rhetarious (*rhedarius*) of

or serving for a Cart or Chariot.

Rhenish Wine, so called from the River *Rheine* in Germany, upon whose banks grow those Grapes which make the Rheinish Wine. See *Baccharach*.

Rhetorick (*rhetorice*) the Art and Science of Eloquence, or of speaking well and wisely; first invented by *Empedocles*.

It is the force or faculty of perceiving or finding out that, in any matter, which is most perswasive. *Isocrates* saith, the Office of a Rhetorician is, *Ex parvis magna, ex magnis parva efficere*.

Rhetorical (*rhetoricus*) skilful in Rhetorick, that speaks eloquently.

Rhomb (*rhombus*) a Spinning Wheele, Reel or Whirle; also a figure that has equal sides, and unequal Angles; As a quarry of glass, &c. *Rhombi* are also the points of the Marriners Compass. See *Rambe*.

Rhynchisophonant (*rhynchisophonus*) which imitates the noise or sound of snorters, and pertains to mocking.

Rhypazographer (*rhypazographus*) a painter of trifles or base things.

Rhythimical (*rhythmicus*) made in rhyme or meeter, that speaks in meeter, number, harmony or proportion.

Rialto, is to Venice, as

the Royal Exchange to London.

Ribadabia, a gentle kind of White Wine, made at a Town so called among the Mountains of *Galicia*, but not of body enough to bear the Sea.

Ribauldy (from the Ital. *Ribaldia*, or Fr. *Ribauldise*) Roguery, Ruffianism, Whoredom, Whore-hunting.

Ribolla, a sort of excellent strong Wines (so called) both white and red, made in the Island *Zant*. *Sands*.

Richard (*Sax.*) powerful and rich disposition, as *Richer*, an ancient Christian name, signified powerful in the Army, or rich Lord, and was but *Herric* reversed; *Aventinus* turns it, treasure of the Kingdom.

Ricture (*rixtura*) the gaping of brut beasts.

Ridings, are the names of the parts or divisions of *Yorke-shire*, being three (*viz.*) *West-Riding*, *East-Riding*, and *North-Riding*. *Cam. Britan.* pag. 530.

Rite is a Saxon word signifying, as much as *Regnum* in Latine. *Cam. Brit.* pag. 346.

Rigation (*rigatio*) a watering a sprinkling, a moistening or wetting.

Rigid (*rigidus*) cold, frozen, stiff; hard, cruel, fierce, rough, sturdy.

Rigoz (Lat.) a very great cold; severity, roughness, rudeness, extremity.

Rimofous (*rimofus*) full of chinks, chaps, or clefts.

Ring-walk, a round walk made by Hunters.

Riot (Fr. *Riote*, i. a brabbling, scoulding, contention) signifies, in our Common Law, the forcible doing an unlawful act, by three or more persons assembled together for that purpose. *West. part. 2. Symbol. Tit. Indictments, Sect. 65. P.*

The differences and agreements between a Riot, Rout, and unlawful Assembly, See in *Lamb. Eirenarcha, lib. 2. cap. 5, &c.* See the Stat. 1. Mar. 1. cap. 12. *Kitchin, fol. 19.* and *Cromptons Justice of Peace, fol. 53.*

Riparious (*riparius*) that uses or abides in the Water Banks.

Ripters (from *Ripa*, i. a bank or shore) are those that use to bring Fish from the Sea-coast to the Inner parts of the Land. *Cam. Britan. pag. 234.*

Rision (*risio*) a laughing, a mocking, a scorning.

Ritual (*ritualis*) of or belonging to Customs or Rites, customary, ceremonious.

Rituals (*rituales libri*) Books so called, which contain and prescribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Catholick Church, with the manner of them.

Ribage (Fr.) the Sea-shore or coast; a Water-bank or Sea-side.

Ribals (*rivales*) they that haunt, or dwell by, have interest or fetch water from, the same River or Brook: But it is most commonly used Metaphorically for those that love and woo the same woman; *Corrivals*.

Ribality (*rivalitas*) the envy between two persons, loving one woman.

Ribulet (*rivulus*) a little River, or Brook.

Rixation (*rixatio*) a chiding or brawling.

Robert (Germ.) famous in Council; For it is written most anciently *Robbert*: *Rad, Red, and Rod*, signifying Council. *Cam.*

Robiginous (*robiginosus*) much blasted, rusty.

Robigus, a God among the Romans, that kept Corn from blasting; to whom, and to that end, those Feasts called *Robigalia* were sacred.

Robur, a place in the prison of the old Romans, from whence Malefactors were thrown headlong. *Festus.*

Roborean (*roboreus*) made of Oak, such or like strong Timber.

Roburnean (*roburneus*) of or belonging to Oak.

Robustous (*robustus*) strong like Oak, made of Oak, Oaken.

Rochet (Fr.) a Frock ; loose Gaberdine , or Gown of Canvas , worn by a Laborer over the rest of his Clothes : Also a Prelates *Rochet*.

Rod (*pertica*) is otherwise called a *Pearch* , and is a measure of sixteen foot and an half long , to measure Land with. See *Pearch*.

Rodage (Fr.) a certain Toll exacted by some Countrey Lords in *France* , upon every Wain that passes

(though in the High-way) near to their Seigniories , whether it be laden or no ; for if it be , they will be paid both for the Load , and for the Carr. *Cot*.

Rode (from the Belg. *Ree* or *Reed* , i. *statio navium*) a Station , Bay , or Harbor for Ships.

It may come (as the Fr. *Rade*) from *Radenda terra* , in which sence , is that of *Virg. 7. Æneid*.

Proxima Circeæ raduntur littora terræ.

Rodomond (Fr.) a bragger , a boaster , a vain-glorious fellow , one that uses *Rodomontades*.

Rodomontade (Ital. *Rodomontada*) a brag , boast , crack , vain glorious bravado.

Rogalian } (*rogalis*)
Rogal }
of or pertaining to a great fire ; *Ignis rogalis* , a Bonfire.

Rogation (*rogatio*) a Question or Demand ; a Desire or Request , a Praying.

Rogation week , is always the next but one before *Whitsunday* ; and is so called , because of the especial devotion of Prayer and Fasting , then enjoyned by the Church to all persons , not onely for a preparative to the joyful remembrance of Christs glo-

rious Ascension , and the Descent of the Holy Ghost in form of Cloven Tongues shortly after ; but also to request and supplicate the blessing of God upon the Fruits of the Earth. And in this respect the solemnization of Carnal Matrimony is forbidden from the first day of the said week , till *Trinity Sunday*. The Belgians call it *Cruysweek* , i. *Cross-week* , and so is it called in some parts of *England* , because of old (as still among Roman Catholics) when the Priests went on Procession this week in the Fields , the Cross was carried before them. The first institution of this weeks solemnities , is by Historians referred to *Claudius Mamertus* , Bishop of *Vienne* in *France*. *Dr. Ham.*

In the North of England it is called *Gang week*, from the *Ganging*, or going on procession, &c. For to *Gang* in the North, is to go.

In the Inns of Court it is called *Grass-week*, because the Commons of that week consist much of Sallads and hard Eggs upon some of the days.

The Feasts of the old Romans called *Robigalia* and *Ambarvalia* (*quod vittima arva ambiret*) did in their Heathenish way somewhat resemble these institutions, and were kept in May in honor of *Robigus*.

Rogatists. See *Circumcellians*.

Rogitate (*rogito*) to bid, to intreat, to require often, to beg.

Roger (Germ. *Ruger*) quiet, the same with *tranquillus* in Latin. *Frodoard* writes it always *Rotgarius* or *Rodgarius*, so it seems to signify, all Council, or strong Council. *Cam.*

Rolls, a term among Book-binders; as *Books* in *Rolls* are those which are bound with a Roll of Gold on the edges of the Cover; and in *Fillets*, when they have Lines or Fillets of Gold on the out-side of the Cover.

Romanize (*romanizo*) to imitate the speech or fashion of Rome, or the Romans.

Romance (Span.) a feigned History, either in Verse or Prose in the Vulgar Lan-

guage; the first news we heard of this word, was from a Poem writ in French by *John Clopinel* alias *Meung*, intituled *Le Roman de la Rose*, and afterward translated into English by *Geffery Chaucer*; but we now give the name *Romance* most commonly to a feigned History writ in Prose.

Romancist (from the Spa. *Romancista*) one that composes such *Romances*.

Romant, the most eloquent French, or any thing written eloquently, was in old time termed *Roman*, of the *Roman*, or most eloquent Language. Hence *Le Roman de la Rose*, the *Romant* of the *Rose*: (In the confines of Germany and *Lorraine*, the Language that is not German is at this day called *Romant*) *Cot. Chaucer* useth it for a brief History.

Rondach (Fr.) a round Target or great Buckler. *Lustra Lud.*

Rondacher (Fr.) a Targettier, or one that serves with a *Rondache*.

Rondelier (Fr.) a maker of Bucklers, or of round Targets; also a Souldier that serves with one of them.

Rood (*roda terra*) is the fourth part of an Acre of Land. *Anno 5 Eliz. cap. 5.* See *Pearch*.

Rood (Saxon) a Cross. Hence the Invention of the Holy

Holy Cross by *St. Helen*, is called *Holy Rood day*.

Woodloft (*Sax.*) a Shrine whereon in old time, and yet some place the Cross of Christ, and the Images and Reliques of Saints.

Wozal (*roralis*) of or belonging to dew, dewy, that may be sprinkled like dew.

Wozid (*roridus*) dewy, moist.

Woziferous (*rorifer*) that makes or brings dew.

Wozulent (*rorulentus*) covered with, or full of dew.

*Est Rosa flos Veneris, cuius quo facta laterent,
Harpocrati Marris, dona dicavit Amor;
Inde Rosam Mensis hospes suspendit Amicis,
Convivæ ut sub ea dicta tacenda sciant.*

Rosary (*rosarium*) a Garden or bed of Roses, a place where Roses grow, an ordinary Limbeck for distilling Rose-water; Also a pair of Beads, called Fifteens, containing Fifteen *Pater Nosters*, and 150 *Aves*; Also an ancient Coyn so called.

Roscid (*roscidus*) wet or moistened with dew, dewy.

Roston (*rosio*) a gnawing, a griping, a biting, a nibbling.

Rot, a term of war, six men (be they Pikes or Musketeers) make a Rot or File. See *Brigade*.

Rotal (*rotalis*) of or belonging to a wheel.

By **Rote** (*rotam*) rowlingly, roundly; when one

Rose: when we desire to confine our words, we commonly say, they are spoken *under the Rose*, and the German custom describes a Rose in the feeling over the Table; the original whereof *Lemnius* and others have thus recorded; The Rose was the flower of *Venus*, which *Cupid* consecrated to *Harpocrates*, the god of Silence, and was therefore an Emblem thereof, to conceal the pranks of *Venerary*, as is declared in this *Trastick*.

has a lesson by heart, and says it as roundly and perfectly as a wheel runs in his rote or track.

Rotundity (*rotunditas*) roundness.

Rouge Cross and **Rouge Dragon**, the names of two Offices of Pursuivants at Arms. See *Harold*.

Roundel, a kind of Ball or such like round substance in Blazon, of which Heralds reckon nine sorts. See *Guilim*. p. 356.

Roundelay, a Shepherds dance; Sometimes used for a Song.

Roundlet, a certain measure of Wine, Oyle, &c. containing eighteen Gallons and an half.

Rounds

Bounds, Statues and their fragments are so called by *Painters*.

Botland or **B**olland (Germ.) whereas it was anciently written **B**odland, it may seem to signifie Council for the Land; And the first I find so named was *Landwarden* in France, under *Carolus Magnus* against the Piracies of the Normans. The Italians use *Orland* for *Rowland* by *Methathesis*. *Cam.*

Bopalist (Fr.) one that takes the Kings part, or sides with the King.

Rubefy (*rubefacio*) to made red, to make one blush. *Dr. Br.*

Rubicon, the name of a River in Italy over which *Julius Caesar* passed in the beginning of his Expedition against *Pompey*; whence, to pass the *Rubicon*, is to undertake and enter into a great and dangerous exploit.

Rubicundous (*rubicundus*) very red or ruddy, blood red.

Rubid (*rubidus*) reddish, somewhat red or ruddy.

Rubiginous (*rubiginosus*) soule, musty, blasted.

Rubor (Lat.) Shamefac'dness, redness, blushing.

Rubrick (*rubrica*) a special title or sentence of the Law, or of any book written or printed in red; The Calendar of *Saints* and *Festivals* is commonly so called, because the chief of them are

printed in red letters; In the Cannon Law the Arguments of every Chapter, were written with red Letters, which was called the *Rubrick*, and the Text with black.

Rubricate (*rubrico*) to make, or colour red with Oaker.

Rubzificative, a Plaister of so strong, or strongly drawing Simples, that it ulcerates or at least makes red the place it is applied unto. *Cor.*

Ructation (*rustatio*) a belching or breaking wind upward.

Rudiment (*rudimentum*) the first teaching or instructions; a beginning, a principle.

Rugosous (*rugosus*) full of wrinkles, crumples, or plaits, rough, riveled, withered.

Rumbe (*rhombus*) a term in Geometry, and signifies a whole line in the Compass consisting of two winds, as the Line of North and South, or that of East and West. The Spainards first gave that name, as *Peter of Medina* takes it upon them, yet not out of their own Language, but fancying to themselves that the Lines of the Compass (as indeed they do) much resembled the spars of a Spinning Wheel, which in Lat. is called *Rhombus*, from the Gr. *ῥεμβω*, to turn about, they call those Lines *Rumbos*, and the word hath taken. *Greg. 284.*

Rumia, a Goddess that ruled over sucking Children, and Womans Paps.

Rumidge, to remove any Goods or Luggage out of a place. Seamen use it for removing and clearing things in the Ships Hould, that Goods and Victuals may be well-stowed and placed. *Seamans Dict.*

Rumiferate } (*rumifero*)

Rumigerate } (*rumigero*)
to disperse a rumor, to carry tidings abroad, to tell tales or blaze abroad reports.

Ruminate (*rumino*) to chew the Cud, as Neat do; also to call to remembrance, and consider with ones self, to study and think upon matters.

Runcina, the Goddess of weeding.

Running of the Reins.
See *Gonorrhæa*.

Ruption (*ruptio*) a bursting, tearing or breaking; a Rupture.

Ruptor (Lat.) a breaker or tearer in peeces, a destroyer, he that violares.

Ruptory (Fr. *Ruptoire*) a Corrosive or Potential Cauter; that which hath strength to break.

Rural (*ruralis*) of or belonging to the Country or Village; rustical.

Rurigene (*rurigena*) born, dwelling or abiding in the Country; country people.

Rustication (*rusticatio*) a dwelling or abiding in the Country.

Rusticity (*rusticitas*) churlishness, rudeness, clownishness.

Rutlate (*rutilo*) to shine or glare, to make to shine or glister like Gold, to make bright, yellow.

Rutier (Fr. *Routier*) a Directory for the knowledge or finding out of courses, whether by Sea or Land; also an old Traveller, one that by much trotting up and down, is grown acquainted with most ways; and hence an old beaten Soldier, or an old crafty Fox, &c.

Ryparographer. See in Rhy---

S.

Sabaoth, Sabbath, Sabbath, or Sabbath (Lat. *Sabbathum*, from the Hebr. שבת *Scabath*, (*i. quievit*) a day of rest, or a time set apart for holy rest, which is Friday among the Turks, Saturday among the Jews, and Sunday, or our Lords-day among us Christians; which, in stead of the Saturday or Jewish Sabbath, was instituted by the Apostles to be kept Festival, in honor and memory of Christs Resurrection on that day; and so hath been kept by the Church ever since.

Sabaoth, in all the Tongues, is also an Attribute the

the Hebrews gave to God, Lord of Hosts, of Armies and Powers, and comes of the Hebr. *Tsabaoth*, signifying Armies or Powers, and that comes of *Tsaba*, he hath fought with Armies or Powers. *Min.*

Sabbatical (*Sabbaticus*) pertaining to the Sabbath or Seventh day, that keeps the Sabaoth. A Sabaoth days journey, is taken for two miles.

Sabbatical year, was the Seventh year, in which the Jews rested from Tillage. *Levit. 25. 2.*

Sabbatism (*Sabbathismus*) the celebration of the Sabaoth, Holy Rest.

Sabbatarians, a sort of Hereticks, who celebrate the Jewish Sabaoth, and not our Lords day.

Sabellians (a Sect of Hereticks so called from *Sabellius* their first Founder, who held, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, were onely one Substance, and one Person, having three Names, &c. See *Antitrinitarians*).

Sable (Fr.) black colour in Blazon. It is also a rich Fur of a Beast, so called, like and neer as big as a Polecat, of colour between black and brown, and breeds in Russia, but most in *Tartaria*.

Sacerdotal (*sacerdotalis*) of or belonging to Priests or Church-men, Priestly.

Saccus cum brochia, seems

to be a service of finding a Sack, and a Broach to the King, by vertue of a Tenure, for the use of his Army. *Bract. lib. 2. cap. 16. numb. 6.*

Sack of Wool (*saccus Lane*) is a quantity of Wool, containing six and twenty stone, and fourteen pound. *Anno 14 Ed. 3. Stat. 1. cap. 21.* See *Sarplar*.

Sacramental (*Sacramentalis*) pertaining to a Sacrament or Oath.

Sacramentaries (*Sacramentarii*) Protestants, Huguenots, or Calvinists, in the Doctrine of the Sacrament. *Cot.*

Sacrary (*Sacrarium*) the place wherein holy things are laid, a Sextry, or Vestry in a Church.

Sacre (*sacro*) to dedicate, to hallow, to make immortal.

Sacriferous (*sacrifer*) that bears holy things.

Sacrificial (*sacrificialis*) of or belonging to a Sacrifice, Offering or Oblation

Sacrilege (*sacrilegium*) the robbing of a Church, or other holy consecrated place, the stealing holy things, or abusing Sacraments or holy Mysteries:

Sacrilegious (*sacrilegus*) that robs the Church; wicked, extremely bad.

Sacristy (*sacristia*) a Vestry in a Church. See *Sacristy*.

Sacristy

Sacristian (*Sacrista*) a Sexten or Vestry-keeper in a Church.

Sadducees, a Sect among the Jewes, who beleev'd not the being of Angels or Spirits, the Resurrection of the body, nor that there was a Holy Ghost; they received onely the *Pentateuch*, and in many other things agreed with the *Samaritans*, &c. The derivation of their name is variously delivered by Authors; some say, they take it from *Sadoc*, who is said to have lived about the time of *Alexander the Great*, and to be the Author of this Sect; Others, from *Isedech* or *Zaddichim*, both which signifie Justice; others deduce the name from *Sedah* a Chaldean word, signifying to part or divide.

Safe Conduct (*salvus Conductus*) is a Security or Protection given by the Prince under the Broad Seal, or by any other person in authority, most commonly for a strangers quiet coming in, and passing out of the Realm. Touching which you may see the Statutes, *An. 15. H. 6. ca. 3.* and *An. 18. ejus. cap. 18.* and *An. 28. H. 8. ca. 1.* The form of this; see in the *Regist. Original fol. 25.*

Sagacious (*sagax, acis*) witty, that perceives and fore-sees quickly, wise, skilful, quick of scent, taste or sight.

Sagacity (*sagacitas*) sharpness of wit, quickness, or liveliness of spirit or understanding, wittiness.

Saginate (*sagino*) to frank, to make fat, to cram.

Sagittal (*sagittalis*) the suture or seam that runs straight on the top of the head, distinguishing the right from the left side of the head; Also belonging to an Arrow.

Sagittarius, or the Archer; one of the twelve signs of the Zodiack, in form of a Centaure or Archer.

Sagittiferous (*sagittifer*) that bears or wears Arrows.

Sagittipotent (*sagittipotens*) that can do much by shooting with Arrows, a cunning Archer.

Saguntine (*Saguntinus*) of or belonging to the City *Saguntus*, situate beyond *Iberus* in Spain:

Saint Anthonies fire (*Erysipelas*) a disease rising of hot cholerick blood, which beginning first with a blister growes after to a soar or scab like a Tetter.

Saker (Fr. *Sacre*) a Hawk so called; Also a peece of Ordnance of that name.

Salacia, The Goddess of water.

Salacious (*salax, acis*) that is very much enclined and bent to lechery, hot in lust; lecherous.

Salacity (*salacitas*) lechery, or

or rather an instinction, tickling or provocation to lechery.

Salade (Fr.) a Helmet or Head-peece.

Salamander (*salamandra*) a quadruped beast, in shape like a Lizard, full of spots, it will for a time resist a flame, until its moisture be consumed, but not live in, or quench the fire, as some authors have affirmed. See Dr. Brown in his *Vulgar Errors*, fol. 138.

Salarian (*salarium*) of or belonging to salt.

Salarian Verse, a kind of Song, which Mars his Priests, among the old Romans, were wont to sing. Tac.

Salary (*salarium*) is a recompence or consideration made to any man for his pains or industry bestowed on another mans business; wages given to servants, a stipend.

Salebrity (*salebritas*) ruggedness, or unevenness.

Salebrous (*salebrosus*) uneven, unplain, rough; also harsh, unpleasant, hard to understand.

Salut, is a Head-peece, An. 4, and 5, Phil. & Mar. it seems to come from the Fr. *Salut*, i. health; because it keeps the head whole.

Saliant (*saliens*, a term in Heraldry) is when the Lion is leaping and sporting himself, and differs little from Rampant.

Saligot (Fr.) a water

Caltrop, or water Nut.

Salinous (from *salina*) of or pertaining to salt or a Salt-pit. Br.

Salique Law (*Lex Salica*) is a Law whereby the Crown of France cannot be inherited by a woman, cannot fall from the Lance to the Distaff, as their saying is; Which Law one (undertaking to prove out of Holy Writ) urged that place of *Matthew*, where it is said; Mark the Lillies (which are the Arms of France) and see how they neither labour nor spin. This Law they pretend was made by *Pharamond* their first King, and that the words, *Si aliqua*, so often mentioned, gave it the name of *Salique Law*; Others say it took denomination from the name of the place *Salethani*, where it was made, or from the name of *Salgast*, who was Chancellor to *Pharamond*, and one of the chief in making this Law. *Hailan* saith, it was never heard of in France till the dayes of *Phillip* the fair, 1321. Others say it was framed by *Charles* the Great, after his Conquests in Germany, where the incontineny of the women, living about the River *Sala* (in the Country now called *Misnia*) gave both the occasion and name to this Law; the words are these, *De terra vero Salica nulla portio hereditatis mulieri veniat, sed ad virilem sexum tota ter-*

ra hereditas perveniat. Selden.

Saltbarious (*salivarius*) clammy and thick like spittle.

Salivation (*salivatio*) a continual having of much spittle in the mouth, or a drawing of humors to the mouth, and a delivery of them from thence in manner of spittle.

Sally (from the Span. *Salir*) to go or issue out, most commonly applied to those that are besieged in a Town or Castle, when they sally or issue out upon the besiegers.

Salmactan } **Spotles**
Salmacidan }
 (*Salmacida Spolia*) Spoils or Conquests got without blood or Labour; from *Salmacis* a fountain of *Caria*, which is said to enfeeble all such as either drank of it, or bathed in it; Hence that of *Tully* in his book *de Officiis*, *Salmacida spolia sine sanguine & sudore*, and there used for effeminate or venereal Conquests.

This *Salmacida Spolia* was the Motto of the Scene or Frontispiece of a Mask at *Whitehal* at Christmas 1636, or 1637.

Salomon (Hebr.) peaceable

Sallamentarious (*sallamentarius*) of or belonging to salt, or to any salt thing.

Salsipotent (*salsipotens*)

that hath power of the Sea.

Salsure (*salsura*) a salting or seasoning brine, liquor to powder in.

Saltation (*saltatio*) a dancing, leaping, jumping, or vaulting.

Saltatory (*saltatorius*) of or belonging to dancing, vaulting, &c.

Saltimbanco (Ital.) a Mountebank, a Quacksalver, a peddling Physician.

Salture (*saltura*) a leaping or dancing.

Salubrity (*salubritas*) health, wholesomeness, healthfulness.

Salus (Fr. *salus*) was a coyn of Gold stamped by King *Henry the Sixth* in France, and worth some five shillings sterling, which onely coyn, with another of *Blancks* of eight pence a peece was current in those places of France where King *Henry* was obeyed. *Stowes Annals*.

Salutary (*salutaris*) wholesome, healthful, profitable, comfortable.

Salutatory (*salutatorium*) a place where men stand to salute a Prince.

Salutiferous (*salutifer*) that brings health, salvation or safety.

Salutigerous (*salutiger*) that brings commendation from another, or that is sent with *How-d'yees*.

Samaritans, people of *Samarita*

maria, a Country and City of *Syria*; The Jews at this day are divided into three Sects, the first and greatest, are called the *Talmudists*; in that (besides the holy Scriptures) they imbrace the *Talmud*, which is stuffed with the Traditions of their *Rabins* and *Cacams*; the second receive the Scripture alone; the third the Pentateuch only, which are called *Samaritans*. Mr. How.

Sambento (Span.) or *San-benito*, properly *Santo Benito*, *St. Benet*; but it is usually taken for a coat of course Sackcloth, in which Penitents in Spain are reconciled to the Church. And in that respect may be called *Sanbenito*, quasi *Saco benedicto*, a blessed Sackcloth. Min.

Sambuk (*sambuca*) an instrument of Musick, which we commonly take for a *Dulcimer*; Also an Engin of war, set by a rowling Tower, which by Ropes and Pullies clapt the Bridge suddenly from the Tower to the besieged walls. Tho.

Samian (*samius*) of or pertaining to the Isle *Samos*, or to an earthen pot or a Whetstone; because there were good ones in that Isle. Dub.

Samplat (a corruption from *Exemplar*) a pattern or copy to imitate, an extract or draught; It is most used by young Maids, for a patterne

of several sorts of needle-work wrought in a peece of Canvas.

Sampson (Hebr.) there the second time.

Samuel (Hebr.) placed of God.

Sanable (*sanabilis*) that may be healed, curable.

Sanatibe (*sanatilis*) healing, curing. Bac.

A **Sance** or **Sacring Well** (*campana sacra vel sancta*) so called because, *nos ad sacra seu sancta vocet*.

Sanctification (*sanctificatio*) an hallowing a sanctifying or making holy; a separation of things or persons from common or prophane use.

Sanctiloquent (*sanctiloquus*) that speaks holily.

Sanctimony (*sanctimonia*) holiness, devoutness, religiousness.

Sanction (*sanctio*) a Law, a Decree established; Also a penal Statute.

Sanctuary (*sanctuarium*) a holy or sanctified place, as Temple, Church or Chappel. In the old Law it was the most holy place of the Tabernacle wherein God gave visible tokens of his presence. *Psal.* 20.2. And more particularly it is a place privileged by the Prince, for the safeguard of mens lives, that are offenders. being founded on the Law of mercy, and upon the great reverence, honor & devotion, which the Prince

Mm bears

bears to the place, where unto he grants such a Priviledge. Of this you may read *Stamf. pl. Cor. lib. 12. ca. 38.* This seems to have taken beginning from the Cities of Refuge which *Moses* appointed them to flye unto for safeguard of their lives, that had by casualty slain a man, *Exod. ca. 21.* In bastardy imitation whereof, first the Athenians, then *Romulus* erected such a place of Immunity, which they, and he after them called *Asylum*. *Pol. Virg. de inventione rerum, lib. 3. cap. 12.* The Emperors of Rome made the places of their own Statues or Images, a place of Refuge, as appears, *Cod. lib. 1. titulo, 15. De iis qui ad Statuas confugiunt.* As also the Churches: *Eodem, titulo 12. De iis qui ad Ecclesias confugiunt.* &c.

But among all other Nations, the ancient Kings of England seem to have attributed most to those Sanctuaries, permitting them to shelter such, as had committed both Felonies and Treasons, so that within Forty dayes they acknowledged their fault, and submitted themselves to banishment; During which time, if any man expelled them, if he were Lay, he was Excommunicated, if a Clark, he was made irregular; But after Forty days no man might

relieve them. See the *New Book of Entries verbo, Sanctuary*, and *Fleta lib. 1. cap. 29.* And how by degrees they have been taken away, you may read partly in him, and partly in the Statutes. *An. 26. Hen. 8. ca. 12. and 28 ejusdem cap. 7. Anno 32. ejusdem, cap. 12. & 33. ejusdem cap. 15. An. 1. Ed. 6. ca. 12. & 2. ejusdem, cap. 2. & 33. & An. 5. ejusdem cap. 10.*

Sanctum Sanctorum (i. the Holy of Holies) was the holiest place of the Jewes Temple, where the Ark was kept, and wherein to none entered, but the High Priest, and he but once a year.

Sandal (Hebr. *Sandal*, Lat. *Sandalium*) a slipper or Pantfle; Also a kind of old fashioned shoe, open and fastened with Latchets on the Instep, such as religious persons wear. Also

Sandal or **Saunders** (*santalum*) a precious wood brought out of *India*, whereof there are three kinds, to wit, red, yellow, and white *Saunders*. They are all of a cooling nature, especially the red, which is often used in Physick against hot diseases.

Sandarack (*Sandaracha*) the best red Arsenick or Orpiment; a bright Painters red, whereof there are two kinds; one (the right & better) found in Mines of Gold and Silver; the

the other made of burned Ceruse.

Sanglant (Fr.) bloody, bleeding, embued or full of blood.

Sangler (Fr.) a wilde bore, five years old.

Sanguinary (*sanguinarius*) cruel, thirsty, bloody, desirous of, or delighted in shedding blood.

Sanguin { (*sanguine-*
Sanguineous { *us*) bloody, full of blood, cruel, red. *Sanguin* colour, is a blood red colour, or my Ladies Blush. *Sanguin* in Heraldry signifies a Murrey colour; but is commonly taken for a complexion, most inclinable to blood.

Sanguin flesh (*caro sanguinea*) is that which is engendered of blood; of which sort is the flesh compounded in the Muscles, the Heart, and the rest of *Sanguin* Substance; the Anatomists call it the proper flesh; as also *Exanguis* the improper flesh.

Sanguinolent (*sanguinolentus*) bloody, full of blood, merciless.

Sanhedrim or **Sanhedrin**, (Hebr) **Synedrion** or **Synedrionum** (Gr.) signifies generally the place where Counsellors meet to consult of, and determine matters; also the Assembly it self: But, by an appropriation of the word, it is commonly taken only for the highest Court of Judicature, or supreme Council of the Jews, which con-

sisted of the high Priest, and seventy Seniors or Elders; from which number, it was called by them in Hebrew words, signifying *Domus judicii septuaginta unius*, i. a Court of seventy and one Judges; and it was (as it were) their Parliament, to consult about, to judge and decide the greatest matters that could arise in their Ecclesiastical or Civil Commonwealth; as, to determine the Controversies that might happen concerning their High Priest, true and false Prophets, differences betwixt Nation and Nation, Tribe and Tribe, &c. This High Court was first instituted (God commanding it) in the Wilderness by Moses, whilst under his conduct, the Children of Israel were on their journey out of Egypt, towards the Land of Promise; and afterwards it continued still in vigor among them, till our Saviours Passion.

Besides this great *Sanhedrim* or *Synedrion*, the Jews had two lesser or inferior to it; the one consisting of three Judges; to the Examination and Decision of which Court, the most petty Actions were subject, As private quarrels, thefts, and the like; this they called by words of their Language, signifying, *Domus judicii trium virum*, The Court of three Judges. The other consisted of twenty and three,

and so was termed by words, signifying *Domus iudicii vigintitrium*, to whose Court belonged the Decision of weightier Sutes and capital Causes.

These Courts were erected in several places, according to the exigence and commodity of their Country, whereas their other supreme Court, after their possession of the Land of Promise, and the settlement of their Commonwealth, was onely held in *Jerusalem*, Jews might appeal from those inferior Courts, to this; but from this there lay no appeal. Four kindes of death were in their power, Stoning, Burning, Sword, Strangling; and they fasted all that day when they condemned any to death.

The *Thalmudists* use the word *Sinbedriin* for the afore-said great Council.

Synedrians (*synedri*) are the Counsellors, Judges or Members of that Court.

Sanity (*sanitas*) health, soundness, good estate of wit and memory, right wits.

Sanitacks or *Sanitakes*, are Governors of Cities among the Turks.

Santo, *Santon*, or *Santon* (*Span.*) a holy man, a great Saint. *Dadona*.

Saphire (*sapphirus*) a precious stone so called, brought out of East India, of a clear skie colour, the best have, as it were Clouds in them, inclining to a certain redness: This stone is said to be of a cold nature.

Sapid (*sapidus*) well seasoned, savory, that hath a smack.

Sapidity (*sapidity*) pleasantness of taste or flavor; also pleasantness of talk, Br.

Sapientipotent (*sapientipotens*) mighty in wisdom, or that by his wisdom and prudence, is able to do much, and to bring great things to pass.

Sapor (*Lar.*) see *Sapidity*.

Sapphique Verse (so called from *Sappho*, a famous Poetess, who is held to be the first inventer of them) consists of eleven syllables, and hath a *Trochee*, a *Spondee*, a *Dactyle*, and two *Trochees* immutably, as

Nuncius celso veniens Olympo.

After three verses is inserted an *Adonique*, of a *Dactyle*, and a *Spondee*;

Rara juvenis.

Saraband (Ital. *Zarabanda*) a kinde of lesson in Musick, and a Dance so called.

Sarah (Heb.) Lady, Mistress or Dame.

Sarcling time, or time of *Sarkling*, is the time when the Country man weeds his Corn, and comes from the Lat. (*Sarculare*) or from the Fr. (*Sarcler*), both which signifie to rake or weed.

Sarcasm (*sarcasmus*) a biting taunt, bitter jest, a manner of scoffing nippingly.

Sarcinarius (*sarcinarius*) of or belonging to Packs, Fardels, &c. serving to carry burthens or loads.

Sarcinate (*sarcino*) to load with Fardels or Packs; also to patch or sew.

Sarcophage (*sarcophagus*) a Grave, a Sepulchre, a Tomb; also a Stone called *Eat-flesh*, because it consumes, in forty days, the dead Carcasses inclosed within it, the Teeth excepted.

Sarcottique (from *sarcoma*) breeding or belonging to new or superfluous flesh.

Sarculate (*sarculo*) to rake, to weed up with a Hook or other Instrument.

Sardonian Gem (*sardonius lapis*) a pretious stone of a black colour, being a kinde of *Onyx*, and called a *Corneol*, the best whereof are found in *Sardinia*, and therefore so called.

Sardonian Laughter (*ri-*

sus Sardonius) a long and causeless laughter, whereof the end is sorrowful; so used from the Herb *Sardoa*, which being of a poysonous nature, causes men to die with such a convulsion or contraction of their sinews, that they seem to grin or laugh. This Herb is like *Smalage*, and is found in *Sardinia*.

Sarmentitious (*sarmentitius*) of or belonging to twigs or branches.

Sarplar (*sarplera lana*) is a quantity of Wool. This in Scotland is called *Serplathe*, and contains fourscore stone; for the Lords of the Council in Anno 1527. decreed four *Serpliathes* of packed Wool, to contain sixteenscore stone of Wool, by the Traffick of Merchants now used. The Merchants use to pay fraught for their goods to *Flanders*, by the Sack; to *France*, *Spain*, and *England*, by the Tun; and to *Dansken*, and the Eastern Seas, by the *Serpliath*. *Skene de verborum significatione, verbo Serpliath*. With us in *England*, a load of Wool (as I have been informed) consists of eighty *Tod*, each *Tod* consisting of two Stone, and each stone of fourteen pound. And hat a Sack of Wool is in common account equal with a load; and a *Sarplar* (otherwise called a *Pocket*) is half a Sack: Further, that a Pack of Wool is a Horse-load, which consists of seventeen stone,

M m 3 and

and two pounds. See *Fleta*, lib. 2. cap. 12.

Sarto? (Lat. à *Sartio*) a Tailor, a Botcher, a Mender of old Garments.

Sassafras, a Tree of great vertue, which grows in the Florida of the West Indies, the Rinde whereof hath a sweet smell like *Cinnamon*; it comforts the Liver and Stomack, and opens Obstructions of the inward parts, being hot and dry in the second degree. The best of the Tree is the Root, next the Boughs, then the body, but the principle goodness of all rests in the Rinde. *Bul.*

Sassinate. See *Assassinate*.

Satan (Heb.) (Gr. *Satanas*) An adversary, the divel, enemy to God, and all goodness. The Divel took this name from the Hebr. *Sitnah*, which signifies hatred or spightfulness.

Satanical (from *Satan*) divelish, pertaining to the Divel. *Feltham.*

Satellite (*satelles, itis*) one retained to guard a mans person; a Yeoman of the Guard; a Serjeant, Catch-pole, one that attacheth.

Satiare (*satio*) to fill, to satisfie, to cloy.

Satiety (*satietas*) plenty, fulness, glutting, so much as one desireth.

Satisfaction (*satisfactio*) a putting in of Surety or Bail sufficient for performance of Covenants, or for payment of moneys

Satorious (*satorius*) of or belonging to a Sator, or to him that sows, sets, or plants.

Satrap (*satrapa*) a great Ruler, a Peer of a Realm, a Lieutenent, Governor or President of a Country.

Saturate (*saturo*) to fill or satisfie with any thing superfluously, to cloy, clam, or glut.

Saturity (*saturitas*) fulness, plenty, excess.

Saturnals (*saturnalia*) Feasts dedicated to Saturn, in December, when Servants had freedom.

Macrobius his Saturnals, are Books intreating of the Colloquies and Passages at some of those Feasts.

Saturn (*Saturnus*) hath the first place among the seven Planets, but is slowest in motion, not finishing its course under thirty and eight years space: The antient Mathematicians attributed Sterility and Mortality, to this Planet; to *Jupiter*, happy times, and the beginning of life. To *Mars*, the cause of all Debates, Garbails, and War: To *Sol*, Riches and Treasure: To *Venus*, Loves and Marriages: To *Mercury*, Eloquence and Knowledge: To *Luna*, the Empire and command over Humid matters.

Saturn with Alchymists, is used for Lead; with Herald, for Sable.

Saturnian } (from *Sa-*
 or *turnus*) bar-
Saturnine } ren, dull,
 heavy, melancholly; also un-
 lucky or unfortunate.

Satyr (*satyr*) a kinde of Poetry, whereof there seems to have been two kindes; the one more ancient, which consisted onely in variety of Verses; the other more modern, containing an open reprehension of mens vices, without respect of persons.

Satyrical (*satyricus*) of or belonging to Satyres; biting, nipping, reproving.

Satyrist, one that writes Satyres or invectives.

Satyr (*satyrus*) a strange Monster, having the body of a man all hairy, with legs and feet like a Goat, full of motion, which the Poets were wont to call Gods of the Woods; these (as *Pliny* testifies, *Lib. 7. cap. 2.*) were found in times past in the Eastern Mountains of India. And *St. Hierome* in the life of *St. Anthony*, reports, he saw one of these in his time: *Vidi homunculum (inquit) aduncis naribus, & fronte cornibus aspera, cui extrema corporis in caprarum pelles definebant, &c.* But the truth hereof, I will not rashly impugn,

nor over boldly affirm. And *Satyres* shall dance there. *Isai. 13. 21.*

Sauciate (*saucio*) to hurt, to wound, to cut.

Saul (*Hebr.*) lent of the Lord, or (as some will) Fox. *Cam.*

Saucidge (from the *Fr. Saucisse*) a kinde of pudding, well known. The *Bolonia Saucidge* is made of Beef and lean Bacon in equal quantity, flayed and chopped small with half as much lard, and some Pepper, Ginger and Salt; then put into a clean Ox-gut, half a foot long, and laid in Salt for two days together, and after hung up in the Smoak. *Cot.*

Saultoir or **Sautoir** (*Fr.*) *St. Andrews Cross*, termed so by *Heralds*.

Saxons (the ancient name of our Ancestors in England) were so called from their use, and wearing a certain Sword or Weapon, made after the fashion of a *Sithe*, which in the *Netherlands* is called a *Saisen*. These kinde of Swords were anciently written *Seaten* or *Seaxes*; and the *Welsmen* wrote them *Saisons*, as they yet write us. The learned *Engelhusus*, of this Weapon *Seaxe*, and name *Saxon*, hath this *Latin Rime*.

*Quippe brevis gladius apud illos Saxa vocatur,
 Unde sibi Saxo nomen traxisse putatur.*

Saxifical (*saxificus*) that turns into a stone, or is made stony.

Saxifragant (*saxifragus*) that breaks stones, or is broken against stones.

Scabious (*scabiosus*) mangy, cabby, scurvy.

Scabrous (*scabrosus*) rough, ragged, uneven, impolite. As a *Scabrous* style, for an unpleasant kinde of writing

Scabola. See *Scevola*.

Scalado (from the Span. *Escalada*, and that from the Lat. *Scala*, i. a Ladder) a scaling or getting up by Ladder; it is a term of War, and most commonly applied to the gaining a Castle or Town, by scaling it with Ladders.

Scalar } (*scalaris*) leaning
Scalary } ing one way,
ladderwise, not bolt upright.

Scale, an eminent place in the City Zant, where, after fourteen days, one stands and publicly cites offenders.
Sands.

Scalz Gemoniz. See *Gemony*.

Scalp (*pericranion*) the skin compassing and covering all the skull.

Scapture (*sculptura*) a graving in Metall, a cutting or scratching.

Scalper } (*scal-*
or } *prum*) a
Scalping Iron } Surge-
ons Instrument, to scrape or

take away corrupt flesh from the bones; a Lance to let blood with.

Scandalize (*scandalizo*) to offend by giving ill example, to give one occasion to sin or be offended; also to slander or defame.

Scandalum magnatum (Lat.) is the especial name of a wrong done to any high personage of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons, and other Nobles; as also of the great Officers of the Realm, by false news, or horrible and false Messages, whereby debates and discords betwixt them and the Commons, or any scandal to their persons might arise. Anno 2 R.2. cap. 5.

Scanderbeg, i. e. Great Alexander; the nick-name of that valiant Captain George Castriot, the late terror of the Turks, who is said in his whole life time to have slain three thousand of them with his own hands.

Scandular (*scandularis*) that is of wooden Tiles, or Shingles.

Scapular (*scapularis*) belonging to the shoulder. It is also used substantively for a narrow and square peece of cloth, &c. Worn by Monks over the rest of their Habit, and falling over the shoulders on both sides from the neck (which goes through it, by a slit or hole made for that purpose)

pose) down almost to the foot.

Scarabee (*scarabeus*) the black flie, bred commonly in Dung, called a Beetle.

Scarifie (*scarifico*) to launce or open a soar; to make little incisions and holes or openings either that the blood and humor may the easier come out, or to prepare a place for the better extraction of Cupping-Glasses.

Scarification (*scarificatio*) a cutting or lancing; a scraping the skin with a fleam, that one may bleed the better.

Scatinian Law (*Lex Scatinia*) was a Law made by *Scatinus*, wherein the use of preposterous venery was chastised.

Scarpe (*Fr. Escarpe*) a Scarf, worn by Commanders in the Field; and so named in Heraldry. *Leigh*.

Scaturiginous (*scaturiginosus*) that bursts out, or runs over, out of which water riseth.

Scabage, otherwise called *Shewage*, is a kinde of Toll or Custom exacted, by Majors, Sheriffs, and Bailiffs of Cities and Burrough Towns, of Merchants for Wares shewed to be sold within their precinct, which is forbidden by the Statute of 19 H. 7. 8. It comes of the Saxon word (*Sceaw*) to behold or view, or to shew; and hence the

word *Sceaw-stow*, a Theatre or Shew-place, a beholding place. *Verstegan*.

Scabenger (from the Teut. *Schaben*, or the Belg. *Schaben*, i. to scrape or shave away) an Officer well known in London, that makes clean the streets, by scraping up and carrying away the dust and dirt. The Germans call him a *Dzecksimon*, from one *Simon*, who was appointed Scavenger of *Marpurg*.

Scelestique (*scelestus*) wicked, ungracious, mischievous, full of naughtiness. *Feltham*.

Skeleton (*Gr.*) is that which the vulgar call an Anatomy; it is the whole Framework or dry frame of humane Bones; The dry carcass of a man or woman, without Arteries, Muscles, or other natural Appurtenances: For *Sceletos* in Greek signifies Bony, or dry as a bone. *El. Ar.*

Scellum or *Schellum* (from the Belg. *Schelm*.) a rogue, a villain, or a wicked person. But Sir Rich. Greenville was about the year 1644. termed *Schellum Greenville*, for leaving the Parliaments party, and adhering to the King, which is a Renegado rather.

Scene (*scena*) the front or forepart of a Theatre or Stage, or the partition between the Players Vestry, and the Stage; a Comedy or Tragedy,

or the division of a Play into certain parts, viz. first into *Acts*, those again into *Scenes*, which sometimes fall out more, sometimes fewer in every *Act*; The definition of a *Scene* being *mutatio personarum*. *Godw.* In old time it signified a place covered with boughes, or the room where the Players made them ready.

Scenical (*scenicus*) of or belonging to a *Scene*, *Stage*, or *Comedy*, or to *Players* on *Stages*.

Scenographyp (*scenographia*) is the model or draught of any work presented with its shadows, according as the work it self shews, with its dimensions, according to the Rules of prospective. *Enchir. of Fort.* See *Sciagraph*.

Sceptical (*scepticus*) that contemplates, or always seeks and never finds. The Philosophers, called *Scepticks*, were such as used to search into, and consider much of things, but leave them in suspense, without any determination; affirming they knew nothing.

Sceptraferous (*sceptrafer*) that bears a *Scepter*.

Scabity (*scavitas*) un-luckiness, left handedness.

Scabola (*scavola*) the Surname of *Q. Mutius*, a noble Roman, who voluntarily burnt off his own right hand, &c. hence the word is used for a left handed man, or one that hath but one hand. *Br.*

Schediasm (*schediasma*) a sudden invention, or a work extempore.

Schedical (*schedicus*) hasty, sudden, extemporary, not labored.

Scheme (*schema*) the outward habit or fashion of any thing, the adorning a speech with *Rhetorical* figures.

Schism (*schisma*) properly a cutting in two, a disagreeing of minds, a division in the Church of Christ consisting with an unity in matters of Faith.

Schism (says an Author) is an uncharitable division or recession of any member from the unity of the whole Church. As *Herefie* is a departing from the Communion of the Church in respect of doctrine; So *Schism* is a dividing or cutting off ones self for external things.

Schismatick (*schismaticus*) one that is divided from the external Communion of the Church.

Schismatical (*schismaticus*) of, or pertaining to *Schism* or such division in the Church.

Scholastica (*Gr.*) a woman's name, and signifies, leasure from business.

Scholastic (*scholasticus*) of or belonging to a *Scholar* or *School*, *Schollarly*.

Scholy (*scholium*) a close, a short, or compendious exposition.

And *Scholiast*, one that writes

writes such Expositions.

Sciagraph (*sciagrapha*) a description of the whole frame and contrivance of every room; As the Carpenter shews with a Lath how the work will fall out; a Platform. See *Scenography*.

Sciamachy (*scimachia*) a counterieit fighting, a privy exercise; a shadow or image of contention or fighting.

Sciater (*Lar.*) an instrument used in chusing the situation of Cities.

Sciatherical (from *Sciathericon*) of or pertaining to a Sun-Dial.

Sciatica (*Lar.*) a Gout in the hip caused by gross and flegmatick humors, gathered in the hollownes of its joynt.

Sciatique Vain (*Vena sciatica*) is seated above the outward ankle.

Science (*scientia*) cunning, skill, learning, knowledge. The seven liberal Sciences are these, Grammer, Logick, Rhetorick, Astrology, Geometry, Arithmetick and Musick.

Scientificall (*scientificus*) of exceeding skil, or wonderful knowledge.

Scintillation (*scintillatio*) a sparkling up of fire, or new wine leaping in the glass.

Sciolist (*sciolus*) a smatterer in any knowledge, one that fancies himself to be a

wir, and to know more, then indeed he doth.

Sciolong, pertaining to such a Sciolist, or smatterer in learning. *How.*

Sciomanie (*sciomania*) the part of Necromancy, practised by shadows.

Scion (*Fr. Scio, à scindendo, quia scinditur ex arbore*) a Graf, a young Plant, a Shoot or Sprig.

Sciotherical. See *Sciathe- rical*.

Schiph (*Scapha*) a ship-boat, commonly all of one peece.

Schipper or **Schtypper**, is a Dutch word signifying the Master of a ship, *An. 1. Jac. Sess. 1. ca. 34.* But we usually take *Skippers* for common Seamen or Marriners.

Scirpean (*scirpeus*) of or belonging to Bulrushes.

Scirrheus (from *schirrhus*) pertaining to a hard swelling without pain, grown in the flesh within the skin, caused through choller, or through thick, cold or clammy steam. *Dr. Br.*

Scissile or **Scissilis** (*scissilis*) easie

Scissible *Scot* cut, or that may be cut or divided. *Bac.*

Scissure (*scissura*) a cleft, a cut, or rent; the division or parting of a river.

Scitament (*scitamentum*) a kind of meat having a very pleasant taste; Also pleasantness, or a fine or witty thing set to adorn ones talk.

Scite

Sette (*scitum*) an Ordinance, Decree or Statute.

Scom (*scomma*) a scoff, a mock, a sentence spoken in mirth that sounds otherwise then it is meant, by him that speaks it.

Sconce (from the Teut. *Schantz*) a Block-house or Fortification in War; also taken for the Head, because a Sconce or Block-house is made, for the most part round in fashion of a Head, whence comes the term in Oxford, to Sconce one (*Lat. Malture pecunia*) i. to set up so much in the Buttery Book upon his head, to pay, as a punishment for his offence committed. *Min.*

Scopelism (from the Gr. *σκόπελον*) rockiness, or the being full of Rocks.

Scopticks (from the Gr. *σκωπτω*, *savillor*) Jests, Jeers, Flouts, Cavils; sentences or words spoken in mirth, that sound otherwise then they were meant.

Scopulous (*scopulosus*) full of rocks, very rocky.

Scorbute (*scorbutus*) the disease called the Scurvy. *Herb. Trav.*

Scorbittical, pertaining or subject to that disease.

Scorpion (*scorpio*) a venomous Worm with seven feet, bearing his sting in his Tail, with which he strikes mischievously; they may be killed with fasting-spittle of a sound man. Also one of the 12

Signs, which *Vide* in Zodiack. Also a kinde of warlike Engine, wherewith to shoot small Arrows or Darts, called also an *Onager*, which you shall finde described by *Marcellinus*, lib. 23. cap. 3.

Scortatoz (*Lat.*) a whore-monger, a hunter of Harlots.

Scot and Lot (*An. 33 H. 8. cap. 19.*) signifies a customary contribution laid upon all Subjects after their ability. *Scot* comes from the Fr. *Escot*, i. *symbolum*, a shot. *Rastal* saith, it is a certain custom or common Tallage made to the use of the Sheriff or his Bailiff. *Scot* (*says Camden*) *illud dicitur quod ex diversis rebus in unum acervum aggregatur*. And in this sence it is still used; for when good-follows meet at the Tavern or Alehouse, they at parting, call for a Shot, Scot, or reckoning: And he is said to go Scot-free, that pays not his part or share towards the reckoning.

Scotomy (*scotoma*) a disease in the Head; with a dimness in the eyes, which makes all things seem to go round. This word comes from the Greek, and is the same with *Vertigo* in Latin.

Scotomatical (*scotomaticus*) that is troubled with such a whimsy in the head.

Scottering (*unde, nescio*) in *Herefordshire*, Boyes at the latter end of Harvest will burn a wad of Pease in the

Sraw.

Straw, which they call a *Scottering*, and eat the Pease, being so parched.

Scobel (from the Italian *Scovola*) a *Malkin* to make clean an Oven; hence perhaps our word *Shovel*.

Scout (the Belg. *Schoutot*, or the Fr. *Escoute*) a discoverer or fore-runner of an Army, or one sent out to espy, and bring tidings of the enemies purpose.

In *Holland* they have an Officer in their Towns called a *Scout*, who is chosen by the States, and with the *Balues*, have the judging of all criminal matters in last resort, without Appeal, and have also the determining civil causes, appealable to the *Hague*. *How*.

Screable (*screabilis*) that may be spitted out.

Scribes (*scriba*) mentioned in Scripture, their office was twofold. 1. To read and expound the Law in the Temple and Synagogues. 2. To execute the office of a Judge, in ending and composing Actions. *Heil*.

Scriptorian (*scriptorius*) of, belonging or serving to writing.

Scruff, is a kinde of fuel, which poor people (when firing is dear) gather up at ebbing water, in the bottom of the *Thames* about *London*, and consists of Coal, little sticks of Wood, Cockle-shells, and the like.

Scruple (*scriptulum*) is of Troy weight seven grains and an half; the third part of a dram, and a dram the third part of an ounce.

Scrupular (*scrupularis*) of or belonging to a scruple, small.

Scrupulosity (*scrupulosity*) curiousness of Conscience, anxiety, doubtfulness.

Scrutable (*scrutabilis*) that may be searched or traced out.

Scrutiny (*scrutinium*) a search or diligent inquiry.

Sculptor (Lat.) a graver or carver.

Sculpture (*sculptura*) a graving or carving.

Scurrile (*scurrilis*) of or belonging to scoffing or saucy jesting.

Scurrility (*scurrilitas*) immoderate jesting, saucy scoffing.

Scutage. See *Escuage*.

Scutchin. See *Thole*.

Scutcheon (from *Scutum*) a Coat of Arms, or Shield. See *Escutcheon*. It is sometimes also taken for the bud of a Tree, cut off with part of the bark, for inoculation.

Scutiferous (*scutifer*) that bears a Buckler or Shield.

Scutiform (*in forma scuti*) fashioned like a Scutcheon or Shield.

Scylla, a gulf or dangerous place in the *Sicilian Sea*. See *Charibdis*.

Scymitar or **Semitar** (*Italian Scimitara*) a crooked

flat back'd sword used by the Turks and Persians. See *Cimeterre*.

Scytale (*scytala*) a field Mouse, &c. Also a little round staff, which the Lacedemonians used to write secret letters on. And in this last sense my Lo. Bacon uses it, in his *Advancement of Learning*, fol. 268.

Seater, an old Idol of the Saxons, which was honored on the day called Saturday, which thence took its denomination. This Idol was also called *Crado*, and by some mistaken for *Saturn*.

Scythian (*scythicus*) be-

Scythia longing to Scythia, a large Country in the north part of the World.

Sælonga, the fervent froth of the Sea; *Bac.*

Sæx, a kind of sword made like a *Sicche*, and worn by the old Saxons, of which there were two sorts, a longer and a shorter, which last were called *Handseaxes*; O this kind of *Handseaxes*, *Erkenwine*, King of the East Saxons did bear for his Arms three Argent, in a field Gules. *Verstegan*. See *Saxon*.

Sebaccan (*sebaceus*) made of tallow or sewer.

Sebastian (*Gr.*) honorable, or majestical.

Sebastocrator (*Gr.*) was a great Officer of the Empire, who (about *Constantine* the Great's time) was third in

dignity from the Emperor, and the second was called *Despot*.

Secament (*secamentum*) that which is cut or shread from a Log or Block, as chips, and such like.

Secation (*secatio*) a cutting, sawing, parting or dividing.

Secerne (*secerno*) to divide, to lay or separate one from another, to sever, to chase from among others; *Bac.*

Secession (*secessio*) a departing from other, a forsaking or going a side; a separating of ones self from another. In ancient Rome it was a general Insurrection and revolt of the Commons, wherein they left the City, until such time as they had the Authority of their Tribunes strengthened; yea, and certain Laws enacted and established by a solemn oath, with a curse denounced against all them that went about to abrogate or abolish the same, which thereupon were called *Sacrate Leges*. *Livy*.

Seclude (*secludo*) to shut a part from other, to shut out, to put away.

Seclusionary (*seclusionum*) a place where any thing is shut up a part from other; a *Coop*.

Secundine (*secundæ; quasi secundæ natiuitat*) the three skins, wherein an infant lies while it is in the womb, or when

when it comes into the world; the second or after birth.

Sedary (*seſtarius*) one that follows private opinions in Religion, a Ring-leader of a Sect, a seditious, factious person.

Section (*ſectio*) a cutting, dividing or parting.

Books are commonly divided into Chapters, Chapters into Sections, and Sections into Paragraphs or Breaks, as the Printers call them; which is the breaking off at such a word and beginning a new line.

Sective (*ſectivus*) that is often, or that may be cut or divided.

Secular (*ſecularis*) of or belonging to the space of one hundred years, that is done or renewed every hundredth year, or once in an age.

Secular Plays (*ludi ſeculares*) were solemn Games or Plaies among the ancient Romans, performed once in a hundred and ten years, and sometime every hundredth year, in honor of *Apollo* or *Diana*.

Secular Preests, among the Romanists, are those whose Ordinary conversation is among men of the world, and profess the undertaking the charge of Souls, as distinct from those that profess a monastical or conventual life, under the rule of some holy Predecessor, and thence are called *Regulars*.

Secondary (*ſecundarius*) of the second sort, the second, the next to the first. A the *Secondary* of the Fine Office, is an Officer next to the chief Officer; *Secondary* of the Counter, who is (as I take it) next to the Sheriff in London, in each of the two Counters, and so of others.

Secundate (*ſecundo*) to make lucky or prosperous, to make better or amend a thing.

Secundine. See *Secundine*.

Securiferous (*ſecurifer*) that beareth an Axe or Hatchet.

Sedateness, quietness, mitigation; the same with *Sedation*. *Lo. Prot. Speech*.

Sedation (*ſedatio*) an appeasing, mitigating or asswaging, qualifying or quieting.

Sedentary (*ſedentarius*) that sits much, that is done sitting. In France they have eight *Sedentary* Parliaments or High Courts of Justice, which are so called, because they are always sitting. See *Parliament*.

Sediment (*ſedimentum*) a sinking down to the bottom, or that sinks to the bottom; grounds, the dregs or dross of perfume. *Bac.*

Seditious (*ſeditioſus*) contentions, mutinous, factious, loving discord. *Mr. Feltham* in his *Resolves* uses *Sediti-*

Seditary, for a seditious person.

Seduction (*seductio*) a seducing, a leading away, aside, or apart, a misleading, a deceiving.

Sedulity (*sedulitas*) care and great diligence.

Segador (Span.) a reaper, a Mower, a Harvest-man.

Segment (*segmentum*) a paring morsel, shred, peece or gobbet cut off from any thing, a partition. Br.

Segmentation (*segmentatio*) a cutting into smal peecees, an embroidering.

Segnity (*segnitas*) negligence, slowness, slothfulness; also barrenness.

Segregate (*segrego*) to take out of the flock, to lay apart, to sever or separate.

Sejan horse (so called from *Cneus Sejanus*, who first backed him) was of extraordinary bigness and wonderful composure, but had this fatal property, to bring whomsoever was his Master to some miserable or untimely end. Whence grew the proverb, *Equum habet Sejanum*, a man has that which will be his own ruin.

Sejant or **Settant** (from the Fr. *Seant*) a term in Heraldry, when a beast is painted sitting upright.

Seignior (Fr. *Seigneur*) a Lord, a Master; a Landlord, or a Lord of Jurisdiction, a proprietary or owner.

Seignior { (Fr. *Seigneur*.
Seigniorage { ry, *Seigneur-*
Seigniorage { Seignory, Sovereignty, mastery, dominion over.

Seigniorage. An. 9. H. 5. Stat. 2. cap. 1. seems to be a Regality or Prerogative of the King, whereby he challenges allowance of gold and silver, brought in the mals to his Exchange, for coyn. Cow.

Seisin (from the Fr. *Saisine*) signifies in our Common Law, possession, and to seize, is to take possession; *Primer seisin*, is the first possession, &c. See more of this in Cowel.

Sejagate (*sejugo*) to sever or separate from other, to put a part.

Sejunction (*sejunctio*) a separating or putting a sunder.

Selenites (Gr.) a stone wherein is a white which increases and decreases as the Moon doth; Also, lunary men, or people that are held by some to inhabit the Moon. Hom.

Selion (Fr. *seillon*) a ridge of land lying between two furrows; Sometimes it contains an Acre, sometimes half an Acre, sometimes more or less. Therefore Crompton in his *Jurisdictions* fol. 221. saith, a Selion of land cannot be in demand, because it is a thing uncertain.

Sellander, is a certain kind of

of dry scab, growing in the very bent of the Ham of a horses hinder leg. *Mark-ham*.

Sellary (*sellaria*) a place wherein were formes and stools for men to sit on. It is used by *Tacitus* in his *Annals* for that place where *Tiberius* exercised his horrid and unnatural lusts.

Semblable (Fr.) like, a-like, even such, resembling.

Seemblance (Fr.) shew, seeming appearance: Also resemblance, likeness, like form or feature.

Sementation (*sementatio*) a bringing forth seed.

Sementine (*sementinus*) belonging to sowing, continuing to seed time.

Semi or **Semis** (from the Gr. *ἡμι*) a word much used in composition, for half.

Semicastration (*semi* and *castratio*) half gelding, the taking away one Testicle. Dr. Br.

Semicircular (*semicircularis*) that hath the form of half a Circle.

Semicolon, half a Colon, or a point in writing or printing made thus [;] in the middle of a sentence; the Colon thus [:] the Period thus [.] the Comma thus [,] the Admiration point thus [!] (as when we say, *Accompere! O mores!* The Interrogation point thus [?] when we ask any question. A Cir-

cumflex is over the second [a] when we say *amāsti*, for *amavisti*; An Apostroph is when some vowel is cut off; *it was*, for *it was*, and the like.

Semidole (*semidolium*) a vessel containing half a Tun, a Pipe.

Semiferous (*semifer*) half wilde.

Semihore (*semihora*) half an hour.

Semimarine (*semimarinus*) belonging partly to the Sea, and partly to the Land.

Seminality (from *semina*) a belongingness to seed; an aptness to have or bear seed. Br.

Seminary (*seminarium*) a seed plot, a place where plants are set to be removed; a Nursery, a tree whereof Plants and Grasses be taken; Also the first beginning or chief cause of any good or evil; And by metaphor, a Colledge, or Nursery of young Students.

Seminate (*semino*) to sow, breed or ingender.

Seminifical (*seminificus*) that causeth or brings forth seed for generation. For Males are said to be *seminifical* and pubescent as, or soon after fourteen years of age, as *Aristotle* says, *his septem annis exactis*, &c. Br.

Semipedal (*semipedalis*) half a foot in quantity or height.

Semistat. See *Semistat*.

Semitate (*semito*) to make pathes, to divide into pathes or ways.

Semibowels (*semivocales*) certain Consonants so called, because they have half the sound of Vowels, As *f, l, m, n, s*, Therefore of old *s*, and still *m* in the end of words before vowels are cut off like vowels. See *Nat. Hist. fol. 46.*

Semistulated (*semistulatus*) half burned, half roasted or broiled.

Sempiternal (*sempiternus*) perpetual, endless, lasting alwayes, continual, immortal, eternal.

Semuncial (*semuncialis*) of or belonging to half an ounce.

Senatorian (*senatorius*) of or belonging to a Senator, or Councillor of State.

Senescal (*Fr. Seneschal*) a Steward. As the high *Seneschal* or Steward of England. *Pl. Cor. fol. 152.* It is also used for the Steward of Courts. *Kitch. fol. 83.*

Senescent (*senescens*) waxing old, growing in age, wearing away, drawing to the wain.

Senesce (*senesco*) to wax old, to grow in age, to begin to decay or wear away.

Senior (*Lat.*) the elder.

Sensation (*sensatio*) prudence, intelligibleness, sensibleness; Also the exercise or art of the Senses.

Sensiferous (*sensifer*)

that bringeth sence or feeling.

Sensory, the organs or powers of the five Senses, or of apprehending, thinking or judging. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

Sensuality (*sensualitas*) libertinism, or epicurism, the pleasing of sence, contentment given to the appetite, satisfaction to the flesh.

Sententious (*sententiositas*) fulness of sentences; which are concise and pithy peeces of wit, containing much matter in few words. *Br.*

Sententious (*sententiosus*) full of sentences, pithy, full of matter.

Sentinel (*Fr.*) or Sentry. a Common Souldier appointed to stand and watch in a certain place.

Separatory (*Fr. separatoire*) the Chisel or Instrument, wherewith Chyrurgeons cut out the peeces of bones, left between the holes, which they bore with a Trepan.

Separatist (*separans*) one that separates, severs or withdraws himself from the communion of the Church.

Sepiment (*sepimentum*) an hedge, pale, mound or inclosure.

Sepliator (*Lat.*) he that makes sweet ointments.

Seposition (*sepositio*) a putting a part, or laying aside, a separating or distinguishing.

Septans

Septangular (*septangulus*) that hath seven corners, a *Septangle*.

Septemfluous (*septemfluus*) that is divided or flows into seven branches or streams, that flows seven contrary ways, that hath seven currents.

Septempedal (*septempedalis*) of or belonging to seven feet, that is seven foot long.

Septembrate (*septemviriatus*) the authority of seven Officers in like power.

Septenarius } (*septenarius*) of or belonging to seven, containing seven in number.

Septenary, is also used substantively, for a seventh, a proportion or number of seven. *Br.*

Septennial (*septennis*) of seven years space.

Septentrional (*septentrionalis*) of or belonging to the North, northern:

Septical (*septicus*) purrivative or corrosive; that makes rotten or ripe, as matter in a sore.

Septifarious (*septifarius*) of seven manner of fashions, sorts or ways.

Septifluous, See *Septemfluus*.

Sept (*septum*) a Park or any place enclosed, a fold for sheep.

Septs, are multitudes of the same name, and pretended Family or Linage in Ireland, so called.

Septuagenary (*septuagenus*) pertaining to seventy or threescore and ten.

Septuagesima, is a Sunday certain, being always the next but one before *Shrove Sunday*, from which, till the Octaves of *Easter*, the solemnizing of marriage is by the Cannon Lawes forbidden; that being a time of mourning, for the fall of *Adam*, and misery of man thereon ensuing; And *Easter* with its Octaves is a time of Christs glorification, and so of ours also in him, for his, and by him, our conquest over death and sin; And that therefore all carnal affection ought during that space to be wholly mortified in us. *Cow.* See *Quinquagesima*.

Septuagesimal (*septuagesimus*) pertaining to the number seventy, or *Septuagesima Sunday*.

Septuaginta (*septuaginta*) properly signifie the seventy Translators of the holy Bible out of Hebrew into Greek, who were in truth Seventy two (*viz.*) six chosen out of every one of the Twelve Tribes of *Israel*, by *Eleazer* the High Priest, at the request of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus* King of *Aegypt*, for the richest ornament of his memorable Library. These by compendious speech are called the seventy Interpreters; as the *Centum viri*, among the Romans, who were indeed

One hundred and five, three out of a Tribe, and thirty five Tribes. *Budaus.*

Septuary (from *Septem*) may be applied to any thing composed of the number seven. Dr. Br. uses it for a week, consisting of seven days.

Septuncial (*septuncialis*) of seven ounces, or seven parts of the whole.

Sepulchral (*sepulchralis*) of or belonging to a Grave or Sepulchre.

Sepulchred, buried, put, or made into a Sepulchre. *Bac.*

Sepulize (*sepelio*) to bury, inter, or lay in the Earth.

Sepulture (*sepultura*) a laying in the ground, a burying, an interring or intombing.

Sequels (*sequela*) the following, consequence, issue, or success of a thing; also a train or retinue.

Sequences (*sequencia*) answering Verses, or Verses that answer one another sequentially.

A **Sequence at Cards**, is three of a sort that answer or follow one another, in number or degree, as King, Queen, and Knave, Eight, nine, and ten, &c.

Sequester } (*sequestro*)

Sequestrate } to separate a thing in controversy, from the possession of both those that contend for it. And this is double, *Voluntary Sequestra-*

tion or Judiciary. Voluntary is that which is used by the consent of both parties: *Judiciary* is that which the Judge of his Authority doth, whether the parties will or not. *Cow.*

In what sence it hath been of late years used, very many know by sad experience.

Sequestrator (*Lat.*) is he that puts a thing in controversy into another mans hand; or rather the third person, who takes a thing in controversy between two. But it is now usually taken for an Officer, that receives the Rents of Recusants or Delinquents Estates, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Seraglio (the Turkish word is *Serai*, borrowed from the Persian *Seraw*, which signifies a house,) is that place in *Constantinople*, where the Grand Signor resides with his Court; the description whereof, you may see at large in Mr. Rob. Withers Book, set out by Mr. Jo. Greaves. 1650.

Serain (*Fr.*) a foggy mist or dampish vapor, falling in *Italy* about Sun-set, at which time it is unwholsom to be abroad there, especially bare-headed, mildew; also the fresh and cool air of the evening.

Seraph, a Turkish coyn of fine gold, worth about a French crown.

Seraphim (*Heb. i. fulgentes*)

tes aut comburentes; so called for their burning with divine love and charity) the highest order of the celestial Hierarchy of Angels. See *Hierarchy*.

Seraphical (from *Seraphin*) celestial, inflamed with divine love, like a *Seraphim*, also fiery or burning.

Seraphis, a Serpent, worshipped by the Egyptians as a God.

Serenade (Fr.) evening musick at the door or under the window of a lovely or beloved creature. Mr. Cowley in his Poems.

Serenity (*serenitas*) fair, and clear weather, quietness, calmness.

Sergeant at Law (or of the Coyf) is the highest degree, taken in that profession, as a Doctor of the Civil Law, &c. See more of this in *Cowel*.

Sergeanty (from the Fr. *Sergeant*, or *Sergent*, i. one retained to guard ones person) signifies in our Common Law, a service due to the King, from his Tenant holding by such service; For this service cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but to the King onely. And this is either *grand* or *petit*, as you shall find in *Littletons Tenures*, and *Bra. l. 2. c. 26*.

Sergreant, a term in Heraldry, applied onely to the Griffin, which is so called.

Sericated (*sericatus*) clothed with, or attired in silk.

Sertes (Lat.) an order, succession or process in any matter hanging well together; a row, an issue or descent of kindred; a race or course.

Sermocinate (*sermocinor*) to talk or commune with.

Serosity (*serocitas*) the waterishness or thinner parts of the mass of blood (answering to whay in milk) which floats upon it after it has been let out of a vein; also the whayish or waterish moisture drawn by the Kidneys from all parts of the body, and after some concoction termed, urine.

Serous, pertaining to such waterishness, or moisture, &c. Dr. Br.

Serotine (*serotinus*)

Serotinons } that is in the evening, late, lateward.

Serpentine (*serpentinus*) of or belonging to Serpents; under which general name all vermine that creep on the belly, and not on their feet, as Snakes, Adders, &c. are contained. Also winding, wrigling or crooking.

Serpentine verses, are those which do, as it were, run into themselves, as we see Serpents pictured with tail in mouth, so these verses begin, and end with the same word. As that of *Juvenal*:

Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.

Also a kind of warlike Engine called a *Serpentine* or *Basilisco*:

Serpet, a kind of Basket. Sands.

Serre (from *Serro*) to saw. Lo. Bac. And **Serred** (from the Fr. *Serré*) compact, contracted, bound fast.

Servable (*servabilis*) that may be kept or preserved.

Serbet, See *Sherbet*.

Servile (*servilis*) of or belonging to a servant or bondage; slavish.

Servitude (*servitudo*) bondage, slavery, thralldom, servility.

Serviteur (Fr.) a servitor, servant, Serving-man, attendant or waiter. Wee use the word *Servitor* in our Universities, where the poor or meaner sort of Schollars (that have not wherewith sufficiently to maintain themselves) execute the office of a Servitor or attendant to those of greater wealth and quality.

Sesquipedal (*sesquipedalis*) of a foot and a half in measure.

A **Sesquipedaltan**, one that is a foot and half high.

Sesquipedalian words (*verba sesquipedalia*) used by *Horace* for great, stout, and lofty words; words that are very long, consisting of many Syllables.

Sesquitercian (*sesquiter*

cius) which contains as much as another, and a third part more.

Session (*sessio, à sedeo*) a sitting: *Sessions* are usually taken for the quarterly sitting of Justices in Court, otherwise called *General Sessions*. An. 5. Eliz. ca. 4 or *Open Sessions*, ib. There are also other kinds of *Sessions*, of which see *Crompt. Justice of P.* fol. 109 & 110.

Sestertius (*sestertius*) a **Sestertie** } coyn among the Romans, whereof *Denarius* contained four, and is so called *quasi Semitertius*, for it contained two and a half of the brazen coyn called *As*, and it is marked with this figure, H S. which signifies 2 lib. & demi. Thom. Of our money it valued about three half pence farthing; Or (as the Translator of *Tacitus* computes it) three half pence farthing, and half farthing. This Character compounded of H-S. two capital I I. and the letter S thus coupled together stood for *Sestertius*, others say the true character was LL-S. *Godwin* 137.

Sestine (Fr.) a Stanza of six verses

Sethim or **Setim**, a tree like a white Thorn, the timber whereof never rots. Of this tree was made the holy Ark of the Old Testament. See *Ark*. **Sett**

Settgerous (*setiger*) that bears or hath bristles on his back.

Sebertians (so called from *Severus* their first founder) a sort of Hereticks that condemned marriage, abstained from eating flesh and drinking wine, &c.

Sebidical (*sevidicus*) that speaks cruel and rigorous words, that threatneth.

Sebtl. See *Sivil*.

Sevocation (*sevocatio*) a calling apart or aside, a withdrawing from.

Sewel, a paper, clout or any thing hanged up to keep a Deer from entring into a p'ace.

Sewer or **Sewar**, has two significations with us, one applied to him that issues or comes in before the meat of the King or other great Personage, and placeth it up-on the Table, &c. The other, to such passages or gutters, as carry water into the Sea or River, in Lawyers Latine called *Sewera*, *An. 6. H. 6. ca. 5.* And there are Commissions of *Sewers* usually granted under the Great Seal, authorising certain person, to see Dreins and Ditches well kept and maintained in the Marish and Fen Countries, for better conveyance of the water into the Sea, and preserving the grass for food of Cattle. This word is probably derived from the Fr. (*issue*) an issue or going forth, as if we

should call them *Issuers*, because they give issue or passage to the water, &c. And the Lat. word (*suera*) sometimes used in these Commissions, is a competent reason for this conjecture. See *Fitz. nat. br. in Oyer and Terminer*. I have heard of an old French book containing the Officers of the King of Englands Court, as it was anciently governed, wherein he, whom we now call *Sewer*, was called *Asseour*, which comes from the Fr. (*Asseoir*) to set, settle or place, wherein his Office in setting down the meat is well expressed. And *Sewer*, as it signifies an Officer, is by *Fleta* Latined *Assessor*, a setter down, *lib. 2. ca. 15.*

Sexagesima Sunday, is always the Sunday next before Shrove Sunday, and is so called either for being the sixth before Passion Sunday, or the second before *Quadragesima* Sunday, reckoning backward from *Quadragesima* to *Quinquagesima*, and thence to *Sexagesima*, and so to *Septuagesima*.

Sexennial (*sexennis*) that is six years old, or of six years standing.

Sextant (*sextans*) a coin less then that called *Quadrant*, by the third part; a certain poise or weight being two ounces, by some called *Obolus*, by others the sixth part of any measure, sum or quantity that

is divided into twelve parts; also two inches. *Jun.* The sixth part of *Iugerum*. *Varr.*

Sextantary (*sextantarius*) of or belonging to the measure, quantity or weight of *Sextant*.

Sextary (*sextarius*) a measure, whereby all other may be made, after *Budeus*, and certain tryal by weight and measure. The *Roman Sextary* contains of Wine or Wheat, two pound *Roman*, that is four and twenty ounces, a pound and an half *haverdu-poise* weight, less then the *Paris* pint by eight ounces. You may try it, following *Glarean*'s rule, by making a measure four inches long, by square three inches deep, and as many broad, which is the true *Sextary*; according to this account, it is just our pint and a half; for in our Wine pint are but sixteen ounces. Physicians assign but eighteen ounces, or at the most twenty to *Sextarius*, and then it is but two or four ounces more then our pint.

Sextarius, after *Geo. Agricola*, contains two *Hemina*, one pound measure and eight ounces, that is twenty ounces or inch-measures.

Sextarius is in weight of Oyl sixteen ounces, five drams, and one scruple; of Wine eighteen ounces and an half, two *Siliquies*, two grains and two third parts of a grain. *Tho.*

Sexte, a part of the Canon Law, added to the decretals.

Sexten, seems to be corrupt from *Sacristian*, which see.

Sextery. See *Sacristy*.

Sextile or **Sextilian moneth** (*Sextilis*) the moneth of *August*, so called because it is the sixth from *March*, which was the first moneth of the year with the *Romans*.

Shackbolt or **Shackle**, a prisoners Bolt, a Fetter or Give.

Sextule (*sextula*) the sixth part of an ounce, that is a dram and scruple; also a measure of Land.

Sextuple (*sextuplus*) six-fold, or that contains, or is made of the number six. A time in Musick, containing six *Crotchets* to a Bar, appropriated chiefly to *Sarabands*.

Shallop (from the Fr. *Schalupe*, or Lat. *Scapha*, a Boat, or perhaps from *Shallow*, because being a small Vessel, it goes up into shallow places) a kinde of small Boat so called.

Shamois or **Chamois**, a kinde of wilde Goat, whose skin, being rightly dressed, makes our true *Shamois* Leather.

Shafment, is a kinde of measure used in some parts of *England*, and is the breadth of a mans hand, and the length of the thumb.

Shamheer, the usual Sword among the *Persians*,
it

it is not unlike the Turkish Scymitar; For (Mr. Herb. in his Travels saith) it is crooked like a Crescent, and sharp as a Razor. Fol. 147.

Shash, is the whole peece (be it long or short) of fine linnen, of which the Turbant is made, but the name of the Linnen is *Telbent*; whence we falsly call that which a Turk wears about his head a *Turbant*, whereas the true name is *Saruck*, and the Turks themselves so call it; it comes from *Sarnack*, which signifies to joyn about, or to swathe.

Shaw, in the Persian Tongue, is a King; and *Potshaw* an Emperor. Herb Tr.

Shekle. See *Sicle*.

Sherbet or **Serbet** (in the Persian Tongue, it signifies pleasant liquor) is a kinde of drink in great request, both in Turkey and Persia, and is compounded of juyce of Lemons, Sugar, Amber, and other ingredients; another sort of it is made of Violets, Honey, juyce of Raisons, and the like.

Others say *Sherbet* is an Arabian word, and signifies drink in general.

Sherry-Sack, so called from *Zeres*, a Sea Town of Corduba in Spain, where that kinde of Sack is made.

Sheyn, a kinde of long knife, or short sword, anciently, and still used by the Irish-Kernes. *Antiq. Hibernica*, p. 57.

Shibboleth or **Schibboleth** (Hebr.) by the pronunciation of this word, the *Galaadites* (who fought for, and under *Jephthe*, the Judge of Israel) discovered the *Ephraimites* to be their enemies, and not *Galaadites*, as they pretended to be for their safety; for when they were taken by the true *Galaadites* at the passages over *Jordan*, (through which they endeavored to escape) they could not pronounce *Shibboleth* or *Schibboleth*, but *Sibboleth*, which cost two and forty thousand of them their lives at that time. *Judges*, cap. 12. Hence the word is usually taxen for a word of tryal, to discern Citizens from Aliens, Friends from Foes: It signifies *Spica*, or an Ear of Corn. See *Pichigni*.

Shilo or **Shiloh** (Hebr. *i. missus*) is mentioned in the Prophecy of *Jacob*, where it is said, *The Scepter shall not depart from Judah, till Shiloh come*; that is, till our Saviour come. (*Gen.* 49. 10.) The word signifies a Prosperer or Safe-maker.

Waters of Shiloah. See in *Waters*.

Shingle (from the Teut. *Schindel*, and that from *Scindo*) a Slate or Lath of Wood to cover houses.

Shingles (*a cingendo*) a disease about the Brest, Belly, or Back, the place affected, looking red and increasing circle =

circlewise more and more ; It is chiefly cured with Cats blood ; if it go round the body, it kills.

Shoud, a kind of Justice of Peace among the Turks.

Shzem, a kind of Field-Mouse, which if he go over a beasts back, will make him lame in the Chine ; and if he bite, the beast swells to the heart, and dyes. *Gesn.* From hence came our English phrase, *I besprew thee*, when we wish ill ; and we call a curst woman, a *Shrew*.

Shrift or **Shrifting** (*Sax.*) perhaps from *Scrinium*, *quasi revelare peccata, ab intimo scrinio*) was anciently taken for auricular Confession.

Shrove-tide, from the *Sax.* **Shrife** or **Shrift**, and the *Belg.* *Tyde, i. tempus*, a time of shriving or confessing sins ; For about that time the Roman Catholicks use to confess their sins and receive the Blessed Sacrament, to the end they may the more religiously observe the holy time of Lent, then immediately ensuing.

Shrine (*scrinium*) that which contained the body of a Saint, or the place where such a body was buried or interred.

Sialoquent (*sialoquus*) that spits much in his speech.

Sibilate (*sibilo*) to whistle or hiss. *Bac.*

Sibils; See *Sybils*.

Siccaneous (*siccanens*) dry of nature, that has no Rivers or Springs to water it.

Siccifical (*siccificus*) that hath power to make dry.

Siccity (*siccitas*) dryness, drouth, lack of sap or moisture, barrenness.

Sicilian vesperas. See *Vesperas*.

Sicle or **Shekel** (*siclus*, from the *Hebr.* *Shakal*, *i. libavit*) as well a kind of coin both of Silver and Gold, as a weight among the Jews ; on the one side of the silver *Shekel* was carved a pot with *Manna*, and this Inscription in Hebrew, *The Shekel of Israel*, on the other *Aarons Rod*, with this, *Holy Jerusalem*; this (which was called the *Holy Shekel*) was worth of our money about two shillings four pence; the common *Shekel* half so much, in weight half an ounce. *Exod.* 30. 13. *Gen.* 23. 15, 16. And from thence comes our word *Skele* or *Skale* (*scale*) to weigh with.

Sidelayes, A term of Hunters, and is when Dogs are laid in the way to be let slip at a Deer, as he passes by.

Side-men *alias* *Quest-men*, those that are yearly chosen according to the Custom of every Parish, to assist the Churchwardens in the inquiry and presenting such

uch offenders to the Ordinary, as are punishable in the Court Christian. *Gow.*

Sideral (*fideralis*) of or belonging to Stars or Planets.

Siderated (*fideratus*) blasted, stricken with a Plague; taken, benumbed. *Br.*

Sidereal } (*fiderus*)
Sibercan }
of or like stars, shining, bright; heavenly.

Siderite (*fiderites*) an iron-like stone, which (as some imagine) has power to set men at variance; Also the Loadstone.

Sigalon, an Image in Egypt, that by pressing his fingers on his lips, seemed to command silence.

Sigillar (*sigillaris*) of or belonging to a Seal or Mark.

Sigillatibe (*sigillatus*) sealable, that is apt, or hath strength to seal, or mark; made of wax: *Bac.*

Sigismund (*Germ.*) victorious, peace, or victory with peace; That **Sig** signifies victory, *Alfric*, *Dasi-podius* and *Luther* all agree, yet *Hadr. Junius* turns it victorious or prevailing speech. *Cam.*

Sigles (*sigla*) notes, breviatures, Letters set for words. As *S. P. D.* for *Salutem plurimam dicit*, &c. *Mr. Selden.*

Signacle (*signaculum*)

a sign, seal, mark or character.

Signatōry (*signatorius*) that is used or serves to seal withall; As *Annulus signatorius*, a Seal-Ring, a Signet.

Signature (*signatura*) a signing, subscribing, a sign manual, ones hand or mark set to a writing, a signing of a Notary. Among *Printers* the mark or letter they set at the bottom of every sheet printed, as *A, B, C,* &c. to tell their Quires by, and distinguish one sheet from another, is called the *Signature*.

Signaturist, one that sealeth, marketh, brandeth, &c. *Br.*

Signiferous (*signifer*) that bears a sign, Standard or Image.

Silentiary (*silentiarius*) a Gentleman Usher, who sees good rule and quietness kept.

Silery or **Cilery**, Drapery wrought on the heads of Pillars and Posts, and made as cloth or leaves turning divers wayes; it comes from *Siler*. *i.* an Osier or smal withe, because the work of *Silery* is made on the tops of Pillars, as *Osiers* or smal withes. *Min.* See *Drapery*.

Siliceous (*siliceus*) of or pertaining to flint, flinty.

Sillogism. See *Syllogism*.

Silice

Sillographer (*sillographus*) a writer of scoffs, taunts and revilings ; Such was *Simon*.

Silbestrous. See *Sylvestrous*.

Silurist (from *Silures*) a Native of, or one that lives in *South-wales*.

Simbal. See *Cimbal*.

Similar } parts (*partes*
or } **Similary** (*similares*) parts (of the body)

of one substance, and which (though divided) retain the name of the whole. And *Dissimilar* parts differ from the whole, as Nerves, Bones, and the like. See *Dissimilar*.

Simmetry. See *Symmetry*.

Simon (*Hebr.*) obedient, listening. *Philo*.

Simony (*simonia*) the buying or selling of Church Livings, or other Spiritual things for money. It first took denomination from *Simon Magus*, a Sorcerer of *Samarita*, who offered money to the Apostles, that he might have power to give the Holy Ghost, to any he should lay his hands on, for which attempt he was sharply reprov'd by *St. Peter*.

Simontakers (from *Simon Magus*) those that buy or sell Church Livings or other Spiritual things. It is also a general name for all Heretics, because (as *Saint*

Irenaeus saith) *Simon* was the Father of them all.

Simontacal (from *Simonia*) of or pertaining to *Simony*.

Simous (*simus*) flat nosed. *Br.*

Simplist (*simplista*) an Herbalist; one that understands or professes to understand the nature of *Simples*, *Plants*, and *Drugs*.

Simulacre (*simulacrum*) an Image of a man or woman, the proportion of any thing, the shadow, figure, semblance or pattern of a thing.

Simulation (*simulatio*) a feigning, a counterfeiting, a making of resemblance, a dissembling, a colour or pretence.

Simultaneous (from *simultas*) that is privily displeased, or hates with dissembling of countenance. *Le Str.*

Sina, a Mountain in *Arabia*, where the Law of God was given to *Moses*; called also *Horeb*.

Sinapism (*sinapismus*) a Medicine, Ointment, or Salve, made of Mustard, serving to raise blisters or wheals upon the skin.

Sindic. See *Syndic*.

Sindon (*Gr.*) very fine Linnen; as *Cambrick*, *Lawn*, &c.

Sing-canto. See *Succentor*.

Sinister (*Lat.*) pertaining to, or that is on the left-hand.

hand, unlucky, unfortunate, contrary.

Snifterity (*snifteritas*) unhandfomness, frowardness, lack of grace in doing a thing.

Snion, a perfidious Grecian that betrayed Troy, &c. from whence all perfidious men may be called *Snions*:

Snoper (*snopis*) a red Stone, commonly called *Ruddle*.

Snopical (*snopicus*) of or belonging to that Stone.

Snion. See *Scion*.

Siphack, is an Arabick word used by Anatomists, and signifies the inner rim of the belly, which is joyned to the Cawl, where the Intrailes are covered.

Min.

Siquis, is a little Bill set up in some open place upon a Post or Wall; and is so called, because it usually begins with *Si quis*. i. If any one (*viz.*) hath found, that which is mentioned herein to be lost, let him bring it to such a place, and he shall be thus rewarded for his pains.

Sir, a title of dignity given to Baronets and Knights; and not onely attributed to Kings, but to all Gentlemen in discourse; some derive it from the Hebr. *Sar*. princeps, others from the Gr. *κύριος*, i. Dominus, others from the Erit. *Syz* or

Syz, Domine; others from the Ital. *Sere*, or Fr. *Sire*. And *Stephanus* deduces it from *Cyrus* the Persian word, for a Lord, Ruler, or great Prince.

Sirens (*Sirenes* from the Gr. *σῆρευ*, i. attrahere.) See *Mermaides*.

Alluring and tempting women, are called *Sirens*.

Sirenical, pertaining to *Sirens*, attractive.

Sirentize, to play the *Siren*, to attract or allure, as *Sirens* doe with singing.

Strius, the Dog-Star, or Star called *Canicula*, at whose rising the Dog-days always begin, and from which the Canicular or Dog-dayes tooke denomination.

Strocco (Ital.) a South-East wind, thought to be hurtful and infectious in Italy.

Sisyphus, a great Robber of Attica, slain by *Theus*. Poets say, he rould a stone to the top of a Hill, which still tumbles back again, and so makes his labor endless, &c. Hence to roul the stone of *Sisyphus*, is taken for any hard or insuperable labor.

Statk (*starchus*) he that hath the office to provide Corn, and Victuals sufficient.

Sitte (*situs*) the setting or standing of any place, the seat or situation; a Territory or quarter of a Country.

— **Sittent** (*sitiens*) thirsting, coveting, desiring of much.

Sittim. See *Sethim*.

Sibil or **Sebil**, from the Span. *Sevilla*, the chief City of *Andaluzia* in Spain, from whence we have our *Sevil* Oranges, and therefore so called.

Sixain (*Fr.*) a sixth, sixth part, the proportion of six; Hence a Poem or *Stanza* of six verses.

Size, is a portion of bread or drink, i. a farthing, which Schollars in *Cambridge* have at the Buttery, it is noted with the letter S. As in *Oxford* with the letter Q for half a farthing, and Qa. for a farthing; And whereas they say in *Oxford*, to *Battle in the Buttery book*, i. to to set down on their names, what they take in Bread, Drink, Butter, Cheese, &c. So in *Cambridge* they say to *size*, i. to set down their *quantum*, how much they take on their names in the Buttery book. *Min.*

Sizgy; see *Syzigie*.

Skeleton; see *Sceleron*.

Skellum; see *Scellum*.

Skiff or **Sclyph** (*scapha*) a Ship-boar, properly all of one peece.

Skins, in *Scotland* a kind

of Pottage of strong nourishment, made of Knuckles and Sinews of Beef long boiled. *Bac.*

Skinker (from the Dutch *Schenker*) a Fill-cup, one that fills bear or wine, a Butler or Cup-bearer.

Slay (from the Teut. *Slagon*, i. to strike) an Instrument of a Weavers Loom, having teeth like a Comb.

Blockster (Belg. *Blocker*) one that blocks or inticeth away mens servants. See *Plagiary*.

Slot, a term of hunting, and signifies the view or print of a Stags foot in the ground.

Slough, a damp, such as usually happens in Colepits; also a deep sinking muddy place.

Smaragdine (*smaragdinus*) of or belonging to the precious stone called a *Smaragd* or *Emerald*; green, as an *Emerald*.

Smeetyanuans, about the beginning of the long Parliament in the year 1641, five Ministers wrote a book against Episcopacy and the Common Prayer, in behalf of the Presbyterian Government, to which they all subscribed their names, being *Steven Marshal*, *Edm. Calamy*, *Tho. Young*, *Mathew Newcomen*, and *Will. Spurstow*; the first letters whereof make this word, *Smeetyanuans*;

nuans;

nuns ; And from thence they were called *Smeethymnans*.

Smegmatick (*smegmaticus*) that hath the power or strength to scour or cleanse, as soap.

Smeth or **Smoothers** ; a medicine or physical Ointment to take away hair.

Snaphaunce, a fire-lock, or kind of Gun, that strikes fire, without the use of a Match.

Soccage (from the Fr. *Soc.* i. a Coulter or plough-share.) is a tenure of lands by or for certain inferior or husbandly services to be performed to the Lord of the Fee. See *Institutes of Common Law*. 31.

Socinians, a late Sect, begun by *Laelius Socinus* the Uncle, and made up by *Faustine Socinus* of Sienna, his Nephew, who first dispersed his Errors in *Polonia*, *Transylvania*, and *Sarmatia*, about the year 1555. They deny the eternal Divinity of the second Person of the Blessed Trinity, with other gross Errors. See *Mr. Chewneys Anti-Socinianism*.

Socome, an old Law word, signifying the custom of grinding at the Lords Mill ; and there is *Bond-Socome*, where the Tennants are bound to it ; and *Love-Socome*, where they doe it freely out of love to their Land-lord.

Socord (*socordia*) Lul-kishness, sloathfulness, negligence, idleness, fortishness.

Socratick (*socraticus*) of or belonging to that excellent and wise Philosopher *Socrates* ; Hence, wise, prudent, learned.

Sodality (*sodalitas*) a Fellowship, a Fraternity, a Society, an Assembly, a Brotherhood, a Company Incorporated of any mystery or Craft.

Sodalitious (*sodalitius*) belonging to sodality or Fellowship.

Sodomy (*sodomia*) buggery, so called from the City *Sodom* in *Judea*, which for that detestable sin was destroyed with fire from heaven. *Gen.* 19.

Sodomite, an Ingler or Buggerer.

Sodomitical, pertaining to Sodomy or Buggery.

Sol, the Sun, one of the seven Planets. See *Saturn*.

Solace (*solatium*) comfort, consolation ; help, or succor.

Solar (*solaris*) of or belonging to the Sun.

Solarp (*solarium*) a Sun-Dyal ; Also a yearly Pension paid to the Prince, to live out of common business ; or the rent that one pays yearly for an house that is built upon the soil or land of the Commonwealth.

Soldado

Soldado (Span. *Soldat*. Fr.) a Souldier, one that follows the wars. *Soldado borádo*, a cashiered Souldier; a Souldier blotted out of the Muster Roll; derived from the Brit. word *Satoditwz*, i. miles, and that from *Satod*, which signifies *prælium* or *bellum*.

Soldan, See *Sultan*.

Soldures (*soldurii*) were (as *Cæsar* saith) in the Gaulish language, such kind of men, as destined and vowed themselves to the amity of any, to take part in all their good and bad fortunes.

Soleated (*soleatus*) shod, as horses are, or that wears pattens.

Solecism (*solæcismus*) a false manner of speaking, contrary to the rules of Grammar, incongruity; Any thing done out of order, or contrary to rule, may be termed a *Solecism*. The people of *Pamphilia* were called *Soli*, from whose barbarous kind of speaking, came this word *Solecism*.

Solecismical, pertaining to a *Solecism*, incongruous.

Solegrabe or **Solegrobe**, an old name of the moneth *February*.

Solemnal (*solennis*) yearly, used or done every year at a certain time, ordinary, publique, solemn, unaccustomed.

Solidation (*solidatio*) a making whole or firm, a soldering.

Solides, Five regular bodies, or figures Geometrical (*viz.*) the Circle, Cube, Pyramid, Cilinder, and Dodechadron.

Solent, the ancient name of that part of the Sea, which divides the Isle of *VVight* from our main Land in *Hampshire*. *Bedes Hist.* pag. 366.

Solifidian (from *sola fides*) one that holds faith onely (without works) necessary to salvation, or one that depends upon faith alone.

Soliloquy (*soliloquium*) talk alone as of one with one, or one with himself.

Soliped (from *solidus* and *pes*) that hath a whole or sound foot, not cloven nor broken, such is that of a Horse. If from *solus* and *pes*, then it signifies, one footed, or that hath but one foot: *Dr. Br.*

Solistim (*solistimum*) a kind of dancing among the *Augures*, or a Divination taken by falling of the bread on the ground, which was given to Chickens.

Solitaneous (*solitaneus*) solitary, single, alone, without company.

Solivagant (*solivagus*) that goes here and there alone, and flies company, wandering all alone, solitary.

Sollevation (from the Span. *Solvar*. i. *sublevare*) lifting or holding up; Also an aiding, succoring or assisting.

or assisting. *Lustr. Ludov.*

Solon, one of the seven wisemen of Greece. The other six were *Chilo, Cleobulus, Thales, Bias, Pittacus*, and *Periander*.

Solstice (*solstitium*, quasi *solis statio*) the Sun-stead or stay, when it can neither go higher nor lower, which is in Summer about mid June, when the days are at the longest, and in Winter about mid December, when they are at the shortest; at which time the Sun comes to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, and in June to that of *Cancer*. It is most commonly taken for *Midsummer*; and *Mid-winter* is termed *Bruma*.

Solstitial (*solstitialis*) of or belonging to the Solstice,

Somme quies rerum, dulcissime Somne Deorum.

Sonorous (*sonorus*) loud, making a great noise, shrill, roaring.

Sontage, is a tax of forty shillings, laid upon every Knights Fee. *Stowe*, pag. 284.

Sontick (*sonticus*) noysome, hurtful. The *Sontick* disease (*Morbus Sonticus*) a continual and extream sickness, that hangs long upon a man, and is ended within no certain time; and whereby we are disabled to perform our necessary business. The *Falling Evil* is such a disease.

or stay of the Sun. Also that continues but a little time.

Soluble (*solubilis*) which may be unloosed or unbound.

Solve (*solvo*) to loose, to release, to deliver, to undo, to dissolve, resolve, &c.

Solts } (*solutus*) loosed
Solutive } or loosening;
set at liberty, quiet, free.
Bac.

Somnolous (*somniculosus*) negligent, sleepy, drowzy, sluggish; also that makes drowzy or sleepy.

Somniferous (*somnifer*) that brings or causeth sleep.

Somnus (*Lat.*) sleep, sometimes night; also rest, quietness; also the God of Sleep. *Ovid.*

Sigonius infers, That every disease which hinders us in the performance of our businesses, is termed *Senticus*.

Sophia (*Gr.*) Wisdom; a name peculiarly applied by the Primitive Christians to our most Blessed Saviour, who is the *Wisdom* of his Father, by whom all things were made; and therefore some godly persons do more then dislike the communicating it to any other. *Cam.*

Sophy, the great Lord or King of *Persia*, so called.

Sophism (*Sophisma*), a

crafty or deceitful sentence; an Oration or Sentence, seeming to be true, but false indeed; a cavil.

Sophist } (*Sophista*)
or
Sophister }

He that professeth Philosophy for lucre or vain-glory; a deceiver, under an eloquent or crafty speaking; a cunning or cavilling disputer, who will make a false matter seem true.

Sophistificate (*sophistico*) to adulterate or falsifie, to make counterfeite or deceitful.

Sophistry (*sophistria*) the art of quaint beguiling or circumvention, by words or false Arguments, called also *Lukin*.

Sopited (*sopitus*) laid to sleep, being at rest. *Le Str.*

Sopition (*sopitio*) sleeping, or being at rest.

Soporize (*soporo*) to bring or induce sleep.

Soporiferous (*soporifer*) that brings or causeth sleep, drowzy.

Sorbition (*sorbitio*) a supping, as of broth or portage.

Sorbonists, are those Doctors and Batchelors of Divinity of the Colledge of Sorbon in Paris; which took Denomination from one Robert de Sorbonne, who was one of the Almoners and Preachers of St. Lewis the

Ninth, King of France, and the Donor and Instituter of this Colledge, about the year One thousand two hundred sixty and four. 2 Part Tr. &c.

Sorcelery (*Fr.*) Sorcery or Sorcellage (*-fortilegium*) charming, inchanting witchcraft, a divination by lots.

Sordidate (*sordido*) to make foul, to array fluttishly and filthily.

Sordid (*sordidus*) filthy, dishonest, unclean, all betrayed, fluttish, foul, naughty, corrupt, base, &c.

Sordine or **Sordet** (from the *Fr. Sourdine*) the little Pipe or Tenon, put into the mouth of a Trumper, to make it sound low; also a kinde of hoarse or low sounding Trumper.

Sore-el or **Sorel**, A Male Fallow Deer of three years old, so called.

Sorites (*Gr.*) a kinde of Argument consisting of divers propositions, in which the Predicate of the former, is still made the subject of the later, till in conclusion the last Predicate be attributed to the first subject: As Thomas is a man; a man is an Animal; an Animal is a Body; a Body is a Substance; therefore Thomas is a Substance.

Soritical, perraining to such an Argument.

Sorizant Virgin (*Virgo Sororians*)

Sororians) a young maid, whose Breasts begin to be embossed and round, or set out for shew.

Sorozicide (*fororicide*) a murderer of his own sister.

Sorilege (*sortilegium*) a divination by Lots, Sorcery.

Sorittion (*sortitio*) a choosing or appointing by lots, a casting of lots, a lotting.

Soritor (Lat.) a caster of lots.

Sospital (*sospitalis*) that is cause of health, medicinal, wholesome, safe, free from danger.

Soulack, an eminent Officer about the person of the Turkish Emperor. Sir H. Blount.

Source (Fr.) a head, original, or beginning of; a Spring or Well-head; a Seminary, Race or Offspring.

Sourd (*surdus*) deaf, hard of hearing; also listless, unattentive, heedless; also dumb. Bac.

Sotunder, a company of wilde Bores together; as we say, A Herd of Deer.

Spadaites, an order of white Friars, which wear on their habits a representation of two Red Swords. Cor.

Spade (*spado*) that is gelded, be it man or Beast.

Spadiceous (*spadecus*) of a light red, or bright bay. Dr. Br.

Spagyricall (*spagyricus*) of or belonging to Alchemy, or an Alchymist.

Spagyrick (*spagyrus*) an Alchymist, an extractor of quintessences.

Spahles or **Spachles**, (the right word is *Esparabee*, which in the Persian tongue signifies a Horseman) are the Great Turks Horsemen or Cavalry, armed for the most part at once, with Bowe, Mace, Lance, Harquebus, and Simitar. Sands.

Spaid, a red Male Deer three years old.

Spasmon (*spasmo*) a sprinkling, especially of water, coloured with Saffron, out of some Pipe.

Sparsedly (from *sparsim*) here and there, one with another, scatteringly. Bac.

Spartan (*spartanus*) of or belonging to the Lacedemonians, or to their chief City Sparta.

Spasmatieal (*spasmatieus*) of or belonging to the disease called the Spasm or Cramp, which is a Convulsion, shrinking or plucking up of the Sinews, arising either of too much fullness, or over-much emptiness.

Spat, **Spathule** or **Spatule** (*Spatula*) a little Slice or Splatter, wherewith Surgeons and Apothecaries use to spread their Plaisters and Salves; also a little two-handed or bastard sword.

Spatiate (*spatior*) to walk O o 2 broad

abroad, to travel, to wander, to go jerking up and down, *Bac.*

Species (Lat.) a figure, image, form, or shape, likeness, semblance, outward face or shew, &c. the different kinde of any thing. With Grammarians, *Species* is the accident of a word, as *Primitive* or *Derivative*. With Logicians it is the second of the five *Predicables*. See *Genus*.

Specificall (*specificus*) special, particular, belonging to *Species*.

Specious (*speciosus*) goodly or fair to see to, beautiful, or graceful in appearance, honorable in shew.

Spectable (*spectabilis*) worthy to be seen, or that may be seen, visible; of great renown, notable, goodly, fair.

Spectatibe (*spectativus*) that belongs to speculation; speculative, contemplative.

Spectre (*spectram*) is an apparition or imagination of a substance without a body, which presents it self sensibly to men against the order and course of nature; a Ghost, a Spirit, a fantasie, a vision. If you would know the several kinds and more particulars of these *Specters*, read a *Treatise* of them, printed Anno 1605.

Specular (*specularis*) any

thing whereby a man may see the better, belonging to seeing or spying, to *Spectacles* or glass windows.

Speculation (*speculatio*) a spying, a watching in an high Tower or open place, a discovery, a considering, or observing.

Speculate (*specular*) to watch in an high Tower, or other like place, to see far, to espy, search out, to consider diligently; to behold and gaze upon.

Speculatory (*speculatorius*) belonging to spial, or scouting.

Spel (Sax.) a word. See *Gospel*.

Spelt (*spelta*) a kind of wheat growing in Italy, France and Flanders, called also *Zena*.

Sperable (*sperabilis*) that may be hoped for, or trusted unto.

Sperma-Ceti. See the corruption, *Pharmaceti*.

Sperm (*sperma*) the natural seed of man, or any other natural seed whereof things are engendred; spawn of fishes.

Spermatical, of or belonging to such seed, or to the veins which contain the seed.

Spermattze, to shed, eject or inject natural seed or sperm. *Br.*

Spenstich (*spenssticus*) made in haste, or quickly made, and baked on the sudden.

Spha

Sphacelism (*sphacelismus*) an ulcer eating in the brain.

Sphere (*sphæra*) a figure in all parts equally round, a Circle, a Globe, a Bowle or any thing that is round.

The Sphere of the World consists of Ten Circles, the *Æquinoctial*, the *Zodiacke*, the Two *Colures*, the *Horizon*, the *Meridian*, the Two *Tropicks*, and the two *Polar Circles*.

Spherable (*spherabilis*) that may be made round like a Sphere.

Spherical (*sphericus*) round like a Sphere, Orbicular, Globe-like.

Spheromachy (*sphæromachia*) playing at Tennis, or Bowling.

Sphinx (Lat.) an Indian, and *Æthiopian* Beast, rough bodied like an Ape (of the kind whereof he is) yet hairless between his Neck and Breast, round, but out-faced, and Breasted like a Woman, his unarticulate voyce like that of a hasty speaker, more gentle and tameable then an ordinary Ape, yet fierce by nature, and revengeful, when he is hurt; having eaten meat enough, hee reserves his Chaps full to feed on when he feels himself hungry again.

Spiciferous (*spicifer*)

that beareth ears of Corn.

Spicilegy (*spicilegium*) gathering ears of corn, glean- ing or leising corn. *Lo. Bac. Advan.*

Spiculator (Lat.) an Archer, or Spear-man of a Guard; Some take it for a Tormenter or Hang- man.

Spine (*spina*) a thorn, the sting of a Bee, a prickle; Also the back-bone.

Spinal (*spinalis*) of or pertaining to the *Chine*, or Back-bone.

Spiniferous (*spinifer*) that beareth prickles, or thornes, thorny.

Spinosity (*spinositas*) thorn- iness, fulness of prickles, diffi- culty.

Spinner, a term or ad- dition in our Law-Dialect, added in Obligations, Evi- dences and Writings, to un- married Women, as it were, calling them *Spinners*; And this onely addition is given to all unmarried women, from the *Viscounts* Daughter downward.

Spintrian (from *Spin- tria*) pertaining to those that seek out, or invent new and monstrous actions of lust. *Tacitus annal lib. 6. & Rel. Med.*

Spiracle (*spiraculum*) a breathing hole, a hole out of which breath, air, smoke, or wind issues, a damp hole. *Lo Bac.*

Spiral (from *spira*) circular, turning round, winding about. Sir H. Wotton.

Spiration (*spiratio*) a breathing or breaching. In Divinity it is a breathing or impulse of the Will, by which it expresseth its affection. The Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father, and the Son, and from one onely source, and not as made or created, nor as begotten, but produced through the will, by an ineffable way, and this Divine term *spiration* Tour. Cat.

Spirarch (*spirarchus*) a Captain in a forward.

Spiritualties of a Bishop (*Spiritualia episcopi*) were those profits which he received, as a Bishop, and not as a Baron of the Parliament. Stawf. pl. Cor fol. 132. Such were the duties of his Visitation, his Benefit growing from ordering and instituting Priests, Prestation money, that *Subsidium charitativum*, which upon reasonable cause he might require of his Clergy. Joannes Gregorius de Beneficiis, cap. 6. num 9. And the benefit of his Jurisdiction. Cow.

Spiss (*spissus*) thick, slow, and long, gross, massive, firm, hard, and sound, standing thick and close together, full of. Bac.

Spissity { *spissitas* }
Spissitude { *spissitudo* }
thickness, grossness. Bac.

Spitter, a red Male Deer

of one year old, whose Horns begin to grow up sharp Spittwise, called also a Brocket from *broach*, the same with a Spit. Min.

Spittle or **Spittle=house** from the Ital. *Spedale*, Teut. **Spital**, or it may be contracted from *Hospital*; for it hath one and the same signification.

Spileget See *Plager*.

Splendent { *splendens* }
Splendid { *splendidus* }
bright, clear, shining, famous, notable, excellent.

Splene (*splen*) the Milt of Man or Beast, which is like a long narrow Tongue, lying under the short ribs on the left-side, and hath this office of nature, to purge the Liver of superfluous Melancholick blood; sometime it signifies anger or choler.

Splendor (*Lat.*) clearness, brightness, light, beauty, elegance, glory.

Splenetic (*spleneticus*) sick in the Splene, or troubled with the Splene, that hath a great Splene; also choleric or angry.

Spoliation (*spoliatio*) a robbing, spoiling or taking away. If any difference had been between two Parsons, or two Incumbents, claiming under one Patron, and the right of Patronage not in question; this was to be decided in the Spiritual Court, and was called *Spoliation*. Nat. Br. 36, 37.

Spont

Spondalion (Gr.) a Hymn consisting most of *Spondee*; sung to procure and settle the favor of the Gods, whilst the Incense was a burning.

Sponde (*spondæus*) a foot, consisting of two long syllables.

Spondyles (*spondyli*) the Knuckles or turning joynts of the Back-bone or Chine; also small Bones of Beasts or Fishes. Dr. Br.

Sponge (*spongia*) is well known, and is between the nature of an Animal, and a Plant; it grows under the Sea-rocks of the Isle *Samos*, and not elsewhere in the world. Sir H. B.

Spongiouse (*spongiouse*) like unto, or hollow like a Sponge, light and full of small holes, or eyes like a Spunge, light or pufe.

Sponsal (*sponsalis*) of or belonging to betrothing or marriage.

Sponsalitious, the same.

Sponson (*sponso*) a promise, a bargain, a wager, an agreement, a covenant; every promise made by demanding and asking of another, &c.

Spontal { *spontalis*
Spontance { *spontane-*
Spontaneous { *us* }
 that doth, or is done willingly, naturally, without help or constraint, voluntary.

Spontaneity, the freeness or natural unconstrainedness of an action, done without either constraint or choice; as

an Herb grows, or an Animal eats when he is hungry.

Spouse (*sponsa*) a woman spoused or affianced, a Bride or new married woman; also, from *sponsus*, a new married man.

Spousage (*sponsalia*) the contract or betrothing before full marriage.

Spzaints, dung of an Otter.

Spzeto (Verbal, à *sperno*) a contemner, a despiser, a scorner, a setter-light by.

Spzights, a sort of short Arrows, (formerly used for Sea-fight) without any other heads, save wood sharpned, which were discharged out of Muskets, and would pierce through the sides of Ships, where a bullet would not. Nat. Hist.

Spring-tides. As there are every day two tides; so every moneth two courses of great tides and small tides; For seven days about the change of the Moon, are the great or *Spring-tides*, and the next ensuing seven days are the small or *Neap-tides*; then at Full Moon are the *Spring-tides* again, and all the last quarter *Neap-tides*; which course of the Sea is thus monethly renewed for ever; save that, some extraordinary *Spring-tides* sometimes happen in the *Spring* and *Autumn*, and sometimes after plenty of Rain, or rage of Weather, &c. And in *Neap-tides* the water is never

so high, nor so low, as in Spring-tides.

Springal (from the Belg.

Springal) a yong-man, or a stripling.

Spume (*spuma*) foam, froth, scum.

Spumid (*spumidus*) frothy or foamy.

Spumiferous (*spumifer*) that bears foam, froth or scum.

Spung s. See Sponges.

Spurcical (*spurcicus*) that speaks dishonestly or uncleanly, bawdy in talk.

Spurious (*spurius*) born of a common woman, that knows not his Father, base-born, counterfeit.

Sputatibe (from *sputo*) that spits often or much. Sir H. W.

Squadron (from the Ital. *Squadra*, or Fr. *Escadron*) a certain number of Soldiers ranged into a square Body or *Battailon*. This word is most commonly appropriated to Horsemen, (*Battailon* to Footmen) and sometime both to Horse and Foot. See *Brigade*.

Squalid (*squalidus*) filthy, stinkish, foul, ill-favored, causing one to abhor the sight of it.

Squalor (Lat.) filchiness, stinkishness, uncleanness, deformity of any thing for want of trimming, &c.

Squamigerous (*squami-ger*) that hath or beareth scales, scaly.

Square-number. See *Quadrato*.

Squinant (*squinantum*) the sweet rush, which is very medicinable: Camels meat.

Squinancy (*squintia*) a swelling disease in the throat, which causeth a difficulty in breathing; the *Squincy*.

S. S. stand usually for *Sacro-Sanctus*, or for *Sacra-Scriptura*, or for *Sancti*; as *S. S. Patres*, *Sancti Patres*.

Stability (*stabilitas*) firmness, stableness, soundness, constancy.

Stabulate (*stabulo*) to stand or be as Cattle in a Stable or Stall, to be housed as Beasts are, to keep or stall up ones self.

Stade (*stadium*) a race for men or horses to run in; also a proportion or measure of ground, whereof there are three sorts, (*viz*) The *Italian*, containing one hundred twenty and five paces; the *Olympick* of one hundred and twenty paces; and the *Pyrhick* of two hundred paces; all after five feet to the pace. Of these Stades, eight make an *Italian* mile, containing one thousand paces, we may call it eight furlongs. See *Tho*.

Staggard, a red Male Deer four years old.

Stagrite. Aristotle so called, from *Stagira* a Town in *Macedonia*, where he was born.

Stallage (Fr. *Estallage*) signifies in our Common Law, money paid for pitching stals in

in Fair or Market. See *Scavage*. This in Scotland is called *Stallange*. *Skene verbo Stallangiatores*. And among the Romans it was termed (*Siliquaticum*) from *siliqua*, their first and least of all weights.

Stallion (from the Fr. *Estalon*, or Ital. *Stallone*) a Horse kept for covering Mares.

Standard or Estandard, (from the Fr. *Estandart*) an Ensign for Horsemen in War, and is commonly taken for that of the King, or chief General. It is also used for the principal or standing measure of the King, to the scantling whereof, all the measures throughout the Land are, or ought to be framed, &c. *Magna Charta*, and confirmed Anno 14 Edw. 3. cap. 12. Of these Standards and measures, read Britton. cap. 30.

Stannaries (*Stannaria*) the Mines and Works, touching the getting and purifying of Tin in *Cornwal*, and other places; of which works, there are two sorts, (*viz.*) *Lode-work* and *Stream-work*. See *Cam. Britan.* pag. 119.

Stanza (Ital.) a Staff of Verses. As *Spencers Books* are divided into *Canto's*, and those again into *Stanzas*.

Staple (Fr. *Estape*) a Mark or general Marker, a Publick Store-house in a Sea Town, or Town of Traffick, whither the Merchants of Eng-

land, by Common Order or Commandment, did carry Wools, Wool-fels, Cloaths, Lead, Tin, &c. (which are the Staple Commodities of this Land) for the utterance of them by the great. See *Cowel*.

Staple Inn, neer *Holborn Bars*, now one of the Inns of *Chancery*, was formerly an Inn or Hostel of the Merchants of the Staple, and from thence so called. *Stow*.

Starrulet (a Dim. of *Star*) a little Star.

Stastarch (Gr.) an Arch-rebel, the head of a Sedition. *Le Sir*.

Stater (Lat.) an ancient Coyn of several sorts.

The *Corinthian Stater* was worth one and twenty pence wanting a Farthing.

The *Macedonian Stater* was worth about two shillings nine pence half-peny.

The *Golden Attick Stater* weighed two drams, and therefore worth seventeen shillings six pence. *Peacham*.

Statics (Gr.) the Science of weigh's, a species of *Mechanicks*. *Br.*

Station (*statio*) a standing place, a Bay or Rode for Ships to rest in; also a place of resort, abode or stay.

Stationary (*stationarius*) appointed to keep ward in any place, that is in *Garrison*, seiled, standing.

Stationer

Stationer (so called of his station or standing Shop to sell in) is often confounded with *Book-seller*, and sometimes with *Book-binder*; whereas they are three several Trades; The *Stationer* sells Paper, and Paper-Books, Ink, Wax, &c. The *Book-seller* deals onely in printed Books, ready bound, and trimmed up; and the *Book-binder* binds them, but sells not. Yet all three are of the Company of *Stationers*.

Statuary (*statuarius*) a Stone-cutter, a maker of Statues or Images.

Statuminate (*statumino*) to prop up, to under-set, to make sure.

Statute (*Statutum*) hath divers significations in our Common Law; first it signifies a Decree or Act of Parliament, &c. *Statute*, in another signification, is a kind of Bond; as *Statute Merchant*, and *Statute Staple*. *An. 5. H. 4. cap. 12.* The reason of which name is, because those Bonds are made according to the form of Statutes, properly provided for the same, which direct both before what persons, and in what manner they ought to be made. *West. part. 1. Symb. lib. 2. sect. 151. 27. Edw. 3. ca. 9. and 23. Hen. 8. 6. See more in Cowel.*

Statutes is also used in our vulgar talk, for the petit Sessions which are yearly

kept for the disposing of Servants in Service, by the Statutes of 1, and 5. *Elix. cap. 4.*

Steccado (*Span. Estacada*) a place railed in for a Combate or Lifts.

Steel-yard. See *Stil-Yard*.

Steeple (from the Sax. *Stipel*, which signifies a high Tower) the Tower or Steeple of a Church.

Steganography (*Gr.*) a description of the way or manner of covering Edifices.

Stellar (*stellaris*) starry, pertaining to a Star. *Bac.*

Stellation (*stellatio*) a blasting.

Stelled (*stellatus*) full of, or garnished with Stars. *Pelham.*

Stiletto or **Stiletto** (*Ital.*) a little Ponyard, or the small and sharp pointed Dagger, forbidden in many Towns of Italy.

Stelliferous (*stellifer*) that bears or has Stars in it, starry.

Stellion (*stellio*) the spotted or starry Lizard, so called; Also an envious fellow, or one that cannot endure another should be the better by him; from the *Stellion*, which, having (as he doth half yearly) cast his skin (a Sovereign remedy for the Falling Sickness) presently devours it, to deprive mankind of it. *Cat.*

Stel.

Stellionate (*stellionatus*) a deceit, in dissembling a thing, to take profit by another unjustly, a counterfeiting of merchandize, a cousening or selling the same thing to several persons. Lo. Bac. Hen 7.

Stem (*stemma*) a Garland of flowers; a Race of Kindred, the stock or blood of a gentile house.

Stenography (*stenographia*) the art of Short-writing; or a description of reducing any thing into a narrower compass.

Stentor, a Grecian that had a voyce lowder then fifty men together. Hence we use *Stentorian voyce*, for a great, loud, roaring voyce.

Stephen (Gr.) a Crown.

Step-mother, so called, because she steps in, instead of a Mother, by marrying the Sons or Daughters Father; a Mother in Law.

Stereozean } (*stercorarius*)
or }
Stereozations }

of or belonging to dung, or muck.

Stereozation (*stercoratio*) a dunging or defiling with dung.

Sterile (*sterilis*) barren, fruitless, that cannot engender, without generation, yeelding nothing.

Serility (*sterilitas*) barrenness, unfruitfulness.

Sterling, is the common term or Epitheton for money

current in this Nation; which thus took denomination; In the time of *Richard the First*, money coined in the East part of Germany, began to be of special request in England for its purity, and was called *Easterling money*, as all the Inhabitants of those parts were called *Easterlings*, and shortly after some of that Country, skilful in Mint matters and Allayes, were sent for hither to bring the coyn to perfection, which since that time was called from them *Sterling*, for *Easterling*; Not from *Sterling* or *Striveling* in Scotland, nor from a Star, or the bird *Starling*, which some dreamt to be stamped on it; For in old Deeds, they are always called *Nummi Esterlingi*; which implied as much as good and lawful money of England, or *Proba Moneta*, among the Civilians, and *Monnois de Roy* in France. Cam. Rem. fol. 184.

A Pound Sterling is Twenty shillings in our English money, and an English penny was of old called a *Sterling*; and in the composition of Measures made in *Edward the Firsts* time, we find, that *Denarius Angliae, qui nominatur Sterlingus, rotundus, sine insura, ponderabit 32 grana in medio spica. Antiq. Hibern. p. 133.*

Stetnomancy (*stetnomantia*) divination by a mans breast.

Stet-

Sternutation (*sternutatio*) a sneezing.

Sternutatory (*sternutatorium medioamentum*) a medicine or powder that will cause sneezing, sneezing powder. Dr Br.

Sterquilinous (from *sterquilinum*) pertaining to a Dunghil, or mixen. *How.*

Stewes, are those places, which are permitted to women of professed incontinency, for the profer of their bodies to all commers; from the Fr. *Estuve*, i. a Bath or Hot-house; because wantons are wont to prepare, or rather to purge themselves for those venereous Acts by often bathing and Hot-houses.

And that this is not new, Homer shews in the eighth Book of his *Odis.* where he reckons hot Bathes among the Effeminate sort of pleasures. Of these Stewes see the Statute, Anno 11, H. 6. ca. 1.

Sticonomanty (*Gr.*) Divination by words written on the barks of trees.

Stigian. See *Strygian*.

Stigmatick } (*stigmatism*)
Stigmattical } that is marked with an hot iron, norably defamed for a naughty fellow.

Stigmatize (*stigmatizo*) to mark with an hot iron, as we use to do Rogues, and notorious offenders at Goal-deliveries:

Stilletto. See *Stelletto*.

Stillatory (*stillatorius*) stilling, distilling, dropping; It is also used substantively for a Still or Limbeck.

Stillicide (*stilicidium*) the dropping of the Eaves of an house.

Stillatitious (*stillarius*) that drops or distills.

Stillicidious, the same. Dr. Br.

Stileyard, or **Steel-yard** (*Gilda Teutonicorum*, Anno 32. Hen. 8. cap. 8. and Anno 32. ejusdem ca. 14.) is a place near the Thames in London, where the Fraternity of the Easterling Merchants, or the Merchants of *Havne* and *Almain* (Anno 1. Edw. 6. cap. 13.) were wont to have their abode. It is so called of a broad Yard or Court, wherein Steele was much sold, upon which that house is founded. *Nathan Chisens.* See *Hanse*.

The place is now only famous for Rhenish wine, Neats Tongues, &c. The Lord Herbert in his *Henry 8.* calls it the *Stilly* art, but gives no reason for that denomination.

Stimulate (*stimulo*) to prick, to move, to incense, to stir forward, to provoke.

Stipatton (*stipatio*) a boltring or holding up on every side, a guarding about or environing.

Stipendial (*stipendialis*) of or belonging to wages or hire.

Stipendary (*stipendiarius*) that pays tribute, or takes wages.

Stipendious (*stipendiosus*) that hath often been retained in wars, and served for wages.

Stipone, a kind of sweet compound liquor, drunk in some places of London in the Summer time.

Stiptical (*stipticus*) that stops, or binds; restrictive.

Stipulate (*stipulor*) to require and demand a thing to be given him, or done for him with ordinary words of the Law, to require by, or make, a Covenant, to promise effectually what he is required to do.

Stipulation (*stipulatio*) a demanding the performance of Covenants, a Bargain or solemn promise.

Stiricide (*stiricidium*) the dropping of a house with ice-sickles.

Stirious (from *stiria*) pertaining to a drop of ice, or an Ice-sickle. Dr. Br.

Stirps (Lat.) the root,

stem or stalk of a Tree, Plant or Hearb: a stock or kindred; a race, issue, or nobleness of birth. *Lo. Bac.* in his new Atlantis.

Stocada (*Spa. estocada*) a stab, foim or thrust with a weapon.

Stoicks (*Stoici*) a Sect of Philosophers at Athens, whereof Zeno was the chief, they held a wise man ought to be free from all passions, never to be moved either with Joy or Grief, and esteeming all things to be ordered by an inevitable necessity of Fate.

They were called *Stoicks*, of the Gr. (*στωά*) i. a Porch; because Zeno taught his followers in a common Porch of the City.

Stoical, pertaining to such Philosophers; severe.

Stoicism, the Doctrine or Discipline of the *Stoicks*.

Stole (*stola*) any Garment wherewith the body is covered, a Robe of honour. Among the ancient Romans it was had in great reverence, and held as a Vest or Badge of chastity, hence that of *Martial*, lib. 1. *Quis floralia vestit & Stola-tum permittit meretricibus pudorem?*

And with the modern Romanists it is that part of the Priestly Ornaments, which, being put over the

the neck, is afterwards set crosswise over the breast with the ends hanging down on each side, and used in memory of the cord, by which our Blessed Saviour was tyed to the Pillar, when he was whipt and scourged; and signifies the light and sweet yoke of Christ, whereunto we are patiently and obediently to submit our necks.

The ancient Spartan Soldiers did also wear a crimson Stole or Tipper about their necks, and a shield of brass.
1. part. Tr.

Stollid (*stolidus*) fooling, fond, lewd of condition, unadvised, dull, doltish.

Stollitry (*stoliditas*) folly, unadvisedness, fondness.

Stomachick (*stomachicus*) that is sick in the stomach, that cannot keep the meat it has taken.

Stomachosity (*stomachositas*) anger, indignation, disdain.

Stomatick (*stomaticus*) that hath a sore or swelling in the mouth.

Stone of Wool, ought to weigh fourteen pounds, yet in some places by custom it is more or less, and two Stone make a Tod of Wool. See *Crompt. Just. of P. fo 83 b.* See *Sarplar.* A Stone of Beef is but eight pound.

Stonefaulcon (*Lithofalcus*, from the Gr. *λίθος*, i. *Laps*) so called from the stones and rocks where she

cries or builds her nest.

Stooming of Wine There (says Mr. How. in his Letters) a hard green wine that grows about Rochel, and the islands thereabouts, which the cunning Holander sometime useth to fetch, and he bath a trick to put a bag of beards or some other infusions into it (as he doth Brimstone in Rhenish) to give it a whiter tincture and more sweetness; then they reimbark it for England, where it passeth for good Bachrag, and this (says he) is called Stooming of Wine.

Storch (Belg) a Bird famous for natural love towards his Parents, whom he feeds being old and impotent, as they fed him being young. The Egyptians so esteemed this Bird, that there was a great penalty laid upon him that should kill him.

Stowing, is the laying any goods or victuals in order in the Hold of a Ship; and at Land it is the laying coals or other goods in a Warehouse, Cellar, or other place; and **Stowage** is the place it self or the money that is paid for such place to lay goods in.

Strabism (*strabismus*) the squintness in the eyes.

Strage (*strages*) a slaughter, a discomfiture, a multitude of men slain; also a beating, selling or cutting down to the ground, properly of trees; a great ruin and fall.

Straight. See **Streight**.

Stake of a wheel, is the iron

iron wherewith the wheel is bound, or the wood or hoop wherein the Spokes are set; because it makes a *strake* in the ground, as it goes, *Min.*

Strand. See *Syond.*

Strangury } (*strangu-*
or } *ria*) a dis-

Strangullion } ease, which
is when one makes water by drop-meal, very hardly, and with great pain.

Strappado (*Ital.*) a punishment most commonly of Souldiers for some offence; which is hanging them by the arms drawn backward, and being so bound they are drawn up on high, and let down again with a violent swing, which (if used with rigor) unjoyns their back and arms.

Stratagem (*stratagema*) a policy, or witty shift in War.

Stratagemical, done by stratagem, full of stratagems.

Stratotick (*stratoticus*) warlike, pertaining to War.

Stratocracy (*Gr.*) military Government; where a Commonwealth is Governed by an Army or by Souldiers

Stratumnate (*stratumno*) to pave.

Streight or Straight, is a narrow passage at Sea, between two lands; As the Streight of *Magellan*, *Gebraltar*, &c.

Stremeworks, is a kind of work in the *Stammeries*, for (says *Mr. Cam. Tit. Cor.*) *Horum flannariorum sive metalli-*

corum operum duo sunt genera; alteram Lodeworks, alterum Stremeworks vocant; Hoc in locis inferioribus est cum fossis agendis flanni venas sectantur & fluviorum alveos subinde defluunt; illud in locis editioribus, cum in montibus puteos, quos Shafts vocant, in magnam altitudinem defodiunt, & cuniculos agunt these you may read mentioned An. 27. H. 8. cap. 23.

Strenuity (*strenuitas*) activity, valiancness, nimbleness, manhood, stoomness.

Strenuous (*strenuus*) valiant, strong, stout, hardy, active.

Streperous (*streperus*) hoarse, or jarring.

Strepitate (*strepito*) to make a noise often, to make a great noise, to rusle.

Strictive (*strictivus*) gathered or cropped with the hand.

Stricture (*strictura*) a spark that flies from a peece of iron red hot, when it is beaten; also a gathering of fruit; and sometimes a brief collection or sleight stroak. *Dr. Ham.*

Strident (*stridens*) crashing or making a noise, creaking.

Stridor (*Lat.*) a noise, a crashing, a shril noise, the creaking of a door.

Stridulous (*stridulus*) that maketh a crashing, or creaking noise. *Dr. Br.*

Strigilate (*strigilo*) to curry a horse.

Strigment

Strigment (*strigmentum*) filth rubbed from ones body ; it may be used for a trussing point ; also a pairing of Cucumbers, or like fruit. Dr. Br.

Strickle, **Strikler** or **Strichel**, that wherewith the measurer of Corn or grain strikes the filled measure, to make it even.

Stromatick (from *stroma*) belonging to strowings, or any thing spread on the ground, or under a thing. Ben. Johnson.

The **Stromaticks** of Clem. Alexandrinus were a Miscellanie, or Books of Ieveral scattered subjects.

Strond or **Strand** (Sax.) a shoar or bank ; Hence the **Strand** a street in the Suburbs of London, so called, because it lies by the River side. Chau.

Strumatick (*strumaticus*) that has the Impostume **Siruma**, which is a Wen or swelling in the Neck and Arms holes, wherein are as it were hard kernels closed in the skin, some take it to be the Kings evil.

Stultiloquy (*stultiloquium*) foolish speech, talk or babling.

Stuprefaction (*stupefactio*) an astonishment, an abashing, a making dull, or senseless.

Stuprd (*stupidus*) dismay'd, abashed, astonied, amazed, senseless.

Stupor (Lat.) sudden privation, or lack of sense or feeling, benumbing, unsensibleness, stupidity.

Stupzation (*stupratio*) a committing Adultery or Rape, a deflouring a Virgin. Br.

Stupzous (*stuprosus*) corrupt, naught, given to Adultery or Whoredom, whoreish.

Stygian (*stygius*) belonging to Hell, hellish, infernal, devilish.

Stylo nobo and **veteri**. See *Julian Accompt*.

Stypical. See *Stiptical*.

Styx, a Well in Arcadia, the water whereof is strong poison ; Poets call it the River of Hell ; The Gods were wont to swear by it, and what god soever swore by Styx falsely, was banished from Heaven, and prohibited **Nectar** for 1000 years.

Done by the water of Styx. i. by necessity. Bac.

Suada, the Goddess of eloquence, or delectable speech.

Suasible (*suasibilis*) that may be perswaded.

Suasory (*suasorius*) of or belonging to exhorting or perswading.

Suabation (*suavatio*) an amorous kissing, a sweet bussing.

Suabiloquent (*suaviloquens*) that speaks sweetly, that hath a sweet sound or manner of speech.

Sua-

Suavity (*suavitas*) sweetness, pleasantness.

Sub and **Subter**, two Prepositions signifying under or after, and often used in Composition; of which, a few only for example, referring the Reader for the rest to the simple words.

Subaction (*subactio*) a driving, or bringing under, a constraining or subduing. *Bac.*

Subalbo (*subalbus*) somewhat white.

Subalpine (*subalpinus*) under the Alps.

Subaltern (*subalternus*) placed under another, or that which succeeds another by course.

Subaquaneous (*subaquaneus*) that is or lies under the water.

Subcineritious (*subcineritius*) baked under the ashes.

Subclavian (from *sub* and *clavis*) pertaining to that which is under lock and key.

Subcutaneous (*subcutaneus*) between the skin and the flesh.

Subdial (*subdialis*) abroad in the Air, without the House, all open, wholly discovered.

Sub-dio (*Lat.*) abroad in the Air, without cover.

Subdititious (*subdititius*) that is not properly ones whose it is feigned to be, that is put or laid in the place or room of another.

Subdolous (*subdolus*) that receiveth craftily, full of deceits or wiles, deceitful.

Subduction (*subductio*) a reckoning, or account, deduction, or allowance; a drawing, or bringing up or under.

Subhumerate (from *sub* and *humerus*) to undergo a burthen. *Felham.*

Subject (*subjectus*) one that is under another, a bringing or putting under. Also that which supports qualities belonging to it; as the body is the subject, in which is health or sickness, and the mind the subject that receives into it, virtues or vices.

Subitaneous (*subitaneus*) hasty, sudden.

Subjugate (*subjugo*) to bring under yoke, to make subject, to subdue.

Subjugum, *i.* under the yoke. The Armenians and other Nations in ancient time, were wont to force such enemies, as they had vanquished, to go in despight, under certain Spears pitched a cross, like a Gallows; and this they termed *Sub jugum*, and was held a great disgrace. *Tacitus Annales, lib. 15. And Liv. lib. 3*

Subjunctive (*subjunctivus*) that under-lets, or joyns underneath.

Sublation (*sublatio*) a lifting up, a taking away.

Subhastation (*subhastatio*) an out-rope, out-cry, or port-sale, or the selling of things by out-rope, &c. called *Subhastation*; because the ancient

Romans used (especially in time of war) to hold their outcries, *sub hastam*, under a Spear or Javelin.

Sublebate (*sublevo*) to lift or hold up; Also to help, aid, ease, lighten or lessen.

Subligate (*subligo*) to under-bind, to under-tye, to tye or hang at.

Sublimation (*sublimatio*) a lifting or raising up; also a distillation or extraction; a term in Chymistry.

Sublimatum (Lat.) a strong corrosive powder, called *white Mercury*, used by Chirurgeons to eat and consume corrupted flesh. It is made of *Chalcantum*, *Quick-silver*, *Vinegre*, and *Sal armoniack*, *Vigon*.

Sublimatoꝝ, an Instrument or Vessel of sublimation.

Sublimity (*sublimitas*) height, highness.

Sublition (*sublitio*) the ground colour, wherein the perfect colour is laid; it is called *Graſing*.

Submarine (*submarinus*) under the Sea. *Bac.*

Submerſion (*submerſio*) a plunging, overwhelming, or ſinking in the water, a drowning.

Subordinate (*subordinatus*) appointed or placed in order under another.

Suborn (*suborno*) to make, prepare, inſtruct, ſoiſt, or bring in a falſe witneſs; alſo to deprave, corrupt, or allure unto lewdneſs, to bribe.

Subpedaneous (*subpedane-*

us) belonging to a footſtool, or any thing under foot.

Subpana, is a Writ that lies to call a man into the Chancery, upon ſuch caſe onely as the Common Law fails in, and hath not provided for; ſo as the party, who in equity hath wrong, can have no remedy by the ordinary rules and courſe of the Common Law. *West. par. 2. Symb tit. Proceedings in Chancery: Sect. 18.* There is alſo a *Subpana ad teſtificandum*, which lies for the calling in of witneſſes to teſtifie in a cauſe, 'as well in Chancery, as in other Courts; And the name of both theſe proceed from words in the Writ, which charge the party called to appear at the day and place aſſigned, *subpana centum librarum, &c.* But in caſe the party, to appear, be a Lord of Parliament, or the Widow of ſuch Lord, then is he or ſhe called by the Lo Keeper or Lo. Chancellors Letter, giving them notice of the ſuit intended againſt them, and deſiring them to appear. *Crompt. Juris. fol. 33.*

Subtiguous (*subriguus*) moiſt, wet, and wateriſh underneath.

Subſannate (*ſubſanno*) to ſcorn or mock with bending the Brows, or ſauſſing up the noſe.

Subſecibe (*ſubſecivus*) cut under or off, pared from the principal, borrowed or ſeparated from other affairs, done at times.

Sub-

Subsidence (*subsidentia*) a resting or seeling in the bot. tom, a sitting under; a staying or hiding ones self.

Subsidiary (*subsidiarius*) that is sent or given to the aid of other, succoring assistant.

Subsidy (*subsidium*) aid or assistance; a tax or tribute ass. sed by Parliament, and granted by the Commons to be levied of every subject, according to the value of his Land or Goods, most commonly after the rate of 4s. in the pound for land; and 2s. 8d for goods, &c. See more in *Cowel* and in *Rastals Abridgm.* tit. *Taxes, Tenths, Fifteens, Subsidies.* &c.

Subsortition (*subsortitio*) a chusing by lots, after others have chosen, to fill up the number of those that before were refused. *Suet.*

Substitute (*substituto*) to ordain in place of another, to appoint in the room of, to depute.

Substitutibe (*substitutivus*) that is appointed or ordained in place of another. It is also a term in Logick, as *Propositio substitutiva*, a conditional Proposition.

Substruction (*substructio*) an underpinning or groundsel-ling of a house; a building or ground-work, a making a foundation; an under-filling, A term in Architecture.

Subsult (*subsulto*) to leap or hop under or about.

Subsultation (*subsultatio*)

a leaping or hepping under or about. *Entb.Tr.*

Subsultory, that jumps or hops under. *Bac.*

Subtegulaneous (*subtegulanens*) that is under the eaves or roofs of houses.

Subterduktion (*subterductio*) a private stealing or leading away.

Subterfluous (*subterfluus*) which runs or flows under.

Subterfuge (*subterfugium*) a private escape, a shift, a crafty evasion; a corner or hole to slip into, or sink out at.

Subterrany } (*subter-*
Subterraneous } *ranens*)
that is under the ground.

Subterranyty (*subterranytas*) the being under ground. *Br.*

Subventaneous (*subventaneus*) perraining to the wind, windy; Also under the wind. *Br.*

Suburbtan (from *suburbia*) belonging to the Suburbs or out streets, and parishes of a Town or City.

Subvulturian (*subvulturinus*) resembling or like a vulture; that lyes by ravine, as those birds do.

Succ (*succus*) juyce or moisture that a healthful body recieves of meat; also generally all manner of juyce, sirrup or broth; vigor or strength.

Succedaneous (*succedaneus*) that succeeds or comes in place of another.

Succentor (Lat.) he that fingereth the Base. See *Incentor*. Our phrase, an old *Sincantor*, is either a corruption from this word, or if it be written with a C, then tis from the Fr. *Cinquante*, which signifies fifty; and so may be taken for one that is fifty years of age or above.

Succenturiate (*succenturio*) to fill up the number of the Band, for them that are dead or absent; to recruit. *Le Strange*:

Succiduous (*succiduus*) low, ready to fall, faltering.

Succinct (*succinctus*) environed, fenced about; girt, compassed; also brief, short.

Succineous (*succineus*) of or belonging to Amber.

Succisite (*succisus*) cut off, or spared from the principal, spared or separated from other affairs, done at times.

Succubus (Lat.) a Devill that sometimes, in the shape of a woman, lies with men. See *Incubus*.

Succulent (*succulentus*) sappy, moist, full of juyce, well-like or in good plighr.

Succulency, juycefulness, moisture. *Bac.*

Succussion (*succussatio*) a hard shaking or jolting, a violent jogging, the trotting of an horse. *Dr: Br.*

Succussion. *Idem.*

Suction (*suctio* or *succus*) a sucking. *Bac.*

Sudation (*sudatio*) a

sweating; a taking of pains.

Sudatory (*sudatorium*) that belongs to sweating.

A **Sudatory** (*sudatorium*) a Stew, a Hot-house, a place to sweat in. *Sands.*

Sudorous (from *sudor*, or *is*) sweaty, or full of sweat. *Br.*

Sudorifick (*sudorificus*) that causeth sweat. *Bac.*

Suffarcinate (*suffarcino*) to truss or stuff up, to load or burthen.

Suffarraneous (*suffaraneus*) that carrys meal or flower to any place to sell.

Suffation (from *sufficio*) a substitution or putting in place of another.

Suffition (*suffitio*) a perfume, a fumigation, any thing that, being laid or cast upon hot coals, makes a sweet smel.

Sufflamine (*sufflamino*) to skatch, scotch, or triga wheel, lest it go forward or backward too fast.

Sufflation (*sufflatio*) a blowing or puffing up.

Suffocate (*suffoco*, & *sancibus*) to stop the breath, to strangle, to stifle, to choak, to kill.

Suffossion (*suffossio*) a digging under, an undermin- ing.

Suffragan (*suffraganeus*) a Bishops Vicegerent, one that exerciseth the Function of a Bishop, but hath not the Title. For the Etimology, *Suffraganei dicun- tur*,

jur, quia eorum suffragiis causa Ecclesiastica iudicantur. Joach. Stephannus de Jurisdic. lib. 4. cap. 16. numb. 14. See the Statute 26 Hen. 8. cap. 14. which inables every Diocesan at his pleasure to elect two sufficient men, &c.

Suffragation (*suffragatio*) a declaration of consent or favor, a giving ones voyce in election.

Suffrage (*suffragium*) a good word, or favorable voyce in ones behalf, as at the time of chusing Mayors, Burgesses or the like; a speaking in ones favor.

Suffrages, in ancient Rome were the voyces of the people given by Centuries, Curia or Tribes, which went affirmatively under this form *Uti rogas*, i. be it according to your Bill: And negatively thus, *Antiquo*, i. I deny or reject it.

Suffraginous (*suffraginosus*) that is diseased in the houghes or pasterns, that hath the Scratches or Spaven.

Suffricate (*suffrico*) to rub off.

Suffumigate (*suffumigo*) to make a fume or smoak underneath. The smoak which is from under a stool, received into the body for the diseases of the Guts, Fundament or Matrix, is called *Suffumigation*. Gal.

Suffusion (*suffusio*) a spreading abroad, a pouring upon.

Suggestion (*suggestio*)^a putting into ones mind,² prompting

Sugillation (*sugillatio*) the being black and blew with beating, the blood-shot of an eye; also reproach, slander.

Suhit. See *Gazul*.

Suicide (from *sui*) the slaying or murdering of himself; self-murder.

Suist (from *sui*) one that loves himself, a selfish man.

Sulcate (*sulco*) to cast up in Furrowes, to Till or Plow.

Sulphureous (*sulphureus*) of or belonging to, mixed with, or of the colour of Sulphur or Brimston.

Sultan, in the Persian language, properly signifies an Earl. But *Sultan* or *Soldan* among the Turks, Persians, and Arabians is commonly taken for a King, Prince or Sovereign. Also a Turkish Coyne of Gold worth about Six shillings, Six pence sterling.

Sultanni } a Turkish
or } coin of gold
Sultana } worth a-
bout Seven shilling six pence
or Seven shillings ten pence
sterling; It is so called be-
cause coyned at *Constantinople*
where the *Sultan* lives.

Sumack, **Sumake**, or
Sumaque, a kind of heerb
or shrub of a stinking
P p 3 *swal*.

smell, of black Berries, that Curriers dress their leather with.

Sumage, seems to be Toll for carriage on horse-back. *Crompt. Jurisdic. fol. 191.* for where the Charter of the Forest, cap. 14. hath these words, for a horse that beareth loads, every half year a half penny, the book called *Pupilla oculi*, useth these words, *pro uno equo portante Summagium per dimidium anni obulum.* It is otherwise called a *Seam*; and a *Seam*, in the Western parts is a horse load, which word *Seam* and *Sumage* may well come of the Fr. *Somme*, i. *Sarcina*, and *Sommièr*, *equus sarcinarius*, a Sumpter horse. Cow.

Summary (*summarium*) a brief gathering together, an abridgement containing the whole effect of a matter in few words, an Epitome.

Summit or **Summitiey** (*summitas*) height or highness, the top; the either end of a thing beneath or above.

Summist or **Summist** one that writes sums or briefs upon any subject; an Abridger. *Peripat. Instit.*

Sumpter horse (from *sumptus*) a horse that carries the necessities and expences for a journey.

Sund or **Sond**, the same with *Fretum*, a Streight of water, the word is High Dutch, borrowed from the ancient

Saxon **Sund**, as *Kilian* hath noted.

Sumptif (*sumptifacio*) to make great expences or cost.

Sunamite (Hebr.) *dormiens*, one sleeping, A worthy good woman of *Suna* that often entertained *Eliseus* the Prophet, by whose prayers she had a Son, when by course of nature she was past hopes of any, and afterwards had the same son raised from death to life by the same *Eliseus* 4 Kings.

Sunday was dedicated to the Idol of the Sun, by the old Pagan Saxons, and therefore called the Sun's day, or day of the Sun; now *dies Dominicus*, or our Lords day.

Superable (*superabilis*) that may be pressed or overcome.

Superannate } (from the
Superannuate } *Ital. superannato*) to out-wear with years, to out-live, or exceed in years, to grow old, or out of date, to live longer. *Bac.*

Superate (*supero*) to overcome, to exceed, to excel.

Superbifical (*superbificus*) that doth a thing proudly, that makes proud.

Superbiloquence (*superbiloquentia*) arrogant speaking, proud, and haughty words.

Supercilious (*superciliosus*) pertaining to the eyebrows, sower in countenance; also proud, squeamish.

Superchery (Fr.) foul play, an injury, wrong, affront, assault,

assault on a sudden, or upon great advantage. The Earl of Monmouth in his Translation of *L' Home Criminelle*.

Supereminence (*supereminentia*) a Prerogative, authority or excellency above others.

Supererogation (*supererogatio*) laying out more then one hath received, or the doing more then a man is of necessity bound to do, a giving over-plus. In Divinity, works of Supererogation are taken to be such, as are done upon a pious account; to which works a man is not bound in particular by any positive precept of Gods Law.

Superfetation (*superfætatio*) the conceiving another, after the first young is conceived, a second conceiving, or the breeding of young upon young. Br.

Superficiary (*superficiarius*) he that hath built an house upon another mans ground, and therefore pays Quit-rent; belonging to the outside of a thing.

Superficies (*Lat.*) the overmost part of any thing; the outside, the surface.

Superficialize (from *superficies*) to do any thing on the outside, or not thoroughly.

Superfluity (*superfluitas*) overplus, excess, more then needs. Dr. Br. useth *Superfluitance* in this sence.

Superjection (*superjectio*) a laying or casting upon.

Superinduce (*superinduco*) to lay upon, to cover, to draw over. Lo. Bac.

Superior (*Lat.*) one that is higher, above, or over others.

Superlative (*superlativus*) highest in degree, preferred.

Supermeate (*supermeo*) to go or slip over, to run, or flow over.

Supernal (*supernus*) that which comes from above, high.

Supernation (*supernatio*) a swimming upon, over, or aloft. Br.

Supersaliency (from *super* and *salio*) a leaping or jumping upon. Br.

Supersedeas (from *super* and *sedeo*, i. to omit, to leave off or cease) is a Writ which lies in divers cases, as appears by the Table of the Register Original, and the Judicial also and by Fitz. nat. br. fol. 236 and many other places noted in the Index of his book, verbo *Supersedeas*. But it signifies in them all a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that, which in appearance of Law, were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon this Writ is granted; for example, a man regularly is to have Surety of Peace against him, of whom he will swear he is afraid, and the Justice required hereun-

to cannot deny him; yet if the party be formerly bound to the Peace, either in *Chancery*, or elsewhere, this *Writ* lieth to stay the Justice from doing that, which otherwise he might not deny. *Cow.*

This word is also used in our common discourse to like purpose, as when one is commanded or requested by writing or word of mouth, to surcease the doing that which he had former order, or ought to have done; we say the former order or command is *superfeded*.

Superfession (*superfessio*) a surceasing, a leaving off, or giving over.

Superstition (*superstitio*, from *super* and *sto*) an excess of Ceremonious worship, vain Religion or Devotion; the worship of Demons; an honoring of that which should not be honored, a vain reverence or fear towards that thing wherein is no efficacy or force, but onely by illusion, spiced conscience in vain things. *Tho.*

St. Thomas Aquinas mentions four kinds of Superstition. 2da. 2de. qu 92. Art. 1. and Art. 2. in Corp.

Superbacaneous or *Superbacious* (*supervacaneus vel supervacuus*) needless, vain, superfluous, not necessary, unprofitable; also that which is set aside above ordinary use, against some occasion to be used.

Superbene (*supervenio*) to come unlooked for, to come upon or after another thing; to leap upon, as the Male doth the Female.

Supervive (*supervivo*) to recover from peril of death, or when a man seems to be dead; to out-live, or live longer then an other thing.

Supine (*supinus*), upright, upward, the belly upward; also negligent and careless.

Supinity (*supinitas*) a bending backward, a lying with the belly upward, negligence, idleness.

Suppedaneous (*suppedaneus*) belonging to a foot-stool, or any thing that is set under the feet.

Suppeditate (*suppedito*) signifies properly to relieve the skirmishers with loormen, to supply or second with foot forces. Metaphorically, to give or minister sufficiently, to supply or furnish what is wanting; also to subdue or overcome.

Suppellectitious (*suppellecticius*) that pertains to household-stuff.

Suppilation (*suppilatio*) a stealing or pilfering.

Supplant (*supplanto, a planta pedis*) to put under the foot, to trip with the foot; also to overthrow, to deceive.

Supplant (*supplanto, a sub & planto*) to plant underneath, to under-plant and set up a thing bending to the ground.

Supplement (*suppletmen- tum*) that supplies or makes up what is wanting in quantity or number, a supply; a filling up the number and places of.

Suppliant (*Fr.*) he that intreats humbly, or makes supplication, an humble suiter; also used adjectively.

Supplicate (*supplico*) to beseech or intreat humbly, to make humble request.

Supplice (*supplicium*) punishment, correction, pain, torment; it is also used for Prayer or Supplication, and sometimes for Sacrifice. *Mr. Montagu.*

Supplosion (*supplossio*) a stamping or noise with the feet.

Supposititious. See *Subdititious*.

Suppository (*suppositorium*) any thing put up into the Fundament, to make the body soluble; it is commonly made of Honey boiled, till it grow thick, and so made into an apt form for that purpose, whereto sometime is added the Yolk of an Egg, or Salt, when we would have it work the effect more speedily. It may also be used adjectively, for put, or set under.

Supposed (*suppositus*) put or set under, put in place of another, suborned, under-set.

Suppuration (*suppuratio*) a mattering, a gathering of a Bile or Impostume into a

Military-head, a resolving into Matter. *Suppurare* (*frays Min.*) is *sub pelle pus agere*: *Quia tunc efficiendum est, ut materies apostematæ in pus convertatur.*

Suppuration (*suppuratio*) a pruyning or cutting Trees; a cowning or reckoning.

Supremity (*supremitas*) the estate of men after death.

Supannation (*Fr.*) growing old, stale or above years date, a Commission or Command not executed within the year and day. *Cotgr.*

Surbating (*Fr. Surbature*) a beating under, as when the Soles of the Feet, after a great journey on foot, are much beaten and sore.

Surcle (*surculus*) a yong Set or Slip, a yong Graff, a Scense, a Shoot, a yong Branch or Twig.

Surcharge (*Fr.*) a new charge, a charge upon a charge, load upon load, or burthen upon burthen. *Surcharge* of the Forest is the commoning with more Beasts in the Forest, then one hath right to.

Surcoat (*Fr. Surcot*) an upper Garment worn over another; a Coat of Arms to wear over Armor.

Surcrew (*Fr. surcroist*) a Surplusage, over-measure, vantage, amends; also an overgrowing.

Sur-

Surculate (*surculo*) to cut off shoots or sprigs from trees; to prime trees.

Surculous (*surculosus*) full of shoots or sprigs.

Surd (*surdus*) deaf; also he that speaks not: insensible.

Surdity (*surditas*) deafness.

Surge (from *surgo*) a wave.

Surplusage (*Fr. Surplus*) signifies in our Common Law superfluity or addition more than needs, which sometimes is a cause that the Writ abateth. *Brook tit. Nugation and Superfluity fol. 100. Plowden, casu Dice and Maningham. f. 93. b.* It is also sometimes applied to matter of account, and signifies a greater disbursement than the charge of the Accountant amounts to. *Cow.*

Surprizal (*Fr. surprinse*) a sudden taking, an assaulting or coming upon a man before he is aware; a taking tardy, or finding in the manner.

Surrejoinder, is a second defence of the Plaintiffs action, opposite to the Defendants Rejoinder; And therefore *Hotoman* calls it *Triplicationem, quæ est secunda actoris defensio, contra rei duplicationem opposita*; Nor doth *Hotoman* onely call this *Triplicationem*, but the Emperor himself, de *Replicationibus lib. 4. Institut. Titulo 14.*

Surrender (*sursum reddito*) is an instrument, testify-

ing with apt words, that the particular Tennant of Lands or Tenements for life or years, doth sufficiently consent and agree, that he who hath the next or immediate Remainder or Reversion thereof shall also have the particular estate of the same in possession, and that he yeelds and gives up the same unto him; For every Surrender ought forthwith to give a possession of the things surrendered, *West part. 1. lib. 2. sect. 503.* where you may read divers presidents. But there may be a Surrender without writing; And therefore there is said to be a Surrender in Deed and a Surrender in Law; Surrender in Deed is that, which is really and sensibly performed; Surrender in Law is in intendment of Law, by way of consequent and not actual. *Perkins, Surrender fol. 606. and Seq.* As if a man have a Lease of a Farm, and during the term he accept of a new Lease, this Act is in Law a Surrender of the former. *Coke vol. 6. fol. 11. b.*

Surreptitious (*surreptitius*) stolen, or done by stealth, falsely come by, that no man knows of.

Surrogate (*surrogo*) to put in place of another, to make a Deputy, to appoint or put in ones room, to substitute or subrogate.

A Surrogate is one substituted to supply the room of

of another, most commonly, of a Bishop.

Surbiboz (from the Fr. *survivre*) one that survives, over-lives or out-lives another. In our Common Law it is taken for the longer liver of Two Joyntenants, or of any Two joyned in the right of any thing.

Susan (Hebr.) Lilly or Rose.

Suzan in the Persian tongue, signifies a Needle. *Herb. Tr.*

Susception (*susceptio*) an enterprize, a taking a thing in hand, an undertaking.

Suscitation (*suscitatio*) an often stirring up, a taking one out of his sleep, a raising up; a quickening.

Suspend (*suspendo*) to hang up or upon; Also to delay, to defer; to stay or pause; to keep one in suspense and doubt.

Suspension (*suspensio*) a hanging up; also doubt, uncertainty of mind. It is used for a temporal stop of a mans right, and differs from *Extinguishment* in this, that a right of estate suspended, reviveth again, but extinguished, dyes for ever. *Brooke tit. extinguishment*, and *Suspension. fol. 314.* *Suspension* is also sometimes used in our Common, as it is in the Canon Law, *pro minori Excommunicatione.* As

Anno 24. Hen. 8. Cap. 12.

Suspensories (from *suspensio*, or from the Fr. *suspensaires*) certain cords or strings (hanging from the Bed-head) for a sick man to take hold of, and bear himself up with, when he would remove or alter his lying. *Cot.*

Suspiral (Fr. *Souspiral*) a passage for air or breath to come in and go out at; a bent or breathing hole; hence the Tunnel of a Chimney, the Window of a Sellar, the Mouth of a Cave or Den. In the Statute of 35 *Hen. 8. Cap. 10.* it seems to be taken for a Spring of water, passing under the ground, towards a Conduit or Cestern.

Suspiration (*suspiratio*) a sighing, an earnest desiring, a sighing after or for one.

Susurrate (*susurro*) to whisper, to mutter, to carry tales.

Sutler (perhaps from *Sutlet* the Fr. *Suivre*, to follow) one that follows an Army and sells meat or other provision in it.

Sutoe (Lat.) a Shoemaker, a sewer.

Sutorious (*sutorius*) of or belonging to a Shoemaker, or Sewer.

Suture (*sutura*) a seam, a fastning or joyning together, the line under the yard of a man; also a joyning together

gether of Bones in the Head, much like a thing drawn together with long stitches, &c. *Tho.*

Swainmote or **Srainmote** (from the Saxon **Swain**, i. a Free-holder, and **Mot** or **Gemot** *conventus*) is a Court of Free-holders within the Forest, kept by the Charter of the Forest thrice in the year. *An. 3 H 8. cap. 18. See Cromptons Jurisd. fol. 180. And Manwood, part 1. pa. 144. And Lamberts Explication of Saxon words, Verbo, Conventus.*

Swallows Tail In building, or Carpenters work, it signifies a fastning two peeces of Timber so strongly together, that they cannot fall asunder, and is so called from the resemblance it hath with a *Swallows Tail*, being forked.

Swarthp (from the Belg. **Stwart** or **Stwert**, i. black) blackish, of a dark rawny; Sun-burnt.

Stwart or **Stwert Ruyter** (Belg.) a black Horse-man with black Arms. *Hexham.*

Swepe or **Sweep** (*telo*) was an instrument of war; like that which Brewers use with cross beams to draw water, *Tho. Est genus machina (ut ait Festus) quo hauritur aqua, in alteram partem prae-gravante pondere.*

Swepe, in some parts of England, is taken for the crop of hay that is got in a meadow.

Still-pough. See *Dilling.*

Swithin (Sax.) from the old English **Switheahn**, that is, very high, as *Celsus* or *Exuperius* with the Romans. This name hath been taken up in honor of St. **Swithin**, the holy Bishop of Winchester, about the year 860, and called the weeping St. **Swithin**, for that about his Feast *Præsepe* and *Aselli*, rainy Constellations, arise cosmically, and commonly cause rain. *Cam.*

Sybarites (*Sybaritæ*) people of *Sybaris*, in sensual delights passing all other; hence

Sybaritical (*sybariticus*) dainty, wanton, costly, sumptuous.

Sybil (*sybilla*) a name of all women that had the Spirit of Prophecy; there were ten famous, the first was called *Perfica*, 2 *Lybica*, 3 *Delphica*, 4 *Cumea*, 5 *Erythraea*, 6 *Samia*, 7 *Cumana*, 8 *Hellespontica*, 9 *Phrygia*, 10 *Tiburtina*. They all Prophecied of the Incarnation of Christ. But the certain number of them is not agreed on among Authors, some making more, others fewer; whereof read *Vulgar Errors*, pag. 150.

Sybillantiss, Christians so called by the Pagans in the Primitive times, because they believed and esteemed the Prophecies of the *Sybils*, touching Christ.

Sybil-

Sybilline (*Sybillinus*) belonging to a Sybil or Prophe-
tess.

Sycomantry, Divination
by Fig, or Sycomore Leaves.

Sycamore (*Sycomorus*) a
Tree like a Fig-tree, having
great branches, and large
leaves like a Mulberry; it
bears fruit three or four times
in a year, much like a wilde
Fig, but without any Seeds
within. The fruit grows up
on the very body of the Tree
and the great main boughs,
and will never be ripe, except
it be scraped with an iron
tool. It is found plentifully
in *Caria*, *Egypt*, and the Isle
of *Rhodes*, especially in such
places where Wheat will not
grow.

Sycophant (*sycophanta*) a
tale-bearer, a false accuser, a
Deceiver, Parasite, Smell-
feast.

Sycophantize (*sycophan-
tisso*) to play the Sycophant,
to slander or accuse falsely, to
deal deceitfully.

Syderation (*syderatio*)
blasting of Trees with great
heat and drouth, tree-plague;
also a sudden taking or be-
numming of a Limb.

Syderosus (*syderosus*)
Planet stricken; also full of
Stars.

Syllabical (*syllabicus*) per-
taining to or consisting of
syllables.

Syllabize, to divide by
syllables, or to make a Table.
or Index to a Book;

Syllabary (from *syllaba*) a
Book treating of syllables, or
teaching the use or knowledg
of syllables; also as *Sylla-
bus*.

Syllabus (Lat.) a Table
or Index in a Book, to shew
places or matter by Letters or
Figures; also an Argument
subtilly reproving.

Syllogism (*syllogismus*) a
most perfect kinde of Argu-
ment, which gathers a neces-
sary conclusion out of two
premisses; as thus,

1. Every vice is odious.
2. Drunkenness is a vice.
3. Ergo, Drunkenness is
odious.

The first part of a *Syllogism*
is called the *Proposition* or *Ma-
jor*; the second, the *Assumpti-
on* or *Minor*; and the third,
the *Conclusion*.

Syllogistical (*syllogisticus*)
of or pertaining to a Syllo-
gism.

Syllogize (*syllogizo*) to
reason or argue by Syllo-
gisms.

Sylvanus, the God of
the Woods.

Sylvatical (*sylvaticus*)
of or belonging to the
Wood.

Sylvestrick } (*sylvestris*)
Sylvestrious }
of Wood or Forest, full of
Trees or Wood, woody.

Sylvestrious (*sylvestris*)
that beareth wood;

Symbol (*symbola*) a to-
ken, badge, or sign to know
one by, a secret and mystical

note; a short and intricate riddle or sentence; also an uniform consent or concurrence of divers opinions; also the sum of our belief, the Creed.

Many frauds you shall read in *Plautus*, plotted and acted by counterfeiting, and the conveyance of those Symbols or tokens, wherein there was ever some image or other. So the Symbol of *Amphytrion* in that Tragicomedy was *Sol cum quadrigis*, the Sun in his Chariot drawn with four horses. *Pyrgopolinices* the bragging Soldier, had his own lovely self with great decorum drawn in his Signet for a Symbol. *El. Ar.*

To **Symbolize** (from *Sym-bola*) to Sympathize, to concur in opinion, jump in Councils, agree in humors or minners with; also to joyn purses, or pay rateably towards any charge, to club.

Fire and Air are called *Symbolizing Elements*, so are Earth and Water, because they share and participate of each others quality.

Symbolical (*symbolicus*) of or pertaining to a Symbol, or token.

Symbolical Philosophy, is that kinde of Learning and Wisdom, which, knowing the causes and proprieties of things natural and supernatural, teach us how to make or expound those mystical and artificial bodies called Sym-

boles, of what kinde soever.

Symbolography (*Gr.*) a description of *Symboles*, a writing or expression of things by signs and tokens; also the art or description of Instruments or Presidents.

Symmachy (*symmachia*) aid in war, league among men of divers Countries to joyn in war against one.

Symmetry (*symmetria*) due proportion of each thing to other, in respect of the whole. The convenience that runs between the parts, and the whole.

Symmetrist } (from
or

Symmetrian } *Symmetri-*
a) one that considers the due proportion of a thing, and how well the parts agree with the whole; one skilled in proportions. *Sir H. W.*

Symnist (*symnista*) one of the Privy Council, a Secretary; a fellow or colleague in a (sacred) profession.

Sympathetical (*sympatheticus*) agreeing well together, in nature, disposition, or passions.

Sympathy (*sympathia*) natural consent or combination, mutual passion, affection or disposition; fellow-feeling, symbolizing; as water, in coldness, participates or sympathizes with the Earth; in moistness with the Air. Resemblance of quality, concordance of natures & things.

S. m.

Sympathize (*sympathizo*) to have a fellow-feeling of, to jump with in passion, consent with in affection, agree with in disposition.

Symphony (*symphonia*) consent in tune or time; a tuneable singing without jarring, harmony.

Symphoniacal (*symphoniacus*) of or belonging to consent and harmony.

Symphonist (*symphonista*) a Chorister, one that sings with true tune and time.

Symphonist (*symposiastes*) the master or over-seeer of a Feast, a Feast-maker.

Symposiaques, Books treating of Feasts and Banquets, such are those of Plutarch, so called.

Symptome (*symptoma*) an effect, accident, or passion following a disease, or sensible grief joyned with it; as head-ache with an Ague; a pricking in the side with a Plurisie; generally whatever happens in a living Creature against or besides nature, as sickness and the inward causes and accidents thereof.

Symptomatical (from *symptoma, atis*) of or pertaining to a Symptom.

Synagogue (*synagoga*) an Assembly; or Congregation (commonly understood) of the Jews, or the place where they meet to pray, and be instructed.

Synagogical (*synagogicus*) pertaining to a Synagogue.

Synaxis (Gr.) the holy Communion, the Eucharist.

Synecategorematical, a term in Logick, signifying what hath no Predicamental or self-signification, but being added to another, qualifies that differently from what it was. As on the contrary Catecorematical imports what has a predicamental or self-signification.

Syncope } (*syncope*) to
Syncope } cut away, to contract.

Syncretism (*syncretisma*) a liquid Medicine, a thin and spreading ointment.

Synchrontical (*eiusdem temporis*) contemporary. Charl.

Synchrontism (from the Gr. *syn, i. cum; & χρόνος, tempus*) the being or hapning of two things at one, and the same time, contemporaniamism, co-existence. Sir W. Ra.

Syncretism (Gr.) the joyning or agreement of two enemies against a third person. Cor.

Syndic (*syndicus*) a censor or controller of manners; an Advocate, Agent, or Attorney for a Commonwealth, or for the Commonalty of a City or Country, one that hath the charge or Commission to deal in affairs of the Commonwealth with a Forrein Prince. The Government of Geneva is by a Common Council, consisting of two hundred, the four chief whereof are called Syndiques. Heil.

Ther.

There are also *Syndicks* at Naples, Dantzick, & other places.

Syndicable (from *syndic*) subject unto examination, censure, or controlment. *Cor.*

Syndicat, the office or degree of a *Syndick*.

Syndrome (Gr. *συνδρομή*) a running together, or a running of many to the same place; a concourse. *Dr. Br. and Charl.*

Synecdochical, pertaining to the figure *Synecdoche*, that is, when a part is understood by the whole, or the whole by a part. *Bishop Derry.*

Synedrion. See *Sanhedrim*.

Syngraph (*syngrapha*) a Writing or Deed, made or signed with the hand of him that makes a bargain; an Obligation or Bond between two or more; a Specialty of ones own hand. *The.*

Synetize (from *syneresis*) to contract two into one; as when we contract two Vowels into a diphthong. 4 Ages.

Synod (*synodus*) a meeting or Assembly of Ecclesiastical persons, for the cause of Religion. Of this there are four kinds: As first, a *General Oecumenical* or *Universal Synod* or *Council*, and that is, where Bishops, &c. of all Nations meet. Secondly, *National Synod*, wher those of one only Nation meet. Thirdly, *Provincial Synod*, where Ecclesiastical persons of one onely Province meet. Fourthly, *Diocesan Synod*, where those of but one Diocess meet.

Synodal } (*Synodicus*)
Synodical } pertaining to a *Synod*, or Assembly of Divines.

Synonima's (*synonima*) words of one and the same signification, which is to be understood both of Appellatives and proper names; as *Ensis, mucro, gladius*, all Latin for a Sword; and *Publius, Cornelius, Scipio, Africanus*, all one mans name. So, *stout, hardly, valiant, doubtly, contagious, aduenturous*, all comprehended under the Latin word (*fortis*.)

Synonimize, to vary the word, but keep the same signification, to use *Synonima's*, to make two words bear one sence.

Synonymous } pertaining
Synonymal } to words of the same signification.

Synoper (*Synopsis*) Red Lead. See *Cinnaber*.

Synople (*Fr.*) Green in Blazon.

Synopsy (*synopsis*) an Inventory, a short view, or brief recital of any thing.

Syntagma (*syntagma*) a Treatise, Ordinance, or Constitution.

Syntax (*syntaxis*) the order or composition of Speech, or of construction; a volume gathered of divers works; also a tribute, or sum of money to be distributed to many.

Syntectical (*syntecticus*) that wounds often, that is weak or brought low.

Syn-

Synteresis [*synteresis*] the pure part of conscience; or a natural quality ingrafted in the soul; which inwardly informes a man, whether he do well or ill.

Syntheme [*synthema*] a token given to souldiers, when they be ready to fight, a watch-word; Also a riddle or intricate sentence.

Synthetical pertaining to the figure *Synthesis*, which is when a noun collective singular is joyn'd with a verb plural.

Syntomy [*syntomia*] a cutting away, brevity, or concisenesse.

Sypren. See *Siren*.

Syrtes (*omnibus linguis*) a sandy place in the outmost parts of *Affrica*, where the sands so move with the waves, that that which was now deep sea is streight-way full of quick sands; And is usually taken for any quick sand or shelf in the water.

Systatique [*Gr. συστατικος*] that hath the force or power of compacting, building, or putting together, *Bac.*

Sysigie [*sysigia*] a conjunction, a coupling. The conjunction of the Moone with the Sunne; the new moone.

Systeme [*systema*] the compasie of a song, or (by a metaphor) of any other thing.

Systole [*Gr.*] the motion or lifting up of the heart or Arteries; Also the shortning of a long vowel.

T

Tabaco. See tobacco.

Tabefy [*tabefacio*] to corrupt, consume or melt.

Tabellary [*tabellarius*] a carrier of letters; an auditor, a scrivener.

Tabellarious [*tabellarius, a, um*] belonging to carriers or auditors.

Tabellion [*tabellio*] a Notary publick, or Scrivener, allowed by authority to ingrosse and register private contracts and obligations. His office in some countrys did formerly differ from that of a *Notarie*, but now they are grown or made one. See *Notarie*.

Taberd or **Tabard** [*Sax.*] a jacket, jerkin, mandilion, or sleevelsse coat; a *chymere*, *Verstegan* says it was anciently a short gown that reached no further then the midleg; *Stow* in his *Surveigh* p. 456. sayes, 'twas a jacket or sleevelss coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar winged at the shoulders. It is now the name onely of an Heralds coat, and is called their coat of armes in service. It is also the signe of an ancient Inne in *Southwark*.

Tabernacle [*tabernaculum*] a Pavillion or tent for war; a little shop, shed, or booth, made of bords or boughs. The Tabernacle of God you may read described, *Exod.* 26. It was made like a tent to remove too and fro as occasion required, it had in it one room

Q q

cal-

called *Sanctum Sanctorum*, wherein the high Priest entered but once a year, and another room, caled the *holy place*, &c. *Heb.* 9.2,3,4. There was of old among the Israelites, a feast commanded by God, called the *feast of Tabernacles*, which began on the 15. day of the 7. moneth, and continued 7. dayes, during which time the *Israelites* lived abroad in *Tabernacles*, in remembrance that their Fathers a long time so lived, after God had delivered them out of the land of *Egypt*. Now the *feast of Tabernacles* drew near, *Lev.* 23.34

Tabernartious [*tabernarius*] belonging to Shops or Taverns.

Tabid [*tabidus*] corrupted, consuming, pining away, wasting.

Tabifical [*tabificus*] that brings into consumption, pining or rotting away; contagious, corrupt, poysonous.

Tabitha [*Heb.*] Roe-buck; a womans name.

Laws of the 12. Tables (*leges 12. tabularum*) were certain *Grecian Laws* brought from *Athens* by the *d. cenfuri* unto *Rome*, and there written in 12. Tables of braffe; By which *Laws* Justice was ever after admitted to the *Roman* people. *Godwin* 122.

Table of *Apelles* was a picture drawn by *Apelles*, that famous painter, the moral whereof was on the one fide to represent the excellency of

abstinence, and sobriety in the life of man, and one the other, the deformity of drunkenness and gluttony, &c. you may read the story at length in the first part of the *Treasury of times*. fol. 609.

Tabouret [*Fr.*] a pincase; also a little low stool for a childe to sit on. In *France* the privilege of the *Tabouret* is of a stool for some particular Ladies to sit in the Queens presence.

Tabular [*tabularis*] whereof boards, plancks, or tables may be made long and large.

Tabulary [*tabularium*] a chest or place wherein Registers, or Evidences are kept in a City; the Chancery or Exchequer office.

Tabularious (*tabularius*) pertaining to writings or accounts; also belonging to tables, or good for them.

Tabulate (*tabulo*) to board a floore or other place, to make a thing of boards.

Taccs, armour for the thighs, so called, because they are tached or tacked on with straps of leather to the corset. *Min.*

Tactygraphy [*Gr.*] the art or description of swift writing.

Tacturnity (*taciturnitas*) silence, secrecy of tongue, keeping of Counsel.

Tacite [*tacitus*] that holds his peace, and is still; quiet, saying nothing, without noise.

Tac-

Tacticks (*tactici*) they whose office 'tis to set an army in array; Also books treating of that subject.

Taction (*taclio*) a touching.

Tagliacottian nose (an inhabitant of *Bruxiels* had his nose cut off in a cumbate, and a new one of another mans flesh set on in its stead, by *Taliacotius*, a famous Chirurgeon of *Bononia*.) a nose of wax. Dr. *Charl*.

Tagus a river in *Spain*, parting *Castile* from *Portugal*, where hath been found gravel like gold.

Taille (from the French *Taille*, i. a cut or cutting) signifieth in our common Law a kinde of inheritance in Fee, opposite to *Fee-simple*, when a man holds certain lands in *taille*, that is, to him, and to the heires of his body lawfully begotten. This *taille* is as it were cut from *Fee-simple* or free inheritance, because it is not in the tenants free power to dispose of those lands, being as it were *taille*, cut from him or divided by the first giver, and entailed or tyed on his issue, &c. *Taille* is either general or special, whereof you may read at large in *Littleton*, *Termes of the Law*, and other Law books.

Tailcs. Kentish men are said to have *tailes*, which thus took its origen; *St. Thomas* of

Canterbury being, in disfavor with *Hen. the second*, rode from the Court towards *Canterbury* upon a poor jade, and some common people, the more to vilifie him, cut off his horse tail, for which crime the successors of those people are said to have had *tails*, as a judgement from heaven for some generations, now long since ceased; And from hence the French do in derision call us in general *Caudate*.

Tallage, or **Tallage** (from the Fr. *taille*) a tax, task, tribute or imposition. Hence also *Taulagiers* in *Chaucer* for tax or toll-gatherers.

Taint, a kinde of red-coloured spider so called, and found in the Summer-time; It is so little of body that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a graine; this by Country people is accounted a deadly poison to cowes and horses: but *Doctor Brown* is not satisfied therein. See his *Valgar Errors*. p 177.

Talaries (*talavia*) shoes with wings, which *Mercury* wore, as Poets feigne.

Talassion (*talassio*) a song used to be sung at marriages. See *Thalassio*.

Talent (*talentum*) a value of money, whereof there were divers sorts; Among the Greeks there were two talents, the greater and the lesse; the greater valued about 233. l. sterl. the lesse about

about 175*l*. Among the Hebrews the greater Talent of the Sanctuary contained 400*l*. the lesser halt so much, *Exod.* 25. 39. It also signifies a faculty or ability; as we say, a man of good *talents*, i. of good parts or abilities.

Taley or tally, from the Fr. *taille* i. cut or slit; because a *taley* is a score made of a stick of wood slit in two pieces, to keep account between two parties; one part of it remaining in the custody of the one, and the other of the other, so that the one cannot score up any thing without the other.

Tallion, or *lex talionis*, a Law where each suffered what they had done to others, eye for eye, one bad turn for another.

Talismans (*Ar. b.*) images, or figures made under certain constellations. See *Gassavels curiosities*. p. 147 for their antiquity and use, see *Gamabes*.

Talismanical belonging to such Images.

Tallage. See *Tailage*.

Talmud or Thalmud (from the Hebr. תלמוד *talmid*. i. *disciplina*) a superstitious and blasphemous book of the Jewish Law, divided by their *Rabbins*, and of great authority among them.

Talmudical pertaining to the *Talmud* superstitions.

Talmudist a student or

professor of the superstitions contained in the *Talmud*.

Talpicide (*talpicida*) the taking or killing moles or voants.

Talwood *Anno* 34, and 35. *H.* 8. *ca.* 3. & *A.* 7. *Ed.* 6. *Ca.* 7. & 42. *Eliz.* *Ca.* 14. *Talshide*, *ibid m.* It is a long kinde of shide of wood, riven out of the tree, which thortned is made into billets. *Cor.*

Tamarinds (*tamarindi*) a fruit brought hither out of *India* like green damascens, the tree whereof is like a date tree, they are cold of operation, and therefore good against burning feavers, and all inward diseases proceeding of heat and cho'er.

Tamarisk (*tamarice*) a shrub, whereof there are two kinds, the greater, which beareth fruit like the lesser oak apples or gals, the lesse bearing gayish leaves without fruit; The decoction of which lesser *Tamarisk*, in wine and a litle vinegar being drunk, is of great verue against the hardnesse and stopping of the spleen or milt. *B. l.*

Tampoy a curious sort of drink in the *Moluccaes* and *Philippines* made of a kind of *Gilliflowers*. *Mr. How.* 2. vol. of *flowers*. 138.

Tampon or rampkin (Fr. *Tampon*) a bung or stopple. It is a small peece of wood, turned fit for the mouth of any peece of Ordnance, to

keep

keep out raine or sea-water.

Tanacles (from the Ital. *Tanaglie*) tongues or pincers for torture.

Tangible (*tangibilis*) which may be touched, touchable.

Tanistry, (*a thanis, viris apud Saxones honoratis*) a certain Law or custom in Ireland, which did not observe the hereditary right of succession among Princes and great persons, but he that had most power, was eldest of the house, and was most worthy of blood and name, did inherit. *Antiq. Hib. p. 38.*

Tantalize. Poets feigne *Tantalus* King of *Phrygia* to have been the son of *Jupiter* and the nymph *Plota*, and for that he received the gods to a banquet, and for his own son *Pelops*, and gave them him to eat, *Ceres* only did eat of the shoulder, the rest forbearing that meat, yet *Pelops* was restored to life and received an ivory shoulder for his own; and also for that *Tantalus* discovered the secrets of the gods to men; therefore is he said to be tormented in hell thus; He stands up to the chin in a pleasant river, and a tree of faire fruit hanging over him, and yet is he alwayes plagu'd with hunger and thirst, for when he either stoops down to drink, or reaches out his hand to take an

apple, they both so retire that he cannot touch the one or taste the other, therefore he may be called *Tantalus*, quasi *Tαλάντατον*, i. infelicitissimus. Hence to be *tantalized*, is to be in the condition of *Tantalus*, to be neer unto, or in some sight of some happinesse or wished thing, and yet not to be permitted to enjoy it.

Tapinage (Fr.) secrecy, a lurking, or lying close.

Tapissant (Fr.) lurking, lying, squatting, a terme of hunting, with us called shortly *Tapu*.

Tara-tantara, or *tarantara* (from the British *Taran*. i. thunder, or from *taro* and *taram*, i. to strike, and so may signifie as much as *percutiens*, *percutere*) it is a word of encouragement to battel which the trumpets do (as neere as they can) imitate.

Tarantarize (*tarantari-ze*) to sound a trumpet, to sing or sound *tarantara*.

Tarantula (Lar.) a most venomous spider, so called of *tarentum*, a neapolitan City, where they most abound; Some take it to be a flie, whose sting is deadly; yet curable by divers sounds of musick. See more of this in *Sands Travels*. fol. 249.

Tardigrade (*tardigradus*) that goeth slow, or hath a slow pace.

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Cardigrade (*cardigradus*) that goeth slow, or hath a slow pace.

Tardiloquent (*tardiloquus*) that speaks slowly, or draws his speech out at length.

Tardity (*tarditas*) slownesse, slacknesse, hindering or delaying.

Tar-pawling is a peece of canvass tar'd all over, to lay upon the deck of a ship, to keep the raine from soaking through.

Tarshish the Ocean or main Sea, *Psal.* 48.9. *Break the ships of Tarshish.* *Tarshish* was the name of the sonne of *Javan*, the sonne of *Japheth*, the sonne of *Noah*, *Gen.* 10.4. of whom *Tarsus* a City of *Cicilia* in *Syria*, had the name, *Acts* 21.34. from thence they went by shipping into far countreys; *Africa*, *Judea*, *Ophir*, &c. *1 Kings* 22.48. and 10.22. Hereupon that sea was called *Tarshish*, and generally the name is applied to every Ocean. *Wilson.*

Tarrasse (*Fr. Terrasse*) a bank or heap of earth; but most usually an open gallery or place to walk in, commonly above ground.

Tarter (*Fr. Tartre*) the Lees or dregs that stick to the sides of wine vessels, hard and dry like a crust; sound and so close compacted that you may beat it into powder; called also *Arga*.

Tartarine } (*tartareus*)
Tartarian }
of hell, hellish, terrible.

Tates, see *Taces*.

Tassel or *Tiercel* (*Fr. tiercelet*) the male of any kinde of hawk; so termed, because in bignes or strength of body, he is commonly a third part lesse then the female.

Taurean (*taureus*) } of
Taurine (*taurinus*) }
or belonging to a bull.

Tauricornous (*tauricornis*) horned like a Bull. *Br.*

Tauriferous (*taurifer*) which beareth or nourisheth Bulls or neat

Taurus the greatest hill in all *Asia*, which in holy writ is called *Mount Ararat*. Also one of the 12. Signes of the *Zodiack*.

Tautologie (*tautologia*) a repeating of one and the same thing in other words.

Tautological (*tautologicus*) that doth so repeat.

Technical (*technicus*) artificial, cunning, done like a workman.

Tectonick (*tectonicus*) of or belonging to a builder.

Tectorian (*tectorius*) of or belonging to covering, pargetting, washing or whitelyning.

Tedder, to tye a horse or beast with a rope, that he may graze within such a compasse, and no farther.

Tediferous (*tedifer*) that beareth a torch or taper.

Tegment (*tegmentum*) a covering, a garment or cloathing. *Br.*

Tetse. See *Tierse*.

Telarie (from *tela*) pertaining

tain to a web. Dr Brown speaks of *Telary* spiders, that is, such as weave cobwebs. *Vul. Er.*

Teleme. See *Talisman*.

Teliferous (*telifer*) which beareth darts, arrows or weapons.

Tellus the goddess of the earth.

Temerarious (*temerarius*) more hardy then needs, and wisdom requires, foolhardy, rash, indiscreet unadvised.

Temerity (*temeritas*) rashness, fool-hardiness, unadvisedness.

Tempe, a pleasant and most delightful place in *Thesaly*, held to be the muses garden; whence to all pleasant woods and fields is given that name.

Temperament (*temperamentum*) a moderation, mean or measure: a proportion of the four chief qualities of the body.

Temperamental, pertaining to temperament.

Temperance (*temperantia*) moderation, refraining of sensuality and unruly affections, soberness.

Temperance is a virtue, which rules the appetite, and bridles our sensual delights, and makes a man content to moderate himself in them according to reason. *Tour. Cat.*

Temperature (*temperatura*) moderation in mingling things together; good disposi-

tion, temperateness.

Tempestivity (*tempestivitas*) season or time convenient opportunity, fitness of time, seasonableness.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple (*Templarii*) certain religious Christian-souldiers dwelling about the Temple at *Hierusalem*, and therefore so called, whose office and Vow was to defend the Temple of *Hierusalem* and holy Sepulchre, and to entertain Christian strangers that came thither for devotion, to guard them in safety, when they went to visit the places of the holy land: Their habit was a white cloak or upper garment with a red crosse and a sword girt about them, as you may see in Mr. Dugdales *Antiquities of Warwickshire*. This order was instituted by Pope *Gelasius* about the year of our Lord 1117. or 1120. After it had flourished about two hundred years, it was suppressed by *Clement the fifth*.

These *Templars* first founded and built the *Temples* or *Templars Inne* in *Fleetstreet*, which without controverſie is the most ancient of all the *Innes* of Court, and though they were divided into three several Houses, that is the *Inner Temple*, the *Middle Temple*, and the *Outward Temple* (which last is now converted into *Essex house*) yet were they at first all but one house;

In

in which these Knights lived in great honour and opulency about one hundred yeares; For they had many Castles, Lordships and Seignories belonging to them and their order in many parts of *England*; and the Master of this Order was a Baron of this Nation; their Church, yet standing, was dedicated to the service of God by *Heraclius*, Patriarch of *Hierusalem*, Anno Dom. 1185. After the suppression of these Templars, their lands were (by a general Council held at *Vienna*) conferred on the other more ancient religious Knights of the Order of Saint *John* of *Hierusalem*, called also *Joannites*, and after Knights of *Rhodes*, and lastly of *Malta*, where they live at this day. And this canon of the Council was confirmed to the Knights of Saint *John* residing here in *England* by Act of Parliament made 17. *Edw* 2. In the reign of *Edw* the third (after several noble persons had in this interval been tenants and occupants of the *Temple-Innes*) certain of the Reverend ancient Professours of the Laws obtained a very large, or perpetual Lease of this Temple, or of two parts thereof, distinguished by the names of the *Middle and Inner Temple*, from the said *Joannites* (then residing in their goodly house called the Priory of Saint

*John*s of *Hierusalem*, neere *Smithfield*) to pay yearly ten pounds.

These Knights Templars bore for their Armes, A Shield Argent, charged with a crosse gules, and upon the Nombrel of it, a holy Lamb. And *Matth. Paris* saith, on their common seal was engraven a horse with two men riding on him. But the society of the Inner Temple have taken for their ensigne or devise, A Pegasus or flying horse, sable or gules, upon a Shield Or. Stew. Over the door of the Temple Church was this inscription in ancient characters, remaining legible till April 1656. when the cloister was new whited and this defaced. + Anno ab incarnatione domini MCLXXXV. dedicata hec Ecclesia in honorem beate Maria, à Domino *Eracio* Dei gratia Sancte resurrectionis Ecclesie Patriarcha, quarto Idus Februarii, qui eam unatim petentibus, de injuncta sibi penitentia, LX. dies indulxit.

Temporaneous (*temporaneus*) done suddenly, at a certaine time, pertaining to time; variable for the time.

Temporary (*temporarius*) in time, at the houre appointed, temporal, temporaneous.

Temporalities of Bishops, were such revenues as Bishops

shops had laid to their Sees by the Kings and other great personages, as they were Lords of the Parliament. See spiritualities of Bishops.

Temporize (from *tempus*, oris) to observe, agree with, or apply himself to the times; to seek to please the times, to live as the times go; Also to linger or protract the time.

A Temporizer. He that doth so, a time-server.

Temulency (*temulentia*) drunkenness.

Temulent

Temulentine

tus) drunken, cupthor.

Tenacies (*tenacia*) the stalks of apples *Lustra Lud.*

Tenacious (*tenax, acis*) that holds fast, long and steadfast, good and sure, clammy, glewish; also hard to be moved, stiff necked.

Tenacity (*tenacitas*) fast-keeping, sure holding, nigardlinesse, misery; also constancy, steadfastness.

Tend (*tendo*) to extend, to stretch out; to bend, to incline, to make towards, to draw on.

Tendons or **Tendines** (Lat. *tendones*) certain instruments of moving in the top of muscles, made of sinews and ligatures, and knitting them to the bones, they are harder then sinews, and not so hard as ligatures. *Thom.*

Tenderlings. The soft tops of a Deers hornes when they are in blood, any living things that are nesh and tender.

Tendrils (from the Fr. *tendron*, or *tendrillo*, or Lat. *tenendo*) little sprigs of vines or other plants, wherewith they take hold to grow or stay themselves up.

Tenebrión (*tenebrio*) one that will not be seen by day, a lurker, a night-thief; also a night-spirit, a hobgoblin.

Tenebres (Fr. *à tenebræ*) darkness, obscurity; Also the service or mattins used in the Roman Church on *wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Fryday* before *Easter*, and are cal'd *tenebræ*, (and thence *tenebræ*, *wednesday*, *thursday*, &c.) as being begun with many lights, and ending in darkness, representing the nightly time of our blessed Saviours apprehension in the garden *Gethsemani*; in which office are lighted at the first on a triangular candlestick fifteen candles, *vid.* as many as there are *Psalmes* and *Canticles* in the office, and at the end of every *Psalm* one of the fifteen lights is extinguished till they be all put out; so to shew the forsaken desolate state of our blessed Saviour in his passion, all the light or comfort of his friends leaving him, or being forced from him for a time, and he left alone *sub potestate tenebrarum*, under the power

er of darknesse.

Tenebrosity (*tenebrositas*) great darknesse or obscurity.

Tenebrous (*tenebrosus*) very close, dark or obscure.

Tenerity (*teneritas*) softness, tendernesse.

Tenne, a terme used by Heralds, signifying an orange or tawny colour.

Tenon, that part of a Post or rafter which is put into a mortise hole, to make it stand upright, or to bear it up.

Tenor (Lat.) a continual order, form, fashion, trade, state or race; Also the content or substance of a matter.

The *tenor* part in musick is that which is next above the base.

The order in consort-vocal musick is thus; 1. Base; 2. *Tenor*; 3. *Counter-tenor*; 4. *Mean* or *Contra-alto*. 5. *Treble* or *Alto*.

Tensile (*tensus*) stretched out, bent, strutting out. *Bac.*

Tent hath divers significations.

As first (from *tentorium*) it signifies a Pavillion or tent for War, commonly made of sackcloth or such like.

Secondly, *Tent* which Chirurgeons put into a wound, comes from (*tento*, to try) because it tries how wide or deep the wound is.

Thirdly, Jewellers call that *Tent* which they put under Table Diamonds when they

set them in work, and is made of mastick and turpentine.

Fourthly, *Tent* or *tint* wine, which is kinde of *Aligant*, though not so good as pure *Aligant*, and is a general name for all wines in Spain, except white from the Span. (*vino tinto*) i. a deep red-wine.

Fifthly, *Tent* (from *tentum*) amans privy member.

Tentative (from *tento*) the posing (for the passing) of graduates; a probation or examination of such as are to take degree, or that tries or examines.

Tenths (*decima*) is that yearly portion of tribute, which all Ecclesiastical livings yeeld to the King, A. 26. H. 8. ca. 3. The Levites paid them to their high Priests, Numb. ca. 8. Hieron. in *Ezekiel*. It signifies also a tax levied of the temporalty. *Holinshed*, H. 2. fol. III.

Tentorian (*tentorianus*) belonging to a tent or pavillion.

Tenuate (*tenuo*) to make small, thin or slender; to make leane or feeble.

Tenuous

(*tenuis*) slender,

Tenuous } der, thin, low, lean, poore, sparing, smal, of no estimation. *Lo. Bac.* and *Dr. Br.*

Tenuity (*tenuitas*) smallnesse, poverty, leannesse, thinnesse, finenesse.

Tenure (from *tenere*, to hold)

hold) is the manner where-
by tenements are holden of
their Lords. What may make
a tenure, and what not, See
Perkins reservations 70. and
in that Chapter you shall
finde the most of those tenures
recited, that are now usual in
England. And for the tenures
of Scotland, See *Cow.* in
Tenure.

Tepefie (*tepefacio*) to
make warme.

Tepid (*tepidus*) mean be-
tween cold and hot, luke-
warm; also cold and nothing
earnest in a matter.

Tepidity (*tepiditas*) luke-
warmnesse. *Tepor idem.*

Terebinthine (*terebinchi-
nus*) of or belonging to tur-
pentine, or the tree out of
which it issues.

Terebrate (*terebro*) to bore
or make a hole with a wimble
or awger, to pierce, to thirle,
Br.

Terebration (*terebratio*) a
boring or piercing. *Bac.*

Tergeminous (*tergeminus*)
threefold, triple; one of, or
the three borne at, the same
time. *Tbo.*

Tergiductor (*Lar.*) the
hinder man, or bringer up of
a file of souldiers.

Tergiment (*tergimentum*)
that which is put into the
scales to make weight.

Tergiversation (*tergiversa-
tio*) a flinching, withdrawing,
shifring, flinking, shrinking
back or dodging, a non-suite
in Law, a halting, a running a

way, yet fighting still. See *Ca-
lumniate.*

Terminals (*terminalia*)
feasts instituted to the honour
of the God *terminus*, and kept
in February at the eighth ca-
lends of March, because be-
tween *terminalia* and *refugi-
um*, the old dayes of the leap
year were put in.

Terminate (*termino*) to end,
to finish, to bound, to appoint
or assigne bounds or marches,
to limit.

Terminus, the God of
bounds who was wont to end
the strifes and controversies
of countrey people in divi-
ding their lands. See *Lactanti-
us* l. 1. c. 20.

Ternary } (*ternarius*)

Ternarious
of or belonging to three.

Termon (*ternio*) the num-
ber three.

Terra-sigillata (*Lar.*) an
earth brought from the Isle
Lemnos, it was used to be sent
from thence sealed, therefore
called *sigillata*, and said to be
good for curing wounds,
stopping fluxes, expelling poi-
sons, &c.

Terræ-filius (i. son of the
earth) the name of the foole
in the *Æt* & *Oxford.*

Terrene (*terrenus*) earthly,
that lives on the earth, or is
done on the earth.

Terrestrial. *Idem.*

Terestrify, to make earth-
ly or like earth. *Br.*

Terrar or **Terrer** (from
terra

terra) a particular or survey of a Mannor, or of ones whole estate of lands, containing the quantity of acres and boundaries thereof; sometimes used for a suit-roll, or catalogue of all the tenants and residents names within a Mannor, and what lands they hold.

Terre-tenant (*tenens terram*) is he, who hath the natural actual possession of the land, which we otherwise call the occupation, *Anno 39. Eliz. cap. 7.* For example, A Lord of a Mannor hath a Freeholder who lets out his free land to another to be occupied, this occupier is called the *Terre-tenant*. *Wet. part 2. Simbail. Fines Sect. 137. Crompt. Jurisd. fol. 197. Perkins Feofments. 231.*

Territerpant (*terrerepus*) that rebuketh terribly or bitterly.

Terrisonant (*terrisonus*) that sounds bitterly.

Territory (*territorium*) the country or continent of land lying within the bound of a City, Town or Lordship.

Terrulent (*terrulentus*) ear hy or earthly, made of earth.

Terse (*tersus*) cleane, pure, neat; As a *terse oration*, a neat or well-pen'd Oration.

Tertiate (*tertio*) to Till ground, or do any thing the third time.

Tertiary (*tertiarius*) of,

or belonging to the third, or the third sort, *tertia n.*

Tessera (*Lat.*) a thing in every part quare as a dye; also a watchword, or signal, a note, mark or token, &c.

Tesserarious (*tesserarius*) of, or belonging to a die, or to *tessera*.

Testaceous (*testaceus*) made of tile, brick, or baked earth; that hath a shell. *Testaceous animals*, are such as have shells, As all shel-fish, Inailes, &c.

Testament (*testamentum* *i. testatio mentis*, the witness of the minde, as the last Will and Testament is, of which there are two sorts, *viz.* nuncupatory, and in writing. The first is when a man being sick, and for fear lest death, want of memory or speech should come so suddenly upon him, that he should be prevented, if he staid the writing his Will, desireth his neighbours and friends to beare witness of his last Will, and then declares the same by words before them; which after his decease being proved by the witnesses, and put in writing by the Ordinary, stands in as good force (except for lands) as if it had in his life time been put in writing &c. Of this reade a *Treatise of Wills*, and the duty of Executors, compiled by Master *Wentworth* of *Linc. Inne*.

Testamentarious (*testamentarius*)

mentarius) of, or belonging to a Testament or last Will.

Testation (*testatio*) a witness bearing.

Testator (Lat.) he that makes a Will or Testament.

Testatrix (Lat.) she that makes a Will.

Testicular (*testicularis*) belonging to the stones of man or beast.

Tesson (Fr.) a piece of silver coin worth 18d. ster'.

Testification (*testificatio*) a proving by witness, a witness-bearing.

Testudineous (*testudineus*) belonging to, or bowing like the shell of a tortoise, vaulted. Also pertaining to that ancient war-engine called *Testudo*, or to the Target-fence; of both which, see *Godwins Anthologia*. pag. 180.

Tetanical (*tetanicus*) that hath the crick in the neck, or a kinde of cramp, which holds the neck so stiff, that it cannot bow.

Tetra [Gr.] foure, hence

Tetracord [*tetrachordum*] an instrument with foure strings.

Tetrade [Fr.] a quaternity or messe, the proportion or number of four.

Tetraglottical [Gr.] that hath, or consists of foure tongues or languages.

Tetragonal [*tetragonus*] that is foure square, as a *tetragon* or quadrangle.

Tetragrammaton [Gr.] that hath foure letters. The Hebrews so called the great Name of God *Jehovah* because in their language it was written with four letters.

Tetraptote [*tetraptotum*] declined in four cases.

Tetrarchy [*tetrarchia*] the government of the fourth part of a countrey.

Tetrastick [*tetrastichon*] a sentence or Epigram comprised in four verse.

Tetrasyllabical (*tetrasyllabicus*) that hath or contains four syllables.

Tetrical [*tetricus*] rude, rough, unpleasant, sower, crabby, hard to relish.

Tetricity [*tetricitas*] sourness or sadness of countenance.

Tetritude. Idem.

Tetronimal [*tetronimus*] that hath four names.

Teutonticks [*teutonici*] people of Germany, called *Almains*; Also an order of Knights so called.

Textile [*textilis*] that is weaved or wounden, embroidered. *Bac.*

Textorian [*textorius*] of, or belonging to a weaver, or to weaving.

Texture [*textura*] a weaving.

Thalassarch [*thalassarcha*] an Admiral or chief Officer at sea.

Thalassical [*thalassicus*] of a blew colour like the sea-waves, sea-green or blew.

Tha-

Thalassion [*thalassio*] a nuptial song, or a song, at a bridal. *Thalassio* was used at Bridals or weddings in *Rome*, as an auspicate or lucky word; like this among the Greeks, *Hymen O Hymenae, Hymen, &c. Catul.*

Thalia, one of the nine muses.

Thalmud. See *Talmud*.

Thavies Inne in *Holborn*, is one of the eight Innes of *Chancery*; it was anciently the house of one *John Thavie*, an Armourer, of whom it was rented in *Edward the third's* time, by some professors of the Law, but about *Henry the seventh's* time, it was purchased by the Benchers of *Lincolnes Inne*, for the Students and other professors of the Law of *Chancery*, and still retaines the name of the old owner, Master *Thavie*. The Armes of this house are *Azure, two garbs in saltor Or, with a T. argent, in a chief Sables. Stow.*

Theater [*theatrum*] a place made halfe round, where people assembled to behold playes and solemne games; a stage or scaffold. See *Amphitheater*.

Theatral

or,

Theatrical

of or belonging to a Theater.

Theatins, an order of religious persons, which began about the time of Pope

Clement the seventh. So called, because they were first instituted by *John Peter Caraff*, who was first Bishop of *Theate* in the Kingdome of *Naples*, and afterwards Pope *Paul the fourth*. *Spir. Conflict.*

Theft=bote (from *theft* and *boote*, i. *compensatio*) signifieth the receiving of goods from a thief, to the end to favour and maintain him; the punishment whereof is ranfome and imprisonment, and not losse of life and member. *Stawns. pl. Cor. lib. prim. Ca. 43.* And the *mirror of Justices lib. 2. Cap. des peches criminels al suite le roy*. And yet he there makes mention of a record alledged which testified a judgment of life and member given in this case.

Thelemite [*Gr.*] a libertine, one that does what he list

Themis, the Goddess of Justice, that gave out Oracles in *Bæotia*.

Note that *Theos* in Greek is *Deus*, God; with which we have many words compounded. As,

Theobald (commonly *Tibald* and *Thibald*) Gods power, as *B. Rhenanus* noteth.

Theoderic [*Germ.*] contractedly *Deric* and *Terry*, with the French, powerful, or rich in people, according to *Lipsius. Cam.*

Theodore [Gr.] Gods gift, a mans name, now corruptly by Welsh Britans called **Tydder**, *Cam.* I think this but a weak conceit of *Camden*, the *Britans* say **Tudur**, which may come from **Taw-dwr**, signifying grossnesse or fat, and so signifies a fat or grosse man.

Theocracy [Gr.] Gods government.

Theogonie [*theogonia*] the beginning or generation of the gods.

Theologaster, a small or simple Divine, a smatterer in divinity.

Theology [*theologia*] divinity. reasoning, or science of God and holy things.

Theologue } or, [*theologus*]

Theologer } a Divine, a Professor of Divinity.

Theological [*theologicus*] pertaining to Divinity.

Faith, Hope and Charity are called the *Theological virtues*, because they have their object and end in God: For the object of *faith* is Gods veracity or infallibility in speaking truth; the object of *hope* is Gods infinite inclination to do good to all; the object of *charity* is Gods infinite perfection, whereby he is worthy of all love. *Tour. Cat.*

Theologize, to preach or play the Divine.

Theomachy [Gr.] a warring or fighting against the

gods, as the old Giants are feigned to have done.

Theomagical [Gr.] pertaining to the wisdom of God, or that works wonders by his help. *Enth. Trium.*

Theomancy, [*theomancia*] a kinde of divination or enchanting by abusive calling upon the secret, farfetch'd mysterious and wrested names of God. *Florio.*

Theominy [*theominia*] the anger or wrath of God.

Theophilus [Gr.] loving God.

Theorba [from the Ital. *Tiorba*] a certaine musical instrument different from the Lute, in that the head, or part of the head of this bends back, and the head of that is commonly strait.

Theoreme [*theoremata*] a speculation; any axiome or undoubted truth of an art; but particularly (as it is opposed to *problema*) that which respects contemplation more then practice.

Theorematick } or, [*theore*

Theoretick } maticus] belonging to a theorem, or to contemplation.

Theoremist, a professor of Theoremes or axioms of undoubted truth.

Theory [*theoria*] speculation, contemplation and knowledge of an art without practice, deep study, a sight or beholding.

Theosophical [from the Gr.]

wil

wife in things belonging to God.

Therapentick (*therapenticus*) curing, healing. *Br.*

Theraphim, an image made in the likeness of a man, *Judg. 17. 5. made an Ephod and Theraphim.*

Theriacal [*theriacus*] of a viper or other cruel beasts, of, or belonging to triacle.

Thermefy [*thermesacio*] to chafe or make one hot with outrageous eating and drinking hot things.

Thermopolist [*thermopola*] a Cook that sells hot meat.

Thesaurize (*thesaurizo*) to gather or heap up treasure, to hoard up riches.

Thesiphone, one of the Furies.

Thesis (Gr.) a general and indehnike question, argument or position.

Theta [Θ] a greek letter, answering to [th] with us, used as a mark for persons condemned to death, (being the first letter of the Greek word *θάνατος*, *i. mors.*) or for faults in Writings or Books, as the letter L. for *lands* or *laudabilia*; select words and sentences. *Sidon.*

Et potis es nigrum scitio praefigere, Theta Persie.

Thetis sometimes used for the Sea.

Thurgy. See *Turgie*.

Thiller or **Thill-horse**, is that horse which is put under the *Thills* of the Cart to beare them up.

Third-borow, see head-borow.

Thole [*tholus*] a knot in the midst of a timber vault, where the ends of the posts meet, called a *Scutchin*: a *Pinacle*, a *Tabernacle*; Also that place in Temples, where donaries & such gifts as were presented there, are hung up, *El. Ar.*

Thomas [Hebr.] signifies twin, or as some will have it bottomlesse deep.

Thorachique [from *thorax, acis*] belonging to the breast or stomach. *Thorachique vein* or *Artery*. See in *Vein* and *Artery*.

Thor was an idol of great esteem among the old *Saxons* and *Teutonicks*, and the day now called *Thursday* was dedicated to his peculiar service, and thence took denomination, which the *Danes* and *Swedes* yet call *Thursday*; He was alio called the God of thunder, whence in the *Netherlands* the day is called *Dundersdagh*, or *Thunder-day*. *Verslegan. 60, 61.*

Thorp [*Sax.*] a village or country town, we have many villages especially in *Leicester* and *Nottingham-shires*, that still retain this ancient name; And in *Holland* they call it *Doorp*.

Thrafonical [*thrafonicus*] vain-glorious, boasting, cracking, *Thraso-like*.

Thrabe of corn, was too *Shocks* of six sheaves apiece,

Stat.

Stat. 2. H. 6. ch 2. The word comes from the British *Dreba*, i. twenty foure. In most Counties of England 24. sheaves do now go to a *Thrave*. Twelve sheaves make a *Stook*, and two *Stooks* a *Thrabe*.

Threne [*threnum*] lamentation; also a lamentable verse or song; a funeral song.

Threnody [*threnodia*] a mourning song.

Threnetick [*threneticus*] mournful, lamentable.

Threpe [Sax.] to affirme positively, or to face one down with confidence; still used in the North.

Thiro=borow is used for a Constable, *A 28. H. 8. Ca. 10* which also is noted by Master Lambert in his *Duty of Constables*, pag 6. and seemes to be corruptly used for the Saxon (*Free=borh*, i. *ingenuus fide jussor*,) See *Headborow*.

Throb [Sax.] to pant or rise often, as the heart doth.

Thrones [*throni*] have the the third ranck in the celestial Hierarchy, whom together with *Dominations*, *Principalities* and *Powers*, Saint Paul mentions; They signifie Majesty, on whom God is said to sit. *Thou sittest*, &c.

Thummin [Heb.] perfection. See *Vrim*.

Thuriferous [*thurifer*] that beareth or brings forth frankincense.

Thursday. See *Thor* and *Day*.

Thymetical [*thymelicus*] belonging to playes in interludes and open dance.

Thymous [*thymosus*] full of thyme, an herb so called.

Thyrse [*thyrsus*] though it may beare divers significations, yet Mr. Herrick in his Poems uses it for a *Javelin* wrapped with Ivy, which the flock of drunken Harlots bare in *Bacchus* his Sacrifice.

Tiara [Lat.] a round Ornament for the head, which Princes, Priests, and women of old time ware. Hence we still call it a *tire* for a woman's head, and a *tiring-woman*. It is sometimes used for the Popes triple Crowne.

Tibial [*tibialis*] of, or belonging to pipes; meet to make pipes of.

Tibicinate [*tibicino*] to sing or pipe.

Ticktack [Fr. *trictac*] a game at Tables so called, not from the sudden removing the men and the snapping noise they make, as *Min.* would have it; but *ticktack* quasi, *touch and take*, that being the law of the game, if you touch a man, you must play him.

Tide [Belg.] time. See *Spring-tyde*.

Tiercel. See *Tassell*.

Tiercet. [Fr.] a song of triple Stanzaes, or Stanzo of three verse.

Tierce [Fr. *ties*] a certain measure of liquid things,

as wine oyle, &c. containing the sixth part of a Tun. *Anno 32. H. 8. Ca. 14.* or the third part of a Pipe, and from this last it takes denomination, because *tiers* in French signifies a third, or third part.

Tigrine [*tigrinus*] ot, or like the swift beast called a *Tigre*.

Timariots, wheresoever any land is conquered by the Great Turk, it is divided into divers parts, and given to those whom they call *Timariots* for terme of life, with obligation to serve on horse-back wheresoever they shall be summoned; This is not much unlike our old tenures of *Knights service* or *Escuage*, but not hereditary; according to the value of the *timar* or *feud*, the *Timariot* is to come in with one, two, three, or more horses, &c. See *Sir Hen. Blounts voiage. fol. 65.*

Timbrel [from the Belg. *Trommel*] a Taber.

Timidity [*timiditas*] fearfulness, bashfulness, timorousness.

Timocracy [Gr.] *dominatus, in quo à consue magistrates creantur. Scap.* a government wherein the Magistrates were created by their riches.

Timothy [*Timotheus*] a mans name; in Greek, it signifies honouring God,

Timpane. See *Tympane*.

Tincel (from the Fr. *Estincelle*, i. a spark, or sparckle of

fire) it signifies with us a stuff or cloth made partly of silk, and partly of copper; so called, because it glisters or sparkles like stars or fire.

Tincture [*tinctura*] a dying or staining, a colour or die.

Tingible [*tingibilis*] that may be stained, dipped or died.

Tiney (a word used in *Worcestershire* and thereabouts, as a little *tiney*,) comes from the Ital. [*Tini*] which is a diminutive termination.

Tinniment [*tinnimentum*] a ringing or tinkling, as metals do.

Tinsel. See *Tincel*.

Tint-wine. See *Tent wine*.

Tintamar (Fr. *Tintamarre*) a clashing or crashing, a rustling or gingling noise, made in the fall of wooden stuff, or vessels of metall. Mr. *Horn*.

Tintinate [*tintino*] to ring like a bell, to ring.

Typocosmy or *Typocosmy* [*typocosmia*] a type or figure of the world.

Tromantie (*tiromantia*) a kinde of divination by cheese. *Flo.*

Tissu (Fr. woven or plaied) with us cloth of *tissu* is cloth of silk and silver, or of silk and gold woven together.

Titan, used of Poets for the Sun.

Titanick (*titaniacus*) of, or

or belonging to the Sun.

Tithe (*decima*) seemes to be an abreviate of *tithing*, being the Saxon [**Teothung**] a little altered, which signifies *decuriam*, a tithing. *Lam. Expl. of Sax. words, verbo decuria.* It signifies the tenth part of all fruits predial or personal, &c. See *Cowel* upon this word, and *Sir Henry Spelman de non rémerandis Ecclesiis*, and *Mr. Seldens History of Tithes*.

Tithing [*Sax. Teothung*] signifies (sayes *Lambert*) the number or company of ten men, with their families cast and knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the King, for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one chiefe or principal person, who of his office was called (**Teothung-man**) at this day in the West parts (*tithing-man*), but now he is nothing but a Constable; for that old discipline of tithings is left long since. It also signifies a Court. *Anno 23. Ed. 3. Ca. 4.*

Titillation [*titillatio*] a tickling, a stirring, a pleasant moving.

Titubate (*titubo*) to stagger in going, to stumble; and by metaphor to stutter or stammer in speaking.

Titular (from *titulus*) that beareth a title only.

Tobaco or Tobacco (*sic*

vocatur in omnibus linguis) a drug too well known in *England* since the yeare 1585. when the *Mariners* of *Sir Francis Drake* first brought it hither from the *Indies*, where some affirm there is an Island called *Tobacco*, and abounding with it, whence the drug took denomination, if not, the Island so called from the drug.

Tobias [*Hebr.*] the Lord is good.

Tod of wool is a quantity containing twenty eight pounds in weight, or two stone. See *Stone*.

Tolsey or *Toldsey* is a place in the City of *Bristol*, answerable to the old *Exchange* in *London*, where the Merchants meet; And may perhaps be so called, because oft-times there is money told upon the heads of round posts or pillars made for that purpose.

Toleration [*tolutatio*] an ambling pace, a going easie. *Dr. Br.*

Tolutiloquence [*tolutiloquentia*] a smooth or nimble kinde of speaking.

Toman, a kinde of coine among the *Persians* valuing 3. l. 6. sh. *Herl. Herb. ita.*

Tome [*tomus*] properly a severing or dividing. When an Authour has wrote a book, which being altogether, would be too great and unweildy, he commonly divides it into several Tomes or Parts.

Tomboy (a girle or wench that leaps up and down like a boy) comes from the *Saxon* *tumbe*, to dance, and *tumbod*, danced; hence also comes the word *tumbling*, still in use.

Tomentitious [*tomentitius*] made of flocks or wool.

Tomin (Fr.) six penny weight, or the weight of a *Spanish* real. Among Jewellers it is taken for three *Carrats*.

Tonical (from *tonus*) pertaining to tone, note, tune or accent. Dr. Br.

Tonitruate (*tonitruo*) to thunder.

Tonnage is a custome or impost due for Merchandize brought or carried in Tuns and such like vessels, from or to other Nations, after a certain rate in every Tun. *Anno 12. Edw. 4. cap. 3. Anno 6. Hen. 8. cap. 14. Anno 1. Ed. 6. cap. 13. primo Jac. cap. 33.* I have heard it also called a duty, due to the Mariners for the unloading their ship arrived in any Haven after a rate for every Tun. *Cow.*

Tonsile (*tonsilla*) certaine kernels at the root of the tongue subject to inflammations and swellings, occasioned by the falling down of humors from the head. *Cot.*

Tonsorious (*tonsorius*) of, or belonging to a Barber or *Tonsor*.

Toparchie (*toparchia*) the rule of a countrey or place, *Sands.*

Topaze (*topazius*) a precious stone, whereof there are two kinds; one of the colour of gold and the other of Saffron colour, not so good as the first. It is written that this stone being put into seething water, so coole it, that one may presently put his hand into it. *Bul.*

Tophet (Heb. *Toph*) a large and wide place near *Hierusalem* where Jewish Idolaters (after the manner of the *Ammonites*) burnt their children and offered them up to the idol *Moloch*, set up in this *Tophet*, being in the valley of *Hinnom*, as we may read, *2 King. 23. 10. Jer. 7. 31, &c.*

Topos [Gr.] *toeus*, a place. hence.

Topicks [*topica*] books that speak and intreat of places of invention, touching Logick.

Topical [*topicus*] pertaining to places of inventing Arguments.

Topographie (*topographia*) the description of a particular place or places, be they Towns, Cities, Shires or Countie. See *Tyberiadē*.

Torcularious (*torcularius*) of, or belonging to a Presse that squieseth grapes.

Tories. See *Banditi*.

Torminous (*torminosus*) that frets the guts, or that hath torments and frettings in the guts.

Tornado (from the Span. *Tornado*)

Tornada. *i.* a returne, or turning about) is a sudden, violent and forcible storme of raine and ill weather at sea, so termed by the Mariners; and does most usually happen about the *Aequator*. *Herb. Travels.*

Torosity (*torositas*) fleshynesse, fatternesse brawnynesse.

Torpedo, a cramp-fish, that being alive stupifies the hands of him that touches it, though he do it with a long pole, but being applied after death produceth no such effect. *Dr. Br.*

Torpid (*torpidus*) slow, dull, drowzy, astonied.

Torpor (*Lat.*) a feebleness of the mind, and unaptness to do any thing; a slothful heavynesse.

Torquated (*torquatus*) that weares a collar or chain.

Torrefy (*torrefacio*) to broile or roste by fire, or by heat of the Sunne; to parch, to scorch. *Dr. Br.*

Torrent (*torrens*) substantively, signifies a violent stream coming down a hill, caused by rain or snow; a land or rain flood in summer time; any strong running streame. Adjectively, burning or roasting; as in *Solinus* it is used for the scorching time of Summer, *Astivus torrente*.

Torrentine (from *torrens*) belonging to, or abiding in torrents, or swift and violent streames.

Torrid (*torridus*) dry, parching, burning, scorching.

Torsion (*torso*) a writhing, wresting, or wringing.

Tortcauxes (*Fr. torteaux*) a Terme in Heraldry, for those things that seeme like cakes of bread; they must be round, whole and of some colour, not of metall, therein to make them differ from *Besants*; old Blazonners called them *wastels*. *Cot.*

Tortiloquy (*tortiloquium*) crooked talk.

Tortive (*tortivus*) that is wrung or pressed out. *Br.*

Tortuosity (*tortuositas*) crookednesse, a bending or winding in and out. *Br.*

Tortuous (*tortuosus*) crooked.

Torbid (*torvidus*) cruel and spightful in looks, stern, grim, fowre, unpleasant.

Torbity (*torvitas*) lowernesse, lowring, crabbed looking, frowning. *Feltham.*

Tost (*tostum*) is a place wherein a message hath stood. *W. st. pag. 2. tit. Fines, Sect. 26.*

Totage (*Fr.*) the whole sum, substance, matter of; all.

Totality (*totalitas*) the uttermost penny, the totall or whole summe. *Bac.*

Tournement (*Fr.*) a turning, rounding, revolution
a cor.

a converting, changing, exchanging, translating, a bending or inclining towards. It was in Queen Elizabeths dayes an exercise in great request among our Nobility, called also *jussing* or *tilting*, &c. but now is out of request. See *Turnement*.

Tournois [Fr.] a French penny, the tenth part of a penny *sterling*, which rate it holds in all other words (as the *Sol* or *Livre*) whereunto it is joyned. In France they say so much money *Tournois*, as we say *sterling*.

Towage [Fr. *Touage*] the towing a Ship by boats, or at the Stern of another.

Toylet [Fr. *Toylette*] a bag or cloth to put night clothes in.

Trabal [*trabalis*] of, or belonging to a beame; great or big like a beame.

Tracas

or,

Tracasterie

lesse trotting, ranging, roaming, hurrying up and down; a busie or needlesse travel or toying ones self. *Cot.*

Tract [*tracta*] a line, or thred, a discourse drawn out in length. In the *Masse* it is two, or three verses betwixt the Epistle and Gospel, and so called, because it is sung with a slow, long, *protracted* tone.

Traces (Fr.) the foot-print of ravenous beasts, a wilde boars, beares, &c.

Tractable [*tractabilis*] that may easily be intreated, handled or ordered, gentle, pliant.

Tractate [*tractatus*] an handling, a describing or intreating of any thing in words; also a part of a book, wherein any thing is handled, a Treatise.

Tractitious [*tractitius*] that handleth, toucheth or intreats of.

Tradition [*traditio*] a teaching, a doctrine which is delivered to us from others. In Divinity that is called *Tradition* which is delivered by hand to hand from Christ or his Apostles to the present age.

Traditive [*traditus*] pertaining to tradition; as a traditive Science, is a Science delivered by word of mouth from Father to sonne, or continued, or left to posterity by *tradition*.

Traduction (*traductio*) a conveying from one place to another, a translating; a slandering, defaming or traducing, a withdrawing.

Tragelaph (*tragelaphus*) the great and blackish deere called a stone-buck, deer-goat, or goat-hart; because conceived between a buck, goat and the hind. *Cot.*

Tragematopolist (*tragematopola*) he that sells confts, carawies and such other ware, made of sugar; a Confectioner.

Tra-

Tragedy (*tragedia*) a play that is half Tragedy and half Comedy; such is *Amphitruo* in *Plautus*.

Tragedie [*tragedia*] is a lofty kinde of poetry, so called from *tragos*, a goat, and *odē*, an ode or song; because the actors thereof had a goat given them as a reward. The differences between a Tragedy and a Comedy are these; First, in respect of the matter, because a Tragedy treats of exilements, murders, matters of grief, &c. a Comedy of love-royes, merry fictions and petty matters; In a Tragedy the greatest part of the actors are Kings and Noble persons; In a Comedy, private persons of meaner state and condition. The subject of a Comedy is often feigned, but of a Tragedy it is commonly true and once really performed; The beginning of a Tragedy is calme and quiet, the end fearful and turbulent; but in a Comedy contrarily, the beginning is turbulent, and the end calm. *Antesignanus*.

Both Comedies and Tragedies ought to have five Acts and no more, according to that of *Horace*.

Neve minor quinto, ne sit productior actu fabula—

These acts are divided into several Scenes, which sometime fall out more, sometimes fewer in every act; The definition of a Scene being *Mutatio Personarum*.

Tragedian (*tragicus*) a maker or writer of Tragedies, a *Tragediographer*; Also the actor of them.

Tragical (*tragicus*) pertaining to Tragedies, cruel, outrageous. See *Comical*.

Trajection (*trajectio*) a passing over, a conveying or carrying over; also an interlacing or setting things out of order.

Trajectitious (*trajectitius*) belonging to passage; As *trajectitious money*, is that which is carried over the sea at the peril of the Creditor, whether it were money indeed, or money turned into wares.

Tralatitious [*tralatitius*] transferred or transposed: of the common sort, ordinary, vulgar. *Apol. for learning*.

Tralucency, a shining thorough, translucency. *Br.*

Tramontane [*transmontanus*] that dwells beyond the mountaines or in the north, from *Italy*; a word generally used by the *Italians*, to expresse the Nations beyond the *Alpes*.

Tranquillize (*tranquillo*) to make quiet, still or calme, to cause tranquility.

Trans (a *Præposition*) signifies, over, from one place to another, beyond, on the other side.

Transaction (*transactio*) a finishing, a making over, a dispatching an agreement.

Transalpine (*transalpinus*) over or beyond the *Alpes*, foreign, *Italian*, on the further side the mountaines.

Transcendent (*transcenden*) that which surpasseth or exceeds other; In Logick it signifies a word of such a nature, that it cannot be included in any of the ten *Predicaments*.

Transcript (*transcriptum*) that which is transcribed, written or coppied out of any original.

Transcurrence (from *transcurro*) a running over, a passing over quickly. *How.*

Transduction (*transductio*) a leading over, a removing from one place to another.

Transsection (from *trans* and *sexus*) a turning or passing from one sex to another. *Dr. Br.*

Transfeminate (from *trans* and *femina*) to turn from woman to man, or from one sex to another. *Dr. Br.*

Transfiguration (*transfiguratio*) a turning out of one shape into another, a transforming. The *transfiguration* of our Saviour Christ, doth not signifie the turning or change of one figure or shape into another, but as it were a putting on an exceeding splendor and brightness that made his blessed face shine as the Sunne, and his cloaths white as snow.

Transfretation (*transfretatio*) a passing over the sea

Transsume (*transsumo*) to smoke thorow.

Transfusion (*transfusio*) a pouring out of one vessel into another.

Transjection (*transjectio*) a casting over, or thorow, an overthrowing.

Transition (*transitio*) a passing over, a going forth, a going from one place to another, a yielding, a running away

Transmarine (*transmarinus*) that comes from, or is of the parts beyond the Seas.

Transmeable [*transmeabilis*] to be, or that may be passed over.

Transmeate (*transmeo*) to passe or go beyond.

Transmigrate [*transmigro*] to remove from one place to another, to go further or beyond, to flit.

Transmission (*transmissio*) a passing or sending over or from one place to another, a transmitting.

Transmute [*transmuto*] to change from one place to another.

Transnomination [*transnominatio*] a changing of name.

Transom, a brow-post or beame in building, that goes overthwart And in a ship it is that timber which lies athwart the stern.

Transpeciate [from *trans* and *species*] to change forme or shape.

Tran-

Transpiration [*transpiratio*] an evaporation or breaching forth. *Est totius corporis veluti respiratio quedam per cutem.*

Transpose [*transpono*] to remove from one place to another, to alter the order of a thing; a word much used by Printers, when their pages, lines or words are misplac'd.

Transvaluation [*transvaluatio*] a turning, pouring or removing out of one place into another.

Transubstantiation [*transubstantiatio*] a passage or conversion of one substance into another; as of bread into the body of Christ, by the words of consecration, according to the doctrine of the Romanists.

Transvection [*transvectionis*] a conveying or carrying over.

Transversion [*transversio*] a turning away or crosse, a traversing, or going a thwart.

Transult (*transulto*) to leap or jump over, to over-leap.

Transumption (*transumptio*) a taking from one to another, a changing.

Transvolation (*transvolatio*) a flying over or beyond.

Crappan. See *Trepan*.

Crashites, certain late hereticks so called from *John Trask*, their first Master;

He held it was not lawful to do any thing forbidden in the old Law, nor to keep the Christian Sabbath; and to this purpose one *Theophilus Braborn* his fellow Sectary, wrote a book in the yeare, 1632.

Crabe (from the Fr. *Travée*, i. a bay of buildings) a trevise or little roome made purposely to shoo unbroken horses in.

Craverse (Fr. *Traverse*) to thwart or go overthwart, to crosse or passe over, to go to and again. In our common Law it signifies sometimes to make contradiction or deny any point of the matter wherewith one is charged; sometime to overthrow or undo a thing done. The formal words of this *Traverse* in the first signification are, (*absque hoc*) without that that any other matter or thing, &c. As is commonly used in the later end of answers in *Chancery*, &c. See more of this in *Cowel*, and in *Kitchin*, fol. 240.

Crabers-board, is a board which they keep in the stee-ridge of a Ship, having the thirty two points of the compass marked in it.

Crabested (from the Fr. *Travestir*) disguised or shifted in apparel; And Metaphorically it may be applied to any thing that

that is translated out of one language into another.

Traumatick (Gr. τραυματικός) belonging to wounds or to the cure of wounds, vulnerary. *Scap.*

Treated (from the Fr. *traité*) handled or intreated of, contracted or agreed on; entertained, in which last sense it is now much used, as to say, *I was nobly or kindly treated* at such a mans house, or had good entertainment.

Trecentene (*trecentenus*) pertaining to three hundred.

Trellized (from the Fr. *treillissé*) cross-barred, latticed, grated, with wood. *Herb. Fr.*

Tremor (Lat.) quaking, trembling, shaking, great fear, also an earthquake.

Tren. (Fr.) an instrument (somewhat like an Eelspear) wherewith Mariners strike and kill fish at Sea.

Trental (from the lat. *triginta* or the Fr. *trente*) the number of thirty, commonly spoken of Masses for the dead.

Trepan or **Trepandiron** (Fr. *trepan*) an instrument, having a round and indented edge, wherewith Chirurgions open a fractured skull, and by the help of a Lavatory (with in it) raise up the crushed and depressed parts thereof, and take out peeces of bones and clotted blood. *Cot.*

To Trepan, or rather trap-

pan (from the Ital. *Trappare* or *trappolare*. i. to entrap, ensnare, or catch in a gin) in the modern acception of the word, it signifies to cheat, or entrap in this manner; a whore admits a man to be naught with her, and in the very instant, rings a Bell or gives a watch word, and in comes a Pander who pretends to be her husband, and with vapouring and threats, upon the act of adultery, forces money or bond from the deluded third person. Some take this word to be derived from a Pander that does entrap, or a trapping Pander.

Trepidate (*trepido*) to fear, to tremble, or quake for fear, to be astonied.

Trepidation (*trepidatio*) fear, trembling.

Tressis-agaso (lat.) a half-penny Herdsman or horse-keeper; a fellow of no worth. *Mr. How.*

Trestle (*tripus*) a three footed-stool, or any thing with three feet, a trevet.

Triacle (*theriaca*) a remedy against poison.

Triangle (*triangulum*) a figure that hath three angles or corners, of which there are six sorts.

1. *Equilateral*, which is when the three sides thereof are of an equal length, and the Angles all equal among themselves.

2. An *Isocles triangle*, is that

that which hath two equal sides and two equal Angles opposite to those sides.

3. All *irregular triangles*, having three unequal sides and angles, are known in Geometry under the terme of *Scalenum*.

4. An *Oxugoneum*, is a triangle having three acute angles.

5. An *Amblogoneum*, is a triangle, having two acute angles and one obtuse.

6. And lastly, an *Orthogoneum*, is a triangle, which hath one right angle. *Enchir. of Fortif.*

Triangular (*triangularis*) that hath three corners, or is three cornered.

Triarche (*triarchia*) a government, where three are in like authority.

Triarch (*triarchus*) a Master of a Ship with three tops, or of a Galley that hath three orders of oares.

Triarians (*triarii*) Souldiers that were alwaies set in the Rereward, and were the strongest men; they ever fought standing, and bowing somewhat their knees, as if they would rather die, then remove their places. *Tho.*

Tribe (*tribus*) a kindred or company, that dwel together in one Ward or Liberty; as the people of Rome were divided into 35 Tribes, Bands, Wards, or Hundreds; It seemeth in old time the same

people were divided into three parts onely, and that this name *Tribus* did thence first arise. *Tho.* Tribes in Scripture signifie the posterity of the twelve Sonnes of Israel. *Psal.* 78. 55. *Numb.* 13. 3, 5, 16.

Tribunal (*Lat.*) a judgement-seat; it was a place erected on high in form of our Pulpits, but many degrees larger, and in the midst stood the *Sella Curulis*. i. the Ivory chair, from whence the chief Magistrate administred Justice.

Tribune (*tribunus*) the name of two chief officers in Rome; the first was Tribune of the people, who was to defend their liberties against the power of the Nobles, and for that cause had the gates of his house alwayes open both day and night, and was called *tribunus plebis*; the other was called *tribune* of the Souldiers, who had charge to see them well armed and ordered, &c. And of these there was *tribunus major & minor, &c.*

Tribunittal (*tribunitius*) of or belonging to the Tribune. *Bac.*

Tributary (*tributarius*) that payeth tribute, which is money arising out of the goods of the people, after their ability.

Tricenarius (*tricenarius*) of or belonging to thirty.

Tricennial (*tricennalis*) of thirty or thrice ten years.

Tri-

Tricliniarch (*tricliniar-ches*) the master of the dining chamber or room, the huicher. *Tho.*

Tricliniary (*tricliniarius*) of or belonging to the Dining room or Parler to dine and sup in, called *Triclinium*; where the guests did sit or lie along on beds about the table, as you may read at large in *Godwins Anthologie. chap. de mensis & convivis Romanorum.*

Tricornous (*tricornis*) which hath three hornes or is three horned.

Trichotomy (from the Gr. *τριχῆ*, *tripliciter* and *τομή*, *sectio*) a cutting or dividing into three parts.

Trident (*tridens*) Neptune's three forked mace; and thence any weapon, tool or instrument, made of that fashion or having three teeth.

Tridentiferous (*tridentifer*) that beareth or carrieth such an instrument; the usual Epithete of Neptune.

Tridentine (*tridentinus*) of or pertaining to the City Trent.

Triduan (*triduanus*) of three daies continuance.

Triennial (*triennis*) of three years continuance.

Triental (Lat.) a vessel containing the third part of *Sextarius*, half our Pint.

Triental (*trientalis*) of or being four inches broad or ounces in weight.

Triararch (*triararchus*) the mr. of a Ship or Galley.

Trieterick (*trietericus*) that is every third year.

Trifareous (*trifarius*) of three manner of wayes.

Triferous (*trifer*) that brings forth fruit thrice a year.

Trifistulary (*trifistularis*) pertaining to three pipes. *Br.*

Trifole or **Trifolie** (*trifolium*) an herb or three-leaved grasse so called. There is also a *trifole* in Heraldry, which is painted like the three leaved grasse.

Trifurcous (*trifurcus*) three-forked, that hath three forkes.

Trigamist (*trigamus*) he that hath had three wives.

Trigeminous (*trigeminus*) threefold, three at a birth.

Triglyphes (*tryglyphi*) hollow gravings like three furrowes, or short gutters or compartments or borders in Masonry. A term of Architecture.

Trigonal (*trigonalis*) three-cornered, that hath three corners.

Trillo (Ital.) an excellent grace in singing; being an uniform trembling or shaking of the same Note, either soft and smoothly in the throat, as naturally the French do; or more strongly or artificially from the stomach, as the Italians.

Trimenstruous (*trimenstruus*) of three moneths age.

Tri-

Trimodial [from *trimodia*] pertaining to a measure of three bushels.

Tinacrian (*tinacrius*) of, or pertaining to the Island Sicily.

Trine [*trinus*] of three years old, or pertaining to the number three.

Trine Aspect. See *Aspect*.

Trinitarians, a religious order. See *Mathurins*.

Trinitarian hereticks, otherwise *new Arians* are those that deny the blessed Trinity, and all distinction of the Divine persons, inveighing against the word *Trinity*, and blasphemously tearing the most sacred Mystery of the Trinity, *infernalem cerberum* as *Lindanus* testifies in *dubitantis sui Dialogo secundo*.

Trinity (*trinitas*) the number of three, or three in one. The distinction of the persons in the unity of the God-head; one and the selfe same God in Essence, being for subsistence three, to wit, the Father, the Sonne and holy Ghost, 1 *John* 5. 7. And these three are one. How three remaining three, may yet be one; and one, abiding one be three, and all this at once, is a Mystery rather to be religiously adored, then curiously sought into, requiring rather faith to beleieve, then reason to comprehend and judge it.

Trinity-house, is a certain house at Deptford neer Lon-

don, which belongs to a company or Corporation of Seafaring men, that have power by the Kings Charter, to take knowledge of those that destroy Sea-marks and to redresse their doings, as also to correct the faults of Sailers, &c. And to take care of divers other things belonging to Navigation and the seas. Anno 8. *Eliz. Cap.* 13. and Anno 35. *ejusdem* ca. 6.

Trinobants (*trinobantes*) a people in the East part of England, by the Thames.

Trinoctial (*trinoctialis*) of or belonging to three nights space.

Trinedal [*trinodis*] that hath three knots, three knotted.

Trinquet [Fr.] is properly the top or top-gallant on any mast, the highest saile of a ship; also taken for a small pretty, gay thing.

Triobolar [*triobolaris*] vile, of small estimation, little worth.

Trionimal [*trionimus*] that hath three names.

Tripartite [*tripartitus*] that is divided into three parts.

**Tripe-
danious** } *Tripeda-*
 lis } that is
**Tripe-
dal** } *Tripeda-*
 neus }
three foot long.

Triperie (Fr.) a market, shop or street, wherein tripes are usually sold.

Tr.=

Triplicate [*triplico*] to triple, to do or fold a thing three times.

Triplicity [*triplicitas*] threefold being, threefoldness.

Astrologians divide the twelve signes into foure *Trigons* or *Triplicities*, so called, because they are distant the third part of a circle one from the other.

Tripode [*tripodium*] a three footed stool, any thing that hath three feet.

Tripodical, that hath three feet, three footed.

Tripoly [*tripolium*] a stone, with the powder whereof *Lapidaries* and *Stonecutters* smooth or polish their Jewels, also a kinde of herb.

Triptote [*triptoton*] a Noun having but three cases.

Tripudiate [*tripudio*] to dance, to go tripping on the toe, dancer-like.

Tripudary divination was by bread rebounding on the ground, when it was cast unto birds, or chickens. *Br.*

Triquet (*triquetrum*) having three corners, triangular.

Trireme [*triremis*] a Galley wherein every oare had three men to it, or a Galley that hath three oares on every side. See *Quinquere*.

Trisagion [*Gr.*] thrice holy, the *Sanctus*, *Sanctus*, *Sanctus*, mentioned in the Church-service.

Trismegistus (*i. ter maximus*) so called, because he was the greatest Philosopher,

Priest and King, he is called also *Hermes Trismegistus*, and *Mercurius*.

Tristifical [*tristificus*] that makes sad or heavy.

Tristitiate (from *tristitia*) to make sad or pensive; *Feltb. Resol.*

Trisulc [*trifulcus*] having three edges, or three furrows. *Br.*

Trisyllabical [*trissyllabicus*] that hath three syllables.

Trite [*tritus*] worne, over-worne, old, threed-bate, much used, common.

Trithetes (*tritheita*) a sort of hereticks, that held there were three distinct God-heads in the Trinity of the persons.

Triticean (*triticeus*) wheaten, of wheat.

Triton, a god of the sea, also a weathercock.

Triturable [from *trituro*] that may be threshed, threshable. *Dr. Br.*

Trituration [*trituration*] a threshing, as they do corn.

Trivial [*trivialis*] common, used or taught in high-ways, of small estimation, homely.

Triumph [*triumphus*] a solemn pomp or shew at the return of a captaine from a victory. Among the *Romans* there was *triumphus Major & minor*, the lesser kinde of triumph was called *Ovation*, *ab ove*, from a sheep which was in this kinde of triumph led before him, and after-

afterwards sacrificed by him; In the greater triumph (properly so called) the Lord General sacrificed a Bull, &c. Of the magnificence of this triumph, see *Plutarch* in the triumph of *Paulus Aemilius*; And of the Ceremonies of both, See *Dr. Heilin* in his description of *Italy*.

Triumphant arches, were among the *Romans* erected for them onely, who, having subdued whole provinces, or conquered forreigne Nations, and obtained brave and fortunate victories, seemed worthy of triumph; and thereupon they were called **Triumphant Arches**. Upon these arches for the perpetual and everlasting memorial of acts achieved, were cut and engraven the portraiture of the very places, where the war was performed, the resemblances of fabricks and ranged battels, if the service was on land; and of ships, if it were at sea; In *Pliny's* dayes they began first to be built, before, onely Statues and **Trophees** were set up, &c. *Livie*.

Triumvirat [*triumviratus*] the office of the *triumvir*, or of three in the like authority; of which there were several sorts in ancient *Rome*, as you may read in *Livie*.

Trochisk [*trochiscus*] a little wheel; also a little round ball flat in the end, made of sundry powders; any kinde

of medicine made round like a little wheel, ring or loaf of bread, the Apothecaries call a *trofque*, or *trochisk*.

Troglobites [*troglobite*] people in the furthest part of *Africk* beyond *Aethiope*, that dwell under ground, go naked and eat Serpents, of whom you may read in *Herberts Travails*.

Trouage is a kind of Toll, *westm. 2. Cap. 25. Anno. 13. Ed. 1.* taken (as it seemes) for weighing; For I find in *fleta, lib. 2. cap. 12. Sect. Item. Vlnas*, that *Trona* is a beam to weigh with.

Trompette [*Fr.*] fraud, cozenage, deceit, circumvention, legerdemain.

Trope (*tropus*) a figure, or figurative manner of speaking.

Tropical

or,

Tropological

that speaks figuratively, or by tropes.

Trophie [*trophæum*] a token or mark set up in a place where enemies are vanquished with their ensigns or other spoiles hanged on it; a signe or token of victory, a brave, a victory of joy; Also a frame of wood made to hang somewhat upon in manner of a funeral hearse.

Tropicks [*tropici*] two imagined circles in the Heavens of equal distance on either side from the *Aquator*; The one is called the **Tropick**

of

of *Cancer*, the other of *Capricorne*, to the first the Sunne cometh about 12. June, to the other about 12. December. They are called *Tropicks* of the Greek word *τροπος*, which signifies to turne; because when the Sunne comes to either of them, he turns his course, either higher, having been at the lowest, or lower, having been at the highest. *Min.*

Tropology (*tropologia*) a figurative kinde of speaking, or a speaking by *Tropes*.

Trosque. See *Trochisk*.

Trober (from the Fr. *trouver*. i. to find) signifies in our Common Law, an Action which lies against a man, that having found anothers goods, refuseth to deliver them upon demand, &c. See the *New Book of Entries*, verbo, *Trover*.

Troy weight contains twelve ounces in the pound and no more; by which Gold, Silver, Precious stones and bread are weighed. See *weights*.

Trowel (from the Fr. *truelle*) an instrument that Masons and Plaisterers work with.

Truand (Fr.) a common beggar, a lazie rascal, a vagabond; a knave, a scoundrel.

Truch man or **Terluman** [Fr. *Trucheman*, Spa. *Truchaman* or *Truianan*; Ital. *Forci-*

manno) an interpreter, a *dragoman*.

Trucidation (*trucidatio*) a cruel killing or murdering.

Truculent (*truculentus*) cruel in countenance and menacing, rough, terrible.

Cruel. See *trowel*.

Trullification (*trullificatio*) a pargetting or plaistering with mortar or loam.

Truncation [*truncatio*] a cutting a thing shorter; a maiming, a mangling.

Trunch [*truncus*] a stump, a stem, stock, or body of a tree without the boughs; a body without a head; a blockhead or dunce.

Trutinate [*trutino*] to weigh or examine, to consider well and thoroughly of a thing.

Tuberos [*tuberus*] full of bunches, swellings, wennes or knots.

Tubicinate [*tubicino*] to sound the Trumpet.

Tubilation [*tubulatio*] a making hollow like pipes, swelling or puffing out.

Tudiculate [*tudiculo*] to pound or bruise; to work as Smiths do with a hammer; to engrave.

Tuel, the fundament a team among huntsmen.

Tuition [*tuitio*] defending, safe keeping, protection.

Tulipant a roll or wreath commonly of linnen, which the Indians wear on their heads

heads in stead of hats, a shash.
Herb. tr.

Tullianum [*Lat.*] a dark and stinking durgion or common prison in old Rome, built or enlarged by King *Tullius*, from whom it took name.

Tumbrel, is an Engine of punishment, which ought to be in every Liberty, that hath view of *Frank Pledge*, for the brideling of Scoulds and unquiet women. *Kitchin-fol. 13. a.* called also a *Cucking-stool*.

Tumescere [*Tumescio*] to make to swell, or puff up.

Tumid [*tumidus*] risen, swollen, puffed up; also proud, haughty.

Tumor [*Lat.*] a swelling, rising, or puffing up of the flesh, by reason of some malicious matter or ill humour; loziness, pride.

Tumulate [*tumulo*] to make the ground hollow, to bury, to entomb.

Tumultuary [*tumultuarius*] that is done in haste without advisement, suddenly and without fear, hasty, disorderly.

Tumultuous (*tumultuosus*) full of businesse and trouble, seditious, mutinous, full of broile.

Tun, a measure of oyle, wine, &c. containing two hundred fifty two Gallons, *1 Rich. 3. 12.* In weight it

is commonly twenty hundred.

Tunicat (*tunica*) a Jerkin, jacket or sleevelesse coat; also a skin or coat that covers the eye, whereof there are four sorts. 1. *Cornea*, which is white and resembles an horn. 2. *Uvea*, which is like a grape kernel. 3. *Vitrea*, which resembles glasse. 4. *Christallina*, which resembles christal in clearness. *Tho.*

Tunicle (*tunicula*) a little jacket or coat.

Turbant a Turkish hat or ornament for the head, of white and fine linnen, wreathed into a rundle, broad at the bottome to enclose the head, and lessening for ornament towards the top; The custome of wearing these Turbants had this origin; The barbarous people having the Grecian Army once at a great advantage at or near the Hill *Thermopylae*, there was no other remedy, but that some few should make good a narrow passage, while the maine of the Army might escape away; there were brave spirits who undertook it, and knowing they went to an inevitable death, they had care of nothing but sepulture, which of old was much regarded, wherefore each of them carried his winding sheet wrapt about his head, and then with losse of their own lives, saved

their fellows; whereupon for an honourable memorial of that exploit, the *Levantine*s used to wrap white linnen about their heads, and the fashion so derived upon the Turk. Sir Henry Blounts voyage. fol. 18.

Turbarie, is an interest to dig turves upon a Common. *Kitchin* fol. 94. old *Natura brevium*. fol. 70.

Turbinatio (*turbinatio*) the fashioning a thing like a top, broad above, and small beneath.

Turbineous (*turbineus*) of or belonging to a storm and blustering winde, whirling round.

Turbith mineral, a certain red powder (made according to the *Paracelsian* practice) which is used against the French disease.

Turbulent [*turbulentus*] troublous, angry, full of contention, Labe, seditious.

Turgent [*turgens*] swelling, rising, strouting out.

Turgescence (from *turgesco*) a swelling up, or growing or waxing big; a swelling for anger.

Turgid (*turgidus*) swollen, or puffed up, risen in state; big, strouting out.

Turgie [*theurgia*] white magick; a pretended con-

ference with good spirits or Angels. Sir *Wal. Ral. lib. 1. fol. 178.*

Turn is the Sheriff's Court kept twice a year, viz. within a moneth after *Easter*, and againe after *Michaelmas*. *Magna Charta*, cap. 35. And 3. Ed. 3. cap. 15. See more of this in *Cowel*.

Turneament or **Turney**, is a martial exercise of Knights or souldiers combating one with another in disport on horseback, and is thus defined. *Cap. Felicis Extra de Torneamentis. Torneamenta dicuntur Nundina vel feria, in quibus milites ex condito convenire & ad ostentationem virium suarum & audacie, temere congregi solent.* The word is used in the Stat. of 24. Hen. 8. cap. 13. And the reason of the name may proceed from the French (*Turner, i. vertere*) because it consisteth much in agility, both of horse and man. See *Tournement*.

Turpentine (Br. *Twispeni*, Lat. *Terebynthina*) a faire clear and moist kind of rosin, which issues out of the Larx and Turpentine tree; It is good to be put into ointments, and emplaisters, for it glewes, cleanse and heals wounds; It may be also licked in with honey, and then it cleanses the breast, and gently looseth the lelly, provoking urine and

and driving cut the stone and gravel.

Turpify (*turpisco*) to make uncleane or dishonest.

Turpitude (*turpitude*) dishonesty, villany, deformity.

Turrisferous [*turrisfer*] that beares a Tower.

Tuscan-work; In Architecture there are five orders of pillars, The *Tuscan*, *Doricque*, *Ionique* *Corinthian*, *Composite* or *Italian*. See *Sir Hen. Wottons Elements of Architecture*. p. 206. and 209. The *Tuscan* is a plaine, massy, rural pillar, resembling some sturdy, well-limb labourer, homely clad; The length of it ought to be six diameters of the grossest of the Pillar below.

Tutelarte (*tutelaris*) of, or belonging to a Guardian, or to the custody of a Ward, or to protection and defence.

Tutele [*tutela*] wardship, guardianship, custody of a childe in nonage; also safe keeping, defending, protection.

Tutelina, the Goddesse having the protection of corne.

Tutie (*tutia*) a medicinable stone or dust, said to be the heavier soile of brasie, cleaving to the upper sides and tops of brasie-melting

houses, and such ordinary Apothecaries passe away for Tutie; whereas the true Tutie is not heavy, but light, and white like flocks of wool, falling into dust so soone as it is touched; this is bred of the sparkles of brazen furnaces, whereinto store of the mineral *Calamine* hath been cast. *Cot.*

Tut mouthed, he that hath the chin and nether jaw sticking out further then the upper.

Tuyfco was the most ancient and peculiar idol-god of all the old *Germans*, from whence they called themselves *Tuytshen*, that is, *Duytshes* or *Duytsh-people*; and the day which yet among us retaines the name of *Tuisday*) was especially dedicated to the adoration and service of this Idol. See its posture in *Verstegan*. pag. 57.

Twelf-day (*dies duodecimus* or *Epiphania*) the feast of the Epiphany of our blessed Saviour, so called, because it is the twelfth day after the Nativity exclusively. See *Epiphany*.

Twibil (Belg. *Twiebitl*) an instrument used by Carpenters to make mortise-holes.

Twilight (Belg. *Twie-light*) cockshoot time, either in the morning or evening, when tis betwixt

day and night, or betwixt two lights, that is of the Sun and the moon.

Tyberiadē, a Topograph, the model or draught of a place, called so of a book of that name, composed by *Bartholus* the Lawyer, who was the first that graced his works with such figures.

Tydder. See *Theodora*.

Tymariots See *Timarior*.

Tympany [*tympanites*] a disease, wherein the body waxing leane, the belly swells up, having great store of winde and windy humors gathered together, between its inner skin and the guts, which being smitten with the hand, makes a noise like a Tabor.

Tympane [*tympanum*] a Tymbril, Taber, Drum or Drumstake; Also an instrument of a Printers press, whereon he layes the sheet that is to be printed; so called, because it is made of parchment, and being stricken on, will sound like a Tabor.

Tympanist [*tympanista*] a Drumster or Taberer; also one sick of a Tympany.

Tympanitical [*tympaniticus*] that hath a Tympany or dropsy.

Tympanize [*tympanizo*] to play on a Drum, Taber or Tymbril.

Typographer (*typographus*) a Printer.

Typographia (*typographia*) the art of Printing.

Type [*typus*] a figure, an example, a forme, a likeness, a shadow of a thing.

Typical [*typicus*] mystical, or that which serves as a shadow or figure of another thing.

Typocosmy [*Gr.*] a figure or type of the world.

Tyrannicide (*tyrannicidium*) the murdering of a Tyrant, cruel Lord or Ruler.

Tyrtanthine (*tyrtanthina*) of, or belonging to purple.

Tyromancy, divination by a cheese. *Co.*

Tyrone (*tyro*) a fresh water souldier; a young beginner in any art or science, a novice.

Tyrocinny [*tyrocinium*] the first exercise in any thing, an apprenticeship, a first beginning.

Tytan. See *Titan*.

V

Vacant (*vacans*) empty, void, having nothing to do.

Vacancy } [*vacatio*] a

Vacation } time of ceasing from labour or common businesse, leisure, exen-

exemption; *Vacation* hath a special signification in this Nation, being used for all that time respectively, which passeth betweene Term and Term at London, which every *Almanack* will tell you. And when such times begun and ended in our Ancestors dayes, See *Roger Hovedens annals*, parte posteriori fol. 343. a. where you shall finde this intermission was called *Pax Dei & Ecclesie*.

Vaccary alias *vacharie* [*v caria*] seemes to be a house to keep kine or cowes in. *Fleta lib. 2. Cap. 41. Sect. Item inquiratur*, 12. And *Cromptons Jurisd. fol. 194.* In theise words. *Without warrant no subject may have a vaccary within the Fore?*. But in the Stat. of 37. H. 8. Cap. 16. I finde *vachary* to be, as it were a special proper name of a certain quantity and compass of ground within the Forest of *Ashdown. Cow.*

Vacillation [*vacillatio*] a wagging or wavering; loosenesse, inconstancy. *M. Mont.*

Vacthe (*vacuus*) empty, void; as *edes vacive*, houses that stand void without a Tennant, or having all voided out of them.

Vacuity [*vacuitas*] emptinesse, voidnesse, cleernesse, freedom from.

Vacuum [Lar.] an empty or void place. *Le. Bac.*

Vacuna, the Goddess of rest.

Vadimony (*vadimonium*) a promise or bond to appear before a Judge at a day appointed; also the day of appearance, a surethip.

Vasrous (*vaser*) subtle, crafty, sly, guileful.

Vagabond (*vagabundus*) one that wanders about, an idle fellow.

Vagation (*vagatio*) a wandering, straying or ranging up and down.

Vaginate [*vagino*] to sheath.

Vagintipennous (from *vagintipennes*) pertaining to such flies, which have their wings cloased as it were in sheaths or cases, as the Beetle hath. *Dr. Br.*

Vaile-bonnet, to put off the hat, to strike saile, to give signe of submission.

Vaibod See *Payvod*.

Vald'embre, a sort of Religious, begun by *John Gualbert*, a Florentine, about the yeare, 1040. who betaking himself to the study of Religion, retired to a place in the *Appennine*, called *Val ombrenx* or the shady vale; his followers wore a smoaky coloured habit, and follow the rule of Saint Benet. *Hyl.*

Vale [from *valeo*] fare-
well, God be with you, God
keep you in health.

Valentie [*valentia*]
puissance, might, power,
strength.

Valentines, are either
Saints chosen for special pa-
trons for a year; or men or
women cho en for special lo-
ving friends by an ancient
custome upon Saint *Va-*
lentines day, the four-
teenth of *February*; about
which day birds choose their
mates.

Valentinians, certaine
Heretiques so called from
Valentinianus their first
Master, who held our Sa-
viour received not flesh of
the blessed *Virgin Mary*;
And therefore was wont to
say, *Jesus, borne by the*
Virgin, but not of the Virgin,
&c.

Valet (*Fr.*) a Groom,
Yeoman or Household-ser-
vant of the meaner sort.
In old time it was a
Title for all young G n-
tlemen, till they came
to eighteen yeares of age.

Valerucinary (*valetudi-*
narium) a place where sick
men lie, a sick mans lodg-
ing, an Hospital for sick
persons; or the place where
they get health.

Valerudinary (*valetu-*
dinarius) subj. & to sick-
nesse, sickly, often sick,
crasse; also one recovering
out of sicknesse.

Valid (*validus*) strong,
valiant, mighty, puissant, a-
ble.

Validation (*validatio*)
a strengthening, inforce-
ment, confirming; an esta-
blishing or ratifying.

Validity (*validitas*)
might, strength, force, pow-
er.

Van or Vanguard (*Fr.*
Avantgard) the foreward in a
batle.

Vancurriers (*Fr.* *Avant-*
coureurs) forerunners.

Vantloquence (*vanilo-*
quentia) vain talk, vain bab-
ling.

Vapid (*vapidus*) that
gives an ill smack, that casts
a vapour or an ill favor, stink-
ing.

Vapor (*Lat.*) a hot breath,
reaking or moisture issuing
out of a thing.

A *Vapour* is defined to be a
certain watery thing, and yet
is not water; it is as it were
a fume or smoak, which
will easily be resolved into
water.

Vaporation (*vaporatio*) a
casting of vapours or hot
breath; also a sweating or
reaking.

Vaporiferous (*vaporifer*)
that makes or stirres up va-
pours.

Vapulation (*vapulatio*) a
beating or scourging.

Variegation [*variegatio*]
a garnishing with divers co-
lours.

Warry or Werry [*Fr.* *Vairé*]

a term in Heraldry and signifies that which is diversifi'd with argent and azure; as the fur of Ermines powdered thick with blew haire.

Harbels [Fr. *Vervelles*] are like little rings of Silver about Hawks legs, whereon are commonly inscribed the arms or name of him that owes the hawke.

Vassiferous [*vasifer*] that carries a vessel.

Vasselage [Fr.] subjection, the duty or estate of a vassal or slave. Among the ancient Romans 'twas used for valour and a valiant or worthy deed.

Vastation [*vastatio*] a wasting, spoiling or destroying.

Vastity [*vastitas*] excessive greatness, destruction, destroying.

Vatican [*vaticanus*] the chief Library in Rome, called also the *Palatine*, founded by Pope Sixtus the fourth, who not only stored it with the choicest books he could pick out of Europe, but allowed also a large revenue for its perpetual augmentation. It is so called from the Hill *Vatican*, where the Library stands; And that Hill was so called from *Vaticinium*, i. a foretelling, because it was famous for many divinations and prophecies uttered upon it.

Vaticinate [*vaticinor*]

to Prophecy or Divine; to conjecture or foretell.

Vaticiny [*Vaticinium*] a prophecy; a foretelling.

Vaticinian [*vaticinius*] of or belonging to prophecy-ing or divining, or to them that practise it, prophetic.

Malabour or **Malbafour**, is one that in dignity is next a Baron. *Cam. Brit. page 109.* It is also the name of an ancient family in the North of England. Sometimes it is abusively taken in ill part, for a Jolly fellow, or a great man.

Claudebil [Fr.] a Country ballad or song, a Roundelay or *Virelay*, so termed of *Vandevire*, a Norman Towne wherein Oliver Bassel, the first inventor of them, lived; also a vulgar Proverb, a Country or common saying.

Vauntcourers. See *vancouriers*.

Vauntlay [from the Fr. *Avant*, i. before, and *lay*] a term of hunting, when they set hounds in readinesse where they think a chase will passe, and cast them off before the rest of the kennel come in.

Vaward the foremost part of an army in battle. See *Vanguard*.

Vay-

Uaybode, a title of dignity in *Transilvania*, *Walachia*, &c.

Uberate [*ubero*] to make plenteous and fruitful; to fatten or give suck with the breast.

Uberous [*uber*] fertile, fruitful, plentiful, abundant, copious, ample, great.

Uberry [*ubertas*] plentifulness, fertility, store, abundance.

Ubication [from *ubi*] the being in a place, the locality of a thing. *Tr. of Schisme.*

Ubiquitary [from *ubique*] that is every where, or in all places.

Ubiquitarians or **Ubiquetii**, a late Sect, [ranked by some among those that are called *Semilutherans*] holding that Christ's body is every where as well as his Divinity; in which kinde of Doctrine one *Joannes Bædcker* was eminent.

Ubiquity [*ubiquitas*] a being every where and in all places.

Uecordy (*vecordis*) madness, trouble of minde, folly, doting.

Uectarious [*vectarius*] of, or belonging to a coach, waggon or any carriage.

Uectible [*vectibilis*] that is or may be carried.

Uectigal (*vectigalis*) that pays or pertains to paying tribute, subsidy, pension or rent. It is also used substantively for toll, impost-money or tribute itself.

Uection, (*vectio*) a carrying or portage.

Uectitation (*vectitatio*) an often carriage.

Uectorian (*vectorius*) apt to carry, serving for carriage.

Vegetals } [*vegetabilia*]
Vegetables

is a general name for all things that live and grow.

Vegetable (*vegetabilis*) able to live and increase in growth, as plants or other living things.

Vegetation (*vegetatio*) a making strong, lively and quick, a refreshing or comforting.

Vegetive (*vegetus*) that liveth and groweth; whole, strong, quick, lively.

Vehicle [*vehiculum*] a Cart, Wain, Wagon or Chariot; a general name for all things serving to carry.

Vehicular (*vehicularis*) of, or pertaining to any instrument or engine of carriage.

Vein (*vena*) a veine in the body; an Artery,

ry, a pulse; yet every vein is not a pulse, though every pulse be a veine; the severall kindes whereof follow.

Adipal or Adiposous veins [*vine adipose*] are two veines, a right (sometimes a branch of the right kidney-vein) and a left one (ever a branch of the descendant trunk of the hollow veine) which particularly nourish the fat and skin that's about the kidney, and generally breed fat in those parts by which they run.

Arterial veins [*vena arterialis*] is one of the foure principal veines of mans body, issuing from the right ventricle of the heart, the blood whereof it carries to the lungs for their nourishment.

Auricular vein (*vena auricularis*) the eare veine, which runnes up along by the kernels which are under the eare, and is there divided into two branches, the one whereof mounts up before the eare, and the other behinde it; Chirurgeons open it against deafnesse, paine, and ulcerations of the eares.

Axillary vein (*vena axillaris*) a great and large vein, which, being a branch of *vena cava*, is conveyed under

the cancel bone, and through the Arm-hole into the inner seat of the arme, where 'tis dispersed.

Basillick vein (*vena basilica*) the liver vein, which issues from the second main ascendant branche of *vena cava*, and is divided into two branches, a deep and a superficial one; the later whereof being neere the inward procelle of the Arme and very neer the skin, is divided into other two; (*viz.*) a lesse which runs into the head vein, and together with it makes the *Median* or middle veine, whilst the greater passes along by the elbow, to the hand, and there makes the *Salvatella*.

Vena cava (*Lar.*) the hollow vein which is a great one, issuing from the thickest part of the liver and then divided into two main branches; and they into many others.

Cephalick vein [*vena cephalica*] the head veine which springs out of the *Axillar veine*, and passeth between the first and second muscle of the shoulder, stretcheth to the outmost parts, and there lies evident a lost. *Thom.*

Cervical betne [*vena cervicalis*] the veine of the brains

braines which passeth by the crosse processes of the neck-joynt, up to the filme or thin skin, which is next the braine, and there ends.

Celiacal vein (*vena cœliaca*) the blind vein, a second branch of the *Mesenterique vein*, runs unto the blinde gut, and there ends in many branches.

Common vein. See *Median vein*.

Coronal veine (*vena coronalis*) the Crown-vein; a branch of the spleen-veine, so termed, because it environs the heart in manner of a Crown.

Crural vein (*vena cruralis*) the thigh veine, a great vein which issues from the trunk descendant of the hollow vein.

Cystique vein (*vena cystica*) a small, and sometimes double, sometimes single branch of the *Port vein*, whence it mounts to the neck of the gall, and there divides it selfe into two branches.

Diaphragmatick veins (*vena diaphragmatica*) the midriff veins; two severall branches of the hollow vein, from which they runne in to the midriff, and there end.

Emulgent vein. See *Emulgent*.

Epigastrick veins (*vena epigastrica*) an outward and an inward branch of the

flank-veins, both which, after divers passages, at length joyne themselves unto those that belong to the dugs.

Dexter Epiploick veine (*vena Epiploica*) the second branch of the spleen veine, goes to the *Epiploon* and the gut colon; Also a fourth branch of the spleen veine, which, ending towards the upper part of the *Epiploon*, is called *Epiploick*, but with the addition of *Posterior*.

Frontal vein (*vena frontalis*) the forehead veine, a third branch of the outward throat vein, whence mounting by the bottom of the nether jaw, it comes into the lips and nose, and thence ascends by the inside of the eye to the middle of the forehead.

Garter or gartering vein, is a fourth branch of the thigh vein, from which it descends, among the back muscles of the thigh, unto the bought of the ham, where it gets this name.

Gastrepiploick vein (*vena gastrepiploica*) the third branch of the trunk of the *Port vein*, issuing sideways out of the right side thereof, and spreading abroad in the bottome of the ventricle.

Gastrick vein (*vena gastrica*) the belly veine; a branch of the *Port veine*, from which it descends to the

the hallow part and back-side of the ventricle; There is also another called the *Petty-gastrick*, which is the first branch of the *Spleen veine*, and goes to the right side of the ventricle.

Hederiform vein [*vena hederiformis*] a certain veine which pates down along by the sides of the womb.

Hemorrhoidal vein (*vena hemorrhoids*) the first branch of the *Mesenterick*, which runnes to and ends at the *Colon* and strait gut, sometimes it issues from the *Spleen vein*.

Hepatick or liver vein (*vena hepatica*) the great carrying vein, which proceeds out of the hollow part of the liver.

Humeral veine [*vena humeralis*] the shoulder vein. See *Cephalick vein*.

Hypogastrick vein (*vena hypogastrica*) the third branch of the flank veines, and is it selfe divided into divers branches, the first whereof runne to the yard, bladder and strait gut, and thence to the bottome of the fundament, others to the *Matrix*, and others after a long course go down almost to the ham.

Iliack veines [*vena iliaca*] the flank veines; two maine descendant branches of the hollow veine, a right

and a left one, from either of which, five others issue, the right one is opened against the dropie and other diseases of the liver; the left for the passion of the spleen.

Intercostal vein [*vena intercostalis*] the fourth branch of the trunk ascendant of the hollow veine; It feeds three distances between the upper ribs.

Intestinal veine [*vena intestinalis*] a fourth branch of the *Port veine*, from the posteriour and right part whereof it issues and communicates it self sometime to the hungry gut.

Jugular veines [*vena jugulares*] the two throat or neck veines, [*viz.*] an outward one, which is sometimes double, and mounts along the sides of the neck to the bottome of the head, where it is divided into five branches; And an inward one, which ascends along by the windpipe to the bottome of the braine, and is there divided into two branches.

Labial veines [*vena labialis*] the lip veines, whereof there are two on each inner side, both of the upper and under lip.

Lumber veine (*vena lumbosa*) the veine of the loynes, the fourth branch of the de-

descendant trunk of *Vena cava*, divided, neere its source, into divers parts, all which bestow themselves among the joynts of the loines.

Mammal veine [*vena mamma*] is double, an inward and an outward one, distributed among the parts of the breast.

Matricious vein (*vena matricis*) the matrix vein, or a veine that runnes along the flank neere the Reines.

Median veine (*vena mediana*) the middle, common or black veine; compounded of the two lesse branches of the liver and head-veines, and running along the middle of the arme, almost to the wrist, where it passes in the form of a Y int, the hand; There is likewise another of this name under the instep

Meserath veins. See *Mesenterique*.

Mesenterique veins (*vena mesenterica*) two veins, one a branch of the Port veine, ends at the Mesentery, but is formerly divided into three branches, whereof the other is the third, and called so, because it likewise ends at the Mesentery in some fourteen or fifteen branches.

Musculous veine [*vena musculo*] the first branch

of the flank veins, teamed thus, because it communicates it selfe with diverse muscles above the belly and loynes.

Nasal veine (*vena nasalis*) the nose vein, seated between the nostril.

Ocular vein [*vena ocularia*] the eye vein, that part of the frontal vein, which runs along by the inside of the eye.

Organick veins, as *Illick veins*.

Pericardick vein (*vena pericardica*) the second branch of one of the two main ascendant branches of the hollow vein; whence it runnes to the Pericardium, and there ends.

Popletick vein [*vena poplitis*] the ham-veine. See *Garter-veine*.

Port veine [*vena porta*] the carrying veine, seated in the liver by divers roots, which at length joyn in one stock or trunk, and so passe forth into the Ventricle, Spleene, Gall, Mesentery, and other parts of the body.

Ranular vein [*vena ranularis*] the first branch of the outward throat veine, ascends to the tongue, and parts in two, under each side thereof.

Renal veins (*vena renum*) the kidney veins; two thick and short branches of the

the descendant trunk of the hollow veine, a right and a left one, divided into seven or eight others (when they come neer the kidney, into the substance whereof they enter) there is likewise another of this name seated under the instep.

Sacred vein (*vena sacra*) the second branch of the flank veine running to the *Os sacrum*, and thence getting this name.

Salvatel vein [*salvatella*] is made of the two bigger branches of the liver and head veines, from which it runs through the wrist into the hand, and unto the root or division of the third and little fingers.

Saphen vein (*saphena*) the mother veine; the first branch of the thigh veine, consisting of two divisions, the one inward, which ends among the inner kernels of the thigh, the other more outward, hath three branches, the first ends in the skin of the thigh, the second goes but to the knees, the third to the muscles of the leg, whence running along, above the inner ankle (where it is most opened and known by this name) it comes to the sole of the foot and there ends.

Sciaticque vein (*vena sciatica*) is a branch of the thigh vein, which descends

down the legge to the outward ankle, where it is commonly opened for the *Sciatica*, and thereupon gets this name.

Spermatick veine [*vena spermatica*] the third branch of the trunk descendant of the hollow vein.

Splenitick vein [*vena splenitica*] the Spleen veine, one of the two main branches of the *Port vein*, from which it runnes to the spleen, and there ends, divided into four parts.

Stomachick vein (*vena stomachica*) the stomach veine runnes to the hollow part of the ventricle, and there ends in two branches.

Subclavicular vein [*vena subclavicularis*] one of the two maine ascendant branches of the hollow veine, divided into six parts.

Sural veine [*vena suralis*] one of the two maine branches of the thigh veine, most eminent in the bought of the knee, from whence it bestows and loses it selfe among the muscles of the calf of the leg.

Temporal vein [*vena temporalis*] the veine of the Temples, opened for the *Megrum*, pain of the ears, and extraordinary watering of the eyes.

Thezachtique

Thorachique vein [*vena thoracis*] the breast veine, which is divided into two branches, both which bestow themselves among the muscles of the *Thorax* or breast.

Thymick veine (*vena thymica*) the first branch of the *subclavicular* goes to the sag peece or kernel, which is under the kannel bone.

Torcular vein [*vena torcularia*] the second branch of the outward throat vein, from which it ascends by the inside of the skull to the braine, which it moistens and feeds.

Umbilical vein [*vena umbilica*] is that whereby an infant in the womb receives nourishment, and which (it being born) closes it self, and serves as a ligament to settle the liver to the navel.

Veliferous [*velifer*] that bears saile, or is under sail, as a ship.

Velification [*velificatio*] a sailing forwards, or hoy-sing saile; a course or voyage.

Velifical [*velificus*] that is done with sailes displayed or full spread.

Velitation (*velitatio*) skermishing by leaping from place to place, brawling, bickering in words.

Velivolant (*velivolans*) running and (as it were) flying with full sail.

Velleity (from *velle* the infinitive mood of *volo*, to will) an inclination of the will; a kinde of willing or desiring, or (as the vulgar say) a wishing and woulding.

Vellication [*vellicatio*] a plucking, pulling, lagging; also a carping at, depraving or detracting from.

Velocity (*velocitas*) swiftnesse, quicknesse, nimblenesse.

Venal (*venalis*) that is set to sale, that doth or speaketh what one will for money, that will be bribed and sell his faith and troth for money. *Lo. Herbert.*

Venality [*venalitas*] vendiblenesse, a being saleable; a letting or setting to sale.

Vena porta. See port vein in *Ven.*

Venaltitious (*venaliti- us*) belonging to the sale of men or children, or of slaves; that is to be bought or sold.

Venatick [*venaticus*] of, or belonging to hunting or chaling.

Venation [*venatio*] a hunting or chaling.

Venator [*Lat.*] a hunter or huntsman.

Venatorious (*venatorius*) of, or belonging to hunting and chaling, serving for that game.

Vendible

Vendible [*vendibilis*] sale-able, easie and ready to be sold.

Vendicate (*vendico*) to claim or challenge to himself.

Venditation (*venditatio*) a vain ostentation, a glorious bragging, shew or setting forth.

Vendition [*venditio*] a sale or selling.

Venefice [*veneficium*] the art or craft of poysoning; poysoning, sorcery.

Venefick

Veneficial } [*veneficus*]

Veneficious }

that poysoneth; venemous, poysonful.

Veneniferous [*venenifer*] that beareth poyson, venemous.

Venenous [*venenosus*] full of poyson or venom.

Venerate [*veneror*] to reverence, worship or honour.

Venere- } al } [*venereus*]
ous }

disposed to lechery; lecherous, lustful, fleshly, lascivious.

Venerie [*venios, eris*] carnal lust, lechery, fleshly wantonness.

Ventable (from *venia*) pardonable. Dr. Br.

Vental [*venialis*] that may be forgiven without much difficulty, pardonable.

Sinne is either *original* or *actual*; the first is a privation of original justice, which we inherit from our first

parent *Adam*, being all by course of nature conceived and borne in that privation or original sinne; The latter is a thought, word or deed contrary to the Law of God; And this *Actual sinne* is, by many Divines, divided into *mortal* and *venial*; *Mortal sinne* they account to be any great offence against the charity of God or our neighbour, and to be so called, because it kills the soul; and robs it of the spiritual life of grace; *Venial sinne*, they reckon to be any small and pardonable offence against God or our neighbour, as the stealing an apple or a pin; an idle word or such like.

Vent (*ventus*) winde, a blast, aire, breath, also a brute or report.

Ventelet (a dimin. of *vent*) a little winde, a small puff, gentle gale, coole blast of winde.

Ventiduct [from *ventus* and *duco*] a conduit or conveyance of winde, as an *Aqueduct* is of water.

Ventilate [*ventilo*] to gather winde, to give a vent, to fan or winnow corn; Also to turn out of one hand into another.

Ventoy [from the Fr. *ventau*] a fan.

Ventosity [*ventositas*] windiness.

Ventricle [*ventriculus*] the

the place wherein the meat sent from the stomach is digested; some use it for *Epigastrium*, others take it for the stomach it self; a little belly.

Ventricles of the heart, are two large holes, one on the right, the other on the left side thereof, that, the greater and closed within a slender flesh, contains the natural blood; this, of a harder substance, contains the blood wherewith our arteries are nourished; and thereupon that is called the bloody, this, the spiritual ventricle.

Ventriloquist (*ventriloquus*) one that has an evil spirit speaking in his belly, or one that by use and practise can speake as it were out of his belly, not moving his lips.

Ventripotent (*ventripotens*) big paunch'd, belly-able, huge gutted.

Vendite (*venundo*) to buy and sell.

Venus, the goddess of lust; also lust it self, *venerie*, unchastnesse, lechery; also (among *Alchimists*) the metall copper; also one of the seven Planets. See *Saturne*. The day or morning star.

Venus Ecuage, is used for Knights (or nights) service to Ladies.

Quaefacies, facies Veneris cum veneris arte?

Ne sedeat, sed eas, ne pereas per eas.

Venusiate (*venusio*) to make beautiful, faire or highly.

Vepricosous (*vepricosus*) full of briars or brambles.

Veracity (*veracitas*) a speaking truth, or the quality or vertue of saying truth.

Verbal (*verbalis*) that is of a word, or that descends of a word; In Grammer those words are called *verbals* which come from some verb, as *amabilis* from *amo*. *Lector*, from *Lego*. &c.

Verbality (*verbalitas*) a belongingness to a word or verb; a fulness of words. *Dr. Br.*

Verbatim (*Lat.*) word by word, that which is precisely spoken, according as it was delivered before.

Verberable (*verberabilis*) that may be beaten, or is worthy to be beaten.

Verberate (*verbero*) to beat, punish or strike.

Verbigerate (*verbigero*) to speak, to talk, to noise abroad.

Verbosity (*verbositas*) much talking or speaking, talkativeness.

Verecund } *verecundus.*

Verecundous modest, shamefac'd, demure, bashful

Verdant (from the *Fr. verd*) green, fresh, lively; new, in prime.

Verd-green or **vert-green** a green substance made of the

the rust of Brass or Copper, which hath been hanged certain days over strong vinegar; It is of a fretting nature, and therefore to be used with great discretion.

Verdeter or **Verdoz** (Fr. *Verdier*) a Judicial Officer of the Kings Forrest, &c. of whom read *Cowel* at large.

Verdi or **Verdea**, a kind of white Muscadine wine, made in *Toscany*, which is sometimes brought into England in bottles.

Verdict (*veredictum*) is the answer of a Jury or Inquest, made upon any cause civil or criminal, committed by the Court to their consideration or tryal: And this Verdict is two-fold, either general or special, *Stawnf. pl. Cor. lib. 3. cap. 9.* See more in *Cow.*

Verdure (Fr. *Verdeur*) greenness or green things, as hearbs, &c. a raw or natural sowreness in Wine, Fruits, &c.

Verditure, is one of the names of green Colour among Painters, whereof they have four most usual; *Green Bice, Verditure, Vert Greece, Sap-green.*

Verge (Fr.) a rod, stick, yard or wand; also a Sergeants *Verge* or Mace: It is also used for the compass about the Kings Court that bounds the jurisdiction of the Lord Steward of the Kings Household, and of the Coroner of

the Kings House, and seems to have been twelve miles compass. *Anno 13. R. 2. Stat. 1. ca. 3. Fitzh. nat. br. fol. 241. B. Britton. fol. 68. b. 69. a. and Fleta lib. 2. ca. 2. and Sir Edw. Cokes Reports lib. 4. fol. 47. a.* For this see the Statute of 33 *Hen 8. cap. 12.* towards the end. But *Fleta* saith, this compass about the Court is called *Virgata*, a *virga*, quam *Marshallus* portat ut *signum suae potestatis* lib. 2. ca. 4. Sect. 1. *Verge* hath also another signification, being used for a stick or rod, whereby one is admitted Tenant, who, holding it in his hand, swears fealty to the Lord of a Mannor, and for that cause is called Tenant by the *Verge*. *Old. nat. br. fol. 77.*

Virger (Fr.) or *Virger* from *Virga*) one that bears a *Verge* or white wand before a Magistrate, &c.

Vergobert (Fr.) a Mayor or Burgo-master; Among the ancient *Heduanes* it was a yearly elected chief Officer or Magistrate that had power of life and death, a part of *Tr. of Times.*

Veridical (*veridicus*) that says or speaks truth.

Veriloquy (*veriloquium*) the true exposition of a word, the Etymology or right meaning of a word; Also a Tale, Speech, or Report.

Verilequent, as *Veridical.*

Verisimilitude (*verisimilitas*) true likeness of a thing
Dr.Br.

Vermiculated (*vermiculatus*) eaten with worms; also embroidered, wrought with Chequer work, or with smal peecees of divers colours, representing sundry pictures, as we see in Tables and Counters.

Vermillion (Fr. *Vermillon*) a ruddy colour, made of Brimston and Quicksilver; Also *Gules* in Armory. See *Cinnaber*.

Vermination (*verminatio*) a disease with worms, properly in Cattle, a vehement ache by the wringing of the Guts, as if they were gnawn with worms: *Feltham*.

Vermiparous (*vermiparus*) that brings forth, or breeds worms. Dr.Br.

Vernaccia (Ital.) a kind of wine like Malmsey, drunk much in Rome.

Vernaculous (*vernaculus*) that is born and brought up in our own house, that takes beginning in our own Country; Proper, natural.

Vernal (*vernalis*) of or belonging to the Spring of the year.

Vernant (*vernans*) springing or waxing green, as hearbs do burgeoning.

Vernity (*vernitas*) flattering, servile or slavish behavior

Vertey. See *Varry*,

Verrucous (*verrucosus*) full of warts, hillocks or knaps.

Versable } (*versatilis*)
Versatile } that turns, or may be turned, that is turned or wounded one about another.
Bac.

Versation (*versatio*) a turning or winding.

Versicle (*versiculus*) a little verse or line; a short long or sentence.

Versify (*versifico*) to make verses.

Version (*versio*) a turning or translating.

Versutiloquent (*versutiloquus*) a crafty talker, one using words craftily.

Vert (Fr. *verd*, i. green) green colour in Heraldry. In the Forrest Laws it signifies every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the Forrest that may cover and hide a Deer. See *Manwoods*, 2. part. *Forest Laws*, fol. 6. a. and fol. 33. b.

Vert Greece. See *Verdgreece*.

Vertible (*vertibilis*) that may be turned:

Vertical (from *vertex*, i. cū) wavering, inconstant, apt to change or turn; also standing right over the head. *Vertical Circle*. See *Azimuth*.

Vertical point, is the *Zenith*, or point of the Firmament, which is directly over ones head.

Verti

Verticallity, the being of a thing directly over ones head.
Br.

Verticity, the top of a thing, or an aptness to turn.

Vertiginous } (*vertiginosus*) a giddy, dizzy, turning round, or that hath the disease *Vertigo*.

Vertiginosity (*vertiginositas*) a giddiness, dizziness, swimming of the head or brain.

Vertigo (*Lat.*) a dizziness, giddiness or swimming in the head; a disease in the head, caused by wind, wherein the Patient thinks all things turn round; a whirling or turning about.

Vertumnals, Feasts dedicated to, or Books treating of the god *Vertumnus*. Brough.

Vertumnus, a god among the Romans, that would turn himself into all shapes, and was supposed to have the government of mens minds.

Vertuoso. See *Virtuoso*.

Verbeteau } (*vervecus*)
Verbetine } (*vervecinus*)
of or belonging to a Weather or Sheep; like a Weather.

Verbels. See *Varvels*.

Vesaneous (*vesanus*) mad, wood, furious, out of his wit, cruel, outrageous.

Vesulent (*vesulentus*) apt to eat or feed.

Vesicatory (*vesicatorium*) a cupping glass, or any sharp

Ointment, Cataplasm, or Plaster, which has power to draw humors outward, exulcerating the skin, and raising little blisters on it. It is also used adjectively.

Vesicle (*vesicula*) a little bladder. Br.

Vesperal (*vesperalis*) of or belonging to the evening, or to the West part.

Vesperas, the Evening-song, or evening prayers; so called among Roman Catholics.

Sicilian vespers, is taken proverbially for mischiefs done; or death inflicted in a place and time of imagined security; from a general massacre of the French made on a sudden throughout *Sicily* (whereof they were over insolent masters) by the incensed Islanders (*Anno 1582.*) and about five of the clock in the afternoon at the roll of a Bell.

Vesperies (*Fr.*) evening Exercises or Disputations (among the Sorbonists.)

Vespertine (*vespertinus*) of the evening, done in the evening.

Vespilone (*vespilo, onis*) he that carries forth dead bodies in the night time to be buried, as they use in time of plague and great sickness.

To **Vest** (*vestio*) to cloth, array, attire, adorn, &c. See *Vestment*.

Vestals (*Vestales Virgines*) were certain Virgins among the ancient Romans, consecrated to the Goddess *Vesta*, and therefore so named; they were always chosen between six and seven years of age, and continued thirty years in their Office; whereof the first ten years they bestowed in learning the Ceremonies of their Order; the second, in execution thereof, and the

last ten in teaching others; After it was lawful for them to marry, if they would: Their chief Office was to keep fire continually burning in a round Temple at Rome, in honor of *Vesta*; and if it chanced to go out, they were to renew it again with no usual fire, but such as they could get by art from the Sun beams.

Nec in aliud vestiam, quam puram intellige flammam. Ovid.

They were greatly honored in the City, and had divers priviledges; for they were carried in Chariots, and the chiefest Magistrates would do reverence to them; they had Officers going before them, as the Consuls had, and if they met any one, who was led to be put to death, they had authority to deliver him, taking an oath that they came not that way of purpose, but by chance; they might also make a Will, and dispose of their Goods as they pleased; but if any of them were found to live unchaste, she was openly carried with sad silence to the Gate called *Collina*, where, being put into a deep pit, she was presently buried alive: These *Vestals* were first instituted by *Numa Pompilius*, or (as some write) by *Romulus*:

Vestiar (*Vestiarium*) a Wardrobe, Press or Chest,

where Apparel is laid; also a Vestry in a Church.

Vestible (*vestibulum*) a void place without the door, a Porch, an Entry.

Vestigate (*vestigo*) to seek out, to seek by the print of the foot, to trace, to search diligently, to hunt after.

Vestige (*vestigium*) the print of a mans foot, a foot-step, a trace, or track, a mark of any thing; the sole of the foot.

Vestiment (*Vestimentum*) a Garment, Vesture, Apparel, Cloathing, Attire. It is particularly used by the Romanists for the upmost Garment, which the Priest hath on, when he says Mass; and they say he is vested, when he is so attired. This Vestment the French call *Chasuble*.

Vestitor (*Lat.*) he that cloatheth, a Tailor.

Vetation (*vetatio*) a forbidding to do something.

Veteran

Veteran (*veteranus*) ancient, old, one that hath served long in a place or office; it is used both substantively and adjectively.

Veteratorian (*veteratorius*) crafty, subtil, gotten by long use.

Veterinarian (*veterinarius*) he that lets Horses or Mules to hire, a Muletor, a Horse-courser, a Hackney-man; also an Horse-Leach or Farrier; it is also used adjectively. Dr. Br.

Veterine (*veterinus*) that bears burdens, used in carriage.

Vetust (*vetustus*) old, ancient.

Vexillation (*vexillatio*) a company of men of arms under one Standard.

Vexillary (*vexillarius*) a Standard-bearer; also pertaining to a Standard or Ensign.

Vial (*phiala*) a plain pot, with a wide mouth; also the general name to all plate, serving for Wine or Water; a Glass or Glass Bottle. *Vials of wrath*, mentioned in the Apocalypse, signify Gods readiness to be fully revenged on sinners.

Vivands (*Fr.*) meat, food, sustenance, victuals, especially of flesh. Often used in the Holy Court.

Vivary (*viarius*) of or belonging to the way. Feltham.

Vivatick (*viaticus*) per-

taining to a journey, or travelling by the way.

Vivaticum (*Lat.*) all things necessary for a Traveller, be it in victual or other things: The Blessed Sacrament, as given to dying people, is also so called by the Fathers.

Viator (*Lat.*) a travelling by the way, a way-faring-man.

Viatorian (*viatorius*) of or belonging to the way, travelling or journeying, or serving to way-faring-men.

Vibration (*vibratio*) a brandishing, shaking, or wagging, as men do drawn swords, when they threaten others.

Vibrissation (*vibrissatio*) a quavering or warbling in singing, a shaking a thing.

Vicarious (*vicarius*) that is in stead or place of another, that supplies another mans room, and takes pains for him; as an under-servant or Vicar.

Vice versa (*Lat.*) contrary to what was before, the former course being changed into the opposit or contrary.

Vicennarius (*vicennarius*) of or belonging to the twentieth.

Vicennalis (*vicennalia*) solemn games and vows for twenty and thirty years.

Vicissimal the same with
Vicissim *Vicinarious*.

Vicinal (*vicinalis*) of or
belonging to Neighbors or
Neighborhood.

Vicinity (*vicinitas*) the
company of Neighbors, dwell-
ing nigh one; Neighborhood,
nighness, likeness.

Vicissity { *vicissitas* }

or

Vicissitude { *vicissitudo* }

changing or succeeding by
course, the turn or course in al-
tering, now one, now another,
an interchangeable course.

Viscount *alias* **Viscount**
(*Vicecomes*) signifies with us
as much as *Sheriff*. Between
which two words, I finde no
other difference; but that the
one comes from our Conquer-
ors, the *Normans*, and the
other from our Ancestors,
the *Saxons*. *Viscount* also sig-
nifies a degree of Nobility
next to an Earl, which (as
Cam. Britan. pag. 170. saith)
is an old name of Office, but
a new one of Dignity, never
heard of among us till *Henry*
the Sixth his days. But this
degree of honor is far more
ancient in other Countries.
See *Cassan. de gloria Mundi.*
parte 5. Confid. 55.

Victim (*victima*) the
Beast killed in Sacrifice for
Victory, an Oblation, a Sacri-
fice.

Victimate (*victimare*) to Sa-
crifice, to make an Oblation.

Victor (*Lat.*) a Conquer-
or, he that overcomes.

Vidame (*Vicedominus*) an
honor in France, of which
there are but four, viz. That
of *Chartres*. 2. *Amiens*.
3. *Chalons*. And 4. of *Gerbery*
in *Beauvois*.

A *Vidame* was originally
the Judge of a Bishops Tem-
poral Jurisdiction, or such an
Officer to him, as the *Vicount*
was to the Count or Earl, but
in process of time, of an
Officer, he became a Lord, by
altering his Office into a Fief,
held of the Bishoprick he
belonged to; so that even
to this day the Estate of all
Vidames depends of some Bi-
shoprick, or is annexed to
the Temporalities thereof,
and therefore they are no
better than *Seignours Mediocres*
(as the French say) though
the first of that rank; and in
all other Priviledges and Rights
equal to *Vicounts*, with some
advantage of Credit, in respect
of high Jurisdiction, which
those have usurped by degrees
upon their Earls; and these had
at the first, by the gift of their
Bishops.

Videlicet (*Lat.*) that is to
say, to wit: It is usually
written thus (*viz.*) And in
the same sence we use (*ire.*)
for *id est*, and sometime *i. a.*
lone.

Viduation (*viduatio*) a di-
viding, a leaving alone, a de-
priving, a making widow.

Viduity (*viduitas*) wid-
owhood, or the estate of a
widow:

widow; also lack of things.

Uletor (Lat.) a Cooper, that with hoops binds Vessels, or he that makes baskets, or vessels of Osier, to be covered with Leather.

Uletu, is a term of Hunting, and signifies the print of the foot of a Fallow-Deer in the ground.

Uigesimal (*vigesimus*) pertaining to the twentieth in number.

Uigil (*vigilia*) a watching, abstaining from sleep; a watch by night, which they used to divide into four parts. The first *Vigil* began at six of the clock in the Evening, and continued till nine. The second began at nine, and continued till twelve: The third was from twelve till three: And the fourth was from three till six of the clock in the morning. This word is often mentioned in Scripture: Also the eve or day next before any solemn Feast, because then Christians were wont to watch, fast and pray in Churches.

Uigintibitate (*vigintiviratus*) the Office of the *Vigintiviri*, or of twenty men in like authority. Tacit.

Uigone (Fr.) a kinde of Demicaster, or Hat of late so called, from the fine Wool, which for the most part they are made of, borne by a kinde of Sheep of Spain of that name. And *Codebeck* (which are a courser sort of Hats,

and made for the most part of Hair) took name from a Town in Normandy, where the best of that sort are made.

Uigoz (Lat.) strength, force, lustiness, courage.

Uigozous (*vigorosus*) strong, firm, lusty, courageous.

Uilifie (*vilifico*) to make of no reputation or value.

Uilipend (*vilipendo*) to disesteem, to make light of, not to value.

Uility (*vilitus*) cheapness, vileness, baseness.

Uillication (*villicatio*) the rule of Husbandry under the Master or Owner of a Manor.

Uiminal (*viminalis*) apt to wound or binde, belonging to Osiers or Twigs.

Uina Chia, the most excellent Wines of all Greece, so called from the Island Chios (now Sio) where they are made.

Uinarious (*vinarius*) of or belonging to Wine.

Uinarozian (*vinatorius*) belonging to the dresser of a Vineyard.

Uincet (from *vinco*) victorious, overcoming; a mans name.

Uincible (*vincibilis*) easie to be vanquished or overcome.

Uincture (*vincitura*) a binding or tying.

Uindemiatoz (*vindemia-*
Uindemial (*storius*) of

or belonging to gathering Grapes, or ripe Fruit in Harvest, or serving for such a purpose.

Vindicative } (from *vin-*
or } *dico*) re-

Vindicative } vengeful,
apt to vindicate or revenge,
wreakful, avengeful.

Vineatick (*vineaticus*)
of or belonging to Vines, apt,
or that serves for Vines.

Vinipote (*vinipotor*) a
drinker of Wine, a Wine-
bibber, a Drunkard.

Vintestian (*vinitorius*) of
or belonging to the keeping a
Vineyard or Vines.

Vinolent (*vinolentus*) gi-
ven much to drinking Wine;
also made with Wine.

Vintage (Fr. *Vendenge*)
Vine-harvest, Grape-harvest,
Grape gathering, Wine-ma-
king, and the season wherein
it is made.

Violate (*violo*) to corrupt,
defile, make foul, transgress,
or break; as a man doth a
Law; to misuse.

Viper (*Vipera*) a vene-
mous Serpent in some hot
Countreys, lying much in
the Earth, having a short tail,
which grates and makes a
noise as he goes; they are of
a yellow colour, and some
times red. The Male has but
one Tooth in every side, but
the Female more, &c.

Viperine (*viperinus*) of
or belonging to Vipers or
Adders.

Virago (Lat.) a woman

of stout and manly courage,
a manly or manlike wo-
man.

Virasol, a cool Sea-gale
of wind; so called in *Hisp-*
niola, or Saint Domingo's
Island.

Virelay (Fr.) a rounde-
lay, Country-ballad, or Free-
mans Song.

Virger. See *Verger*.

Virginal (*Virginalis*)
Maidenly, Virgin-like; hence
the name of that Musical In-
strument, called *Virginals*,
because Maids and Virgins
do most commonly play on
them.

Virgo (Lat.) one of
the Twelve Signs of the
Zodiack; so called, because
as a Virgin is barren and un-
fruitful, whilst she lives with-
out the help of man; so
whilst the Sun continues in
this Sign, it brings forth no-
thing, but onely ripens such
Fruit as the preceding part of
the year has brought forth.
Min.

Virgult (*virgultum*) a
company of yong shoots, or
many yong tender Sprigs and
Sprouts growing together
out of the ground.

Viridate (*virido*) to make
green and lusty.

Viriditp (*viriditas*) green-
ness; also lustiness, strength,
manliness.

Virilitp (*virilitas*) man-
liness, mans estate; also the
privy parts of man.

Viripotent (*viripotens*)
ripe

ripe for marriage, able to lie with a man.

Virtuoso (Ital.) virtuous, honest. It is also used substantively, for a learned or ingenious person, or one that is well qualified. *Advert.* from *Parnassus*.

Virulent (*virulentus*) full of poyson, venomous.

Viscated (*viscatus*) dressed, or taken with Bird-lime.

Visceration (*visceratio*) good cheer, a dole or distributing of raw flesh at the death of rich-men, or when hogs are killed; also the garbage that Hunters give their Dogs.

Visceral (from *viscera*) of or pertaining to the Bowels, or Entrails of Man or Beast.

Viscid or **viscous** (*viscidus* & *viscosus*) clammy, fast as glue.

Viscosity (*viscositas*) clamminess, a bird-lime-like stickiness, or cleaving to. *Dr. Brown* notes that *viscosity* is also used for a quality of being sticky or glutinous.

Visibility (*visibilitas*) visibility, a capacity or aptness of a thing to be seen.

Vizier, a President, chief Councillor, or chief Statesman about the great Turk; as much to say a *Vice-Roy*, or Deputy to a King.

Vision (*visio*) a seeing, an apparition or phantasm.

Visor (Lat.) a Messenger sent to view or spy a thing, a Spy.

Visual (from *visus*) of or belonging to the sight; also carried by the sight, or extending as far as the eye can carry it.

Vital (*vitalis*) lively, pertaining to the maintenance of life, likely to live.

Vital faculty. See *Faculty*.

Vitality (*vitalitas*) life, liveliness, the Spirit of Life, whereby we live.

Vitiation (*vitatio*) an eschewing, voiding, or shunning.

Vitelline (*vitellinus*) of, like, or resembling the yolk of an Egg.

Vitiate (*vitio*) to corrupt, destroy, deform, infect, or deflowre.

Vitiferous (*vitifer*) that bears Vines.

Vitiosity (*vitiositas*) vice, naughtiness, lewdness, the contrary to virtue; corruption, an inconstant affection of mind in all manner of behavior.

Vitreous } (*vitreus*) of
Vitrine } or belonging to Glass, Glassie, Glassie-green; clear like glass or resembling glass.

Vitrifiable, that may be turned, or made into Glass.

Vitrification (*vitrificatio*) glassiness, or the making of Glass.

Vitrification (says *Dr. Brown*) is the last work of fire, and when that arrives, humidity

humidity is exhaled; for powdered glass emits no fume or exhalation, although it be laid upon a red hot iron. *Vul. Er. fol. 53.*

Vitriol (*vitriolum*) a little glass; also *Copperas* so called, which is of a middle nature between stone and metal.

Vitriolous, of or pertaining to *Vitriol* or *Copperas*. *Dr. Br.*

Vituline (*vitulinus*) of or belonging to a Calf.

Vituperable (*vituperabilis*) blame worthy, that may be reprehended.

Vituperate (*vitupero*), to blame, rebuke, discommend or dispraise.

St. Vitus his Dance, is a kinde of madness or disease so called, which *Sennertus* affirms to proceed from a certain malignant humor gendered in the body, of near kin with the poison of the *Tarantula*.

Vitacety (*vivacitas*) natural strength or liveness; long life; lustiness; vigor.

Vitency (from *vix*) a living or enjoying life.

Vitban (from *vivo*) lively, or that may live long. A mans name.

Vitifie (*vivifico*) to quicken or give life. *Feltham.*

Vitificat } (*vivificus*)
Vitificent }
which quickens or gives life.

Vitiparous (*viviparus*)

which bring forth their yong alive, and do neither spawn, nor lay Eggs. *Dr. Br.*

Vizier. See *Vizier*.

Ulcerate (*ulcero*) to blister, to break out into an Ulcer or running soar, to exacerate.

Ulcerous (*ulcerosus*) full of Ulcers or running soars, Ulcer-breeding.

Uliginous (*uliginosus*) soaked with long abode of water; wet, plashy, moyst, full of water.

Ulophone (*ulophonum*) a venomous glue or clammy substance, made of *Misseltoe* Berries; also the black *Cameleon Thistle*, whose Root is also venomous.

Ule, Yule, or Ule-games, in our Northern parts, are taken for Christmas games or sports; from the French *Noël*, i. Christmas, which the Normans corrupt to *Nuel*, and from *Nuel* we had *Nule* or *Ule*. But *Dr. Hammond* thinks it more probable, that *Yule* should be taken immediately from the Latin *Jubulum*, as that signifies a time of rejoicing or festivity. See his Answer to six *Queries*, p. 464.

Ultime } (*ultimus*)
Ultimate }
last, final, extream, the furthest, or utmost.

Ultimety (*ultimitas*) the lastness or end of a thing. *Bac.*

Ultion (*ultio*) a revenging,

a taking vengeance.

Ultramarine (*ultramarinus*) coming from beyond Sea.

Ultramundane (*ultramundanus*) supercelestial, beyond or above the sky. Dr. Charl.

Ultroneous (*ultroneus*) willingly, with a free-will, well-willing.

Uulate (*ululo*) to howl, as a dog or wolf doth.

Umb, somewhat a sad yellow colour used by Painters; also a Beast ingendred between *Musmon* and another Sheep.

Umbilical (*umbilicalis*) of or pertaining to the Navil. *Umbilical Vein*. See in *Vein*.

Umbilical Arteries, are two Arteries marching from the Navil, through *Peritoneum* to the sides of the Bladder; they are the first Arteries that in the Infant are begotten. *Tho*.

Umbilicality, the being of a thing, at or in the midst; as the Navil in the midst of the Belly. *Br*.

Umbage (*Fr. or Ombrage*) a shade, a shadow; also jealousy or insipion.

Umbagious (*Fr. Umbrageux*) shady, shadowy, covert, full of shade, obscure, dark. *Bac*.

Umbatical (*umbraticus*) like, or of a shadow, making or casting a shadow; that is done in the shade, or very privately.

Umbatillous, *idem*, *Bac*.

Umbello (*Ital. Ombrella*) a fashion of round and broad Fans, wherewith the *Indians* (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of the Sun or Fire; and hence any little shadow, Fan, or other thing, wherewith women defend their faces from the Sun.

Umbiferous (*umbrifer*) making or casting shadow.

Umbrosous (*umbrosus*) having much shadow, casting a great shadow, full of shade.

Un, is an English Privative, which may be added at pleasure to simple words, and deprives them of their natural sense; as *un-accessible*, which cannot be come to; to *un-bewitch*, *un-deceive*, &c.

Unanimity (*unanimitas*) concord of minde, consent of heart.

Unanim } (*unanimus*)
or

Unanimous } of one minde, heart and will; of one consent and accord.

Uncial (*uncialis*) of or belonging to an ounce or inch.

Unctiou (*unctio*) anointing.

Unctozian (*unctozianus*) of or belonging to anointing or greazing.

Unctuous (*unctus*) anointed; fat, oily, moist.

Unctuosity

Unctuous, oilyness or fatness.

Uncouth (Sax.) unknown, strange, unbeaten.

Undation (*undatio*) a flowing or rising of waves.

Undisontant (*undisonus*) making a noise like waves.

Undulated (*undulatus*) made like waves of water.
Br.

Undulation (*undulatio*) a waving, or moving up and down like waves. *Per. lastit.*

Unoth (Sax.) scarce, hardly, with difficulty.

Unguent (*unguentum*) any sweet oile or ointment, a liquid perfume, ointment or salve, consisting of grease, fat, and liquors mingled with oyle, to the just thickness of an oyl.

Unick (*unicus*) one onely, single, singular.

Unicornous (*unicornis*) that hath but one horn, as the beast called Unicorn is said to have. Br.

Unisse (*unisco*) to joyn or make one; as marriage doth the Husband and Wife.

Uniformity (*uniformitas*) one and the same shape or fashion:

Union (*unio*) peace, concord, agreement, the number one.

Union, is a combining or consolidation of two Churches in one, which is done by the consent of the

Bishop, Patron, and Incumbent, &c. See more of this in Cowel.

Union Pearls (so called by *Antiphrasis*, because they always grow in couples; *Nulli duo reperiuntur indiscreti*, says *Pliny*; *Unde nomen unionum, scilicet, Romanæ imposuere delicia*) are the best sort of Pearl.

Uniparous (from *unus* and *pario*) that brings forth but one at a birth. Dr Br.

Unison (Fr. *unisson*) an one; an oneliness, or loneliness, a single or singleness, A term in Musick, when two Strings or Notes have one and the same tone.

Unity (*unitas*) an uniting or joyning two things or more together; also concord, agreement.

Unity of Possession in our Common Law, is a joynt possession of two Rights by several Titles. For example, I take a Lease of Land from one upon a certain Rent; Afterwards I buy the Fee simple; this is an **Unity of Possession**, whereby the Lease is extinguished, by reason, I, who had before the occupation onely for my rent, am become Lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none but my self.

Universality (*universalitas*) generality, the whole State,

State, all in general.

Univocal (*univocum*)
signifying but one thing.
Br.

Univocally (*univocè*) of
the same signification ; A
term in Logick ; wherein as
oft as the same word in the
same signification , that is,
meaning the same notion, is
applied to more, tis said to sig-
nific or be spoken *univocally*.
Per. Instit.

Vocabulary (*vocabula-
rium*) a Dictionary, a world
of words ; it is also used
adjectively (from *vocabula-
ris*) with relation to words.

Vocal (*vocalis*) that
hath a voyce, loud, making
a noyse, belonging to the
voyce.

Vocal Nerves (*vocales
nervi*) are those noble sinews,
which have the vertue of
forming the speech.

Vocal Prayer, is that which
is uttered by words, as *men-
tal* is within the mind,
without pronunciation of
words.

Vocality (*vocalitas*) a
tone or sound of a voyce.

Vocation (*vocatio*) a
Calling or course of life.

Vocative (*vocativus*)
of or belonging to Cal-
ling.

Vociferate (*vocifero*) to
cry out aloud, to bray, to ex-
claim.

Vociferation (*vociferatio*)
an exclaiming, a crying out
aloud, a braying.

Voculation (*voculatio*) the
accent of every word, the
due moderation and measu-
ring the voyce in pronoun-
cing a word.

Vogue (Fr.) swey,
swinge, authority, power,
clear passage, as of a Ship in
a broad Sea.

Votbers, great broad
dishes to carry away the
remainders from a meat ta-
ble ; Also a term in Heral-
dry.

Votnage (Fr.) neigh-
borhood, nighness, nearness.
Dr. Taylor in his *Liberty of
Prophecy*.

Volant (*volans*) flying,
swiftly passing, fast running.
also a term in Heraldry when
a Bird is born as it were fly-
ing.

Volatical (*volaticus*) that
flies or goes away suddenly,
flitting, inconstant.

Volatil } (*volatilis*)
Volatillous }
that flies, or can fly, flee-
ting, or flitting, passing
swiftly, that is not fix-
ed.

Volatility (*volatilitas*)
swift passage, inconstancy,
unfixedness ; aptness to eva-
porate, and fly away. A term
in Chymistry.

Vulgibagant }
or } (*vulgivagus*)
Vulgibagant }

pertaining to the common
people, poor, base, mean, in-
certain, inconstant.

Volitate (*volito*) to fly
ofre

often, to run in and out, or to and fro often.

Volition (from *volo, vis*) a willing, or an assenting act of the wil. Dr. Br.

Volocity (*volocitas*) a flying or running hastily. Mr. Montagu.

Volta or Labolta (Ital.) a turn, a course about, a turning round, or coming about again; Also the turn which expert Riders teach their Horses; Also a turning dance so called. Florio.

Volubility (*volubilitas*) the turning of a thing, facility to turn round, aptness to roll, roundness, inconstancy, mutability. Also sound or quick speaking without impediment or staggering, the falling or round going of words by measure. Tho.

Voluble (*volubilis*) that is or may be easily tumbled or rolled, inconstant, always turning; having a round pronunciation or good delivery of speech.

Voluntary (*voluntarius*) one that serves or does any thing, without pay or compulsion, of his own accord or will.

Voluntative (from *voluntas, atis*) that proceeds from the Will, wilfull or full of desire.

Voluptable (*voluptabilis*) which brings pleasure, pleasurable, that causeth delight.

Voluptuous (*voluptuosus*)

wholly devoted to worldly delights, unsatiable in sensual pleasure.

Volutation (*volutatio*) a rolling or tumbling, a tossing, a wallowing, a casting or revolving in the mind.

Vomition (*vomitio*) a vomiting, casting, or parbreaking.

Vomitory (*vomitorium*) that hath the nature or strength to vomit or spew.

Voracity (*voracitas*) gluttony, ravening, devouring, excessive eating.

Vorago (Lat.) a Gulf, a Whirlpool, a Quagmire, or marvellous deep place, that sucks or swallows up even Rivers, and whereout nothing can come; Also a Glutinous waste-gut, and spend all.

Voraginous (*voraginosus*) full of Gulfs, and Whirlpits.

Voration (*voratio*) a devouring or eating up greedily.

Vortumnus, the god of changing things, that is of merchandize.

Votary (from *voto*) he that makes a vow, or binds himself by vow.

Votive (*votivus*) that is vowed or promised by vow; Also that is or hath been greatly wished or desired.

Vouch (Fr. *Voucher*) to cite, pray in aid, or call to aid in a suit. It is a word much used in our Common Law; of which see Cowel; Also
to

to avow, or affirm boldly, to avouch.

Uowel (*vocalis*) a letter which makes a perfect sound of it self, of which there are five, *a, e, i, o, u*.

Urania, one of the Muses, to whom the invention of Astrology is attributed; called also the heavenly Muse.

Uranoscopy (*Gr.*) a speculation or view of the Heavens.

Urbane or **Urbanus** }
Urbanical **Urbanicus** }
 of or belonging to a City, civil in curtesie, gentle in speech and gesture, pleasant in behaviour and talk, comely, seemly.

Urbanity (*urbanitas*) curtesie, civility, civil life, good manners, &c.

Urbicarian (*urbicarius*) of belonging to a City. And **Suburbicarian**, under or within the jurisdiction of a City, properly and specially attributed, by ancient Writers, to a certain part of Italy near adjacent to Rome; But extended by *Ruffinus*, a barbarous Author, to all those Countries or Regions of which Rome was then the Political Head; viz. all the West.

Urent (*urens*) burning, parching.

Ureter (*Lat.*) the Pipe or Conduit by which the Urine passeth from the Reins to the Bladder.

Urim and Thummim, a

light of the knowledge of Christ, by the Word, together with perfection of verue, and holy manners, *Exod. 28. 30. Thou shalt put in the Breast-plate of Judgement, the Urim and Thummim. Who made this Urim and Thummim, what it was, and of what made, is very hard, if not impossible to find out: Certainly, it was not reckoned among the things wrought by Art, but was given by God to Moses alone, to put in the holy Pectoral, as Levit. 8. 8. and written of Christ, Colos. 2. 3. Dan. 8. 13. Wilson. And see Sir Walt. Ral. lib. 2. fol. 395.*

Urinary (*urinarius meatus*) the Pipe by which the Piss runs out from the Bladder.

Urinator (*Lat.*) one that dives or swims under water, and fetches up Merchandize from the bottem. *Dr. Charl.*

Urn (*urna*) a measure of liquid things, containing of old two Gallons and a Pottle; also the general name for a Pitcher or Pot; but most commonly taken for a Vessel or Coffin, wherein the ashes of the dead were kept, for the old Romans were wont to burn their dead bodies; Now it is often taken for a Grave or Sepulchre, also a vessel wherein the Roman Pretor did put the names of such as were to be elected or tried by lot.

Uroscopum

Uroscopy (Gr.) an inspection of Urines, or casting of water, as Physicians do. Dr.Br.

Ursine (*ursinus*) of or belonging to a Bear.

Ursula (Lat.) a little she Bear; a womans name, heretofore of great reputation in honor of Ursula the Britan-Virgin Saint, martyred under Gods scourge, Attila, King of the Hunnes. Cam.

Urus or **Ure Ox**, is a huge-bodied, hulk-backed, short-horned, and red-eyed wilde Ox. Pliny.

Uisnebagh or **Uiskabagh** Irish *Aqua vita*, the word in that language importing as much.

Ustion (*ustio*) a burning or searing.

Ustulate (*ustula*) to burn or sear a thing; Also to frizel or curle.

Uscaption (*usucaptio*) prescription or long possession, or the attaining a thing thereby.

Ustruquary (*usufructuarius*) one that hath the use, and reaps the profit of that, whereof the propriety doth rest in another.

Ustury (*usura*) usage; the occupation of a thing; Also money or moneys worth given above the principal sum for the lene of it; Interest, use.

Usurpation (*usurpatio*) an usurping, an unjust or often using, a taking against Right and Reason, an incroaching on another mans Right.

Utas (*Octava*) is the Eighth day following any Term or Feast; As the *Utas* of Saint Michael, the *Utas* of Saint Hillary, the *Utas* of Saint Martin, the *Utas* of Saint John Baptist, and the *Utas* of the Blessed Trinity, &c. as you may read Anno 51. Hen. 3. Stat. concerning general days in the Bench.

And any day between the Feast and the Eighth day, is said to be within the *Utas*; The use of this is in the Return of Writs, as appears by the same Statute.

Utenfil (*utensile*) any thing necessary for our use and occupation; Household-stuff.

Uterine (*uterinus*) of or pertaining to the womb.

Fratres Uterini, brothers of the same Mother, that came both of one Womb, or Belly. Mr. Mont.

Utible (*utibilis*) that may bee used, profitable.

Utinam (Lat. Adverb) God grant, Would to God; it is sometimes used substantively in English, for a wish. Dr.Br.

Utopian

Utopian, of or belonging to the feigned or imaginary place or Country, *Utopia*.

Utter Barristers. See *Barristers*.

Uvula (from *uva*) of or pertaining to a Grape or Vine.

Uvula (*uvulus*) wet, moist.

Uviferous (*uvifer*) that bears Grapes or Vines.

Vulcan (*Vulcanus*) the god of Fire, who is also called *Jupiters Smith*; It is sometimes used for fire itself; Or for any Workman or Forger that is continually about the fire; Or for a Hill that continually burns and casts out flame and smoke.

Vulgarity (*vulgaritas*) the common manner or fashion of the vulgar people.

Vulgarization, a making common or vulgar.

Vulgate (*vulgatus*) published abroad, commonly used, set out to the use of all men.

Vulned (from *vulnus*) wounded. *Feltham*. A term in Heraldry.

Vulnerate (*vulnero*) to hurt or wound.

Vulnerary (*vulnerarius*) he that healeth wounds, a Chyrurgeon; Also used adjectively, which relates to wounds or sores.

Vulnific (*vulnificus*)

which woundeth, or makes wounds.

Vulpinate (*vulpinor*) to play the Fox; to deceive with crafty wiles or deceits.

Vulpinateness (from *vulpinor*) craftiness, deceit. *Apol. for Learn.*

Vulsion (*vulsio*) the twinging or pulling of the Cramp, or of any other thing.

Vultuosous (*vultuosus*) of a grave and solemn countenance, or of a heavy and sad look.

Vulturine (*Vulturinus*) of or pertaining to the ravenous Bird called a *Vulture*, or *Cormorant*; also grey coloured.

Uvula (Lat.) a little peece of flesh in the inmost roof of the mouth, which sometimes hangs loose downward, and hinders from speaking, and swallowing meat; the *Palate* of the mouth.

Uxorious (*uxorius*) of or belonging to a Wife; also that is very indulgent, or fond of a Wife.

W

Wage (from the Fr. *Gager*) i. to put in security for the performing of any thing; As to *Wage Law*, and *Wage deliverance*.

When an Action of Debt or Detinue is brought against one (upon some secret agreement, or contract had between the parties, without Specialty shewed, or other matter of Record) for goods lent or left with the Defendant, then the Defendant may *Wage his Law*, if he will, that is, Swear upon a Book, and certain persons with him, that he detains not the Goods, nor owes any thing to the Plaintiff in manner and form as he hath declared. *Terms of Law.*

To *Wage Law* (in the Common Acception) seems to be, to follow, urge, drive on or prosecute the Law, or Law Sutes; as to *Wage War* is *præliari, bellare*, to drive on the War, to fight in battails as Warriors do.

The *Wain of the Moon* (from the ancient Belg. *Wan*, *Quod significat defectum, indigentiam, inopiam, à lat. vanus, quia evanescit*) the decrease or declination of the Moon. Hence also *To look w'an*, that is pale, as being in a decaying or defective health.

To *Waibe* or *Wetbe*, is to forsake. As to *Waive* the company of Thieves. *Stawnf. pl. Cor fol. 26.*

Waif or *Wetf*. The nineteenth Chapter of the Great Customary of Normandy, is entituled (*De choses givres* and Latined by the Interpreter, *De rebus vaivis*, i. Of

things waived, which are there thus defined. *Vaiva sunt res, vel alia, quæ nullius proprietati attributa, sine possessionis reclamatione sunt inventa, quæ usque ad Diem & annum servanda sunt.* This *Weif* or things waived, are nothing but things forsaken. The Civilians call it *Derelictum*. *Bract. (lib. I. cap. 12 num. 10)* reckons them *inter res, quæ sunt nullius, ea quæ pro waivio habentur; sicut de averiis, ubi non apparet dominus; where he also saith, Quod olim fuerunt inventoris de jure naturali, & jam efficiuntur principis de jure gentium.* This is a Regality and belongs to the King, except it be challenged by the owner within a year and a day, as appears by *Britton, cap. 17.* Now the Kings in their times have granted this, and such like Prerogatives, to Subjects within their Liberties and Fees; so that *Waifs, Estrays, Things Lost*, are the Lords of the Franchise, where they are found, but must first be cried and published in Markets and Churches near about, or else the year and day runs not to the prejudice of him that lost them.

Mr. Skene, De verborum signif. verbo, Waif, saith Waif is pecus vel animal aberrans, which wanders and strays out of the way from the known Master, and being found by any person within his bounds.

must be by him proclaimed sundry Market days, and in the Parish Church, and within the Sherifsdome; otherwise the Detainer may be accused of Theft; and it is lawful for the owner to challenge the Beast within a year and a day.

The *Expositor of Law Terms* also saith, *Waif* is when a Thief has feloniously stolen Goods, and being closely pursued with *Hue and Cry*, or else overcharged with the burden or trouble of them, for his ease or more speed, flies away, and leaves the Goods, or any part of them behinde him; then the Kings Officer, or the Reeve, or Bailiff of the Lord of the Manor, who has such Franchise of *Waif*, may seize the Goods, so waived, to the Lords use, who may keep them, as his own proper, except the owner come with fresh Sure after the Felon, and sue an Appeal, or give in Evidence against him at his Arraignment upon the Indictment, and he be attainted thereof, &c. In which cases the first owner shall have restitution of his Goods, so stolen and waived. Also if a man be pursued with *Hue and Cry*, as a Felon, and leave his own Goods, &c. these shall be taken as Goods waived and forfeited, as if they had been stolen.

Waived also belongs to a

Woman, that being sued in Law, contemptuously refuseth to appear, as the word *Out-lawed* doth to a man: For Women cannot be *out-lawed*, because they are not sworn in Leets to the King, nor to the Law, as Men are; so that a Man is said *Out-lawed*, or without the Law, to which he was sworn, and a Woman *waived*. *Terms of Law*.

Waldenses, took name from one *Waldo* of Lions in France, about the twelfth Century, and held, They were not bound to make profession of their Faith, denied the real Presence, Purgatory, &c. And condemned the eating of Flesh, Eggs, and Milk, &c. See *Rosses View*, pag 223.

Wakes or *Countrey Feasts*, were most usually kept on the Sunday next after that Saints day, to whom the Parish Church was dedicated. And these Feasts took Origin from a Letter written by Gregory the Great to Mellitus Abbot, sent into England, in these words. It may therefore be permitted them (the English) that in the Dedication days, or other Solemn days of Martyrs, they make them Bowers about the Churches, and Feasting together, after a good Religious sort, kill their Oxen now to the refreshing of themselves, to the praise of God, and increase of Charity. which before they were wont to offer up in sacrifice to the Devil.

Eccl. Bede Eccles. Hist. cap. 30. And they may be called *Wakes*, because on the Vigil of those Feasts, people were wont to watch and pray, or to awake from sleep at the several Vigils of the night; but now that Religious Custom is prophanelly converted into rude Sports, and Gluttonous Feasting for the most part.

Walter (Germ. a mans name, from *Waldher*, for so it is most anciently written) a Pilgrime, according to *Renneccius*; others make it a Wood-Lord or Wood-Man. *Cam.*

Wapentake, is all one with that which we call a *Hundred*, as appears by *Bract. lib. 3. Tract. 2. cap. 1. num. 1.* In some Counties they are called *Hundreds*, in others *Wapentakes*, &c. See more of this in *Cowel*.

Wardmote, is a Court kept in every Ward in London. *An. 32 Hen. 8. cap. 17.* ordinarily called among them, the *Wardmote Court*.

Wardwit alias *Wardwyte*, is to be quit of giving money for keeping Watch and Ward. *Stows Survey, fol. 919.*

Warp (from the old Saxon, *awarp* or *aburp*) to throw or cast; hence we still say a board warps or casts; and in some parts of England we call a Moul, a *Mould-warp*, which is as much as

to say, a Cast-earth. *Verstegan.*

Wassail or *Wassale* on Twelf-day at night, or on New-years Eve. The Origin in the words of *Verstegan*, thus. 'Lady Rowena, Neece to *Hingistus*, King of the Saxons, as she was very beautiful, so was she of a very comely deportment, and *Hingistus*, having invited King *Vortiger* to a supper, at his new built Castle, called *Thong-Castle*, caused her after supper to come forth of her Chamber, into the Kings presence, with a Cup of Gold filled with Wine in her hand, and making, in very seemly manner, a low reverence to the King, said with a pleasing grace, and countenance in our ancient Saxon Language, *Waes heal hlaford Cyning*, which is, according to our present Speech, *Be of health Lord King*; for as (*was*) is our Verb of the preter-imperfect tense, signifying have been, so (*Waes*) being the same Verb in the Imperative Wood, and now pronounced (*was*) is as much to say, as, *Grow, be or become*, and *Waes heal*, by corruption of pronounciation afterwards became *Wassale*. The King, not understanding what she said, demanded it of his Chamberlain, who was his Interpreter, and when he knew what it was, he asked

asked him, how he might
answer her in her own Lan-
guage; whereof being in-
formed, he said unto her
Dzinc heal, i. Drink health,
&c. Verst. p. 101.

I have also heard another
(but less handfom) etymolo-
gy of this word *Wassale*, *quasi*,
Wash ale; because common
people do often, on those
nights, wash their throats
with *Ale*, the old Saxon
liquor.

Waters of Shiloah, pro-
perly Waters, which came
from a Fountain at the Root
of Mount Sion, and ran
through Jerusalem with a still
and quiet course. Therefore
in *Nehemiah 2.* it is called the
Dragon or Serpents Well, be-
cause the Waters of it crept
gently as a Serpent; but Fi-
guratively it denoted the
Promise of help to the men of
Jerusalem, against the Kings of
Syria and Israel, from Gods
power alone (without hiring
Forein forces) to repel their
enemies. *Isai 8. 6. The wa-*
ters of Shiloah, which run so
softly. See Psal. 46. 4. Wil-
son.

Watling street, is one of
the four ways, which the Ro-
mans are said to have made
here in England, and called
them, *Consulares, Pratorias,*
Militares, Publicas. This
Street is otherwise called
Werlam-street, and leads from
Dover, to London, Dunstable,
and so to Westchester. An.

39 *Eliz. cap. 2.* The second
Street is called *Ikenild-street*,
beginning *Ab Iconis*, who were
the people inhabiting *Norfolk,*
Suffolk, and *Cambridge-shire*,
as Mr. Camden declares in his
Britan. pag. 345. The third is
called *Fosse*, the reason of the
name he giveth, because he
thinketh it was ditched of
each side. The fourth is cal-
led *Ermyn-street*, &c. Of these
read more in the said Author.
pag. 43, 44. And in the first
Volume of *Holinsbeds Chro-*
nicle, cap. 19.

Wald of Kent, is the
woody part of the Country.
Cam. Britan pag 247. Verste-
gan saith, That Wald, Weald
and Wold, differing in Vowel,
signifie one thing, to wit, a
Forest or Wood; for so the
(Teut.) *Wald* also signifies.
Yet I have observed that in
Leicester and York-shires, those
places are now called *Wolds*,
which have little or no Wood
on them, but are rather a
Heathy, open, and campian
part of the Countrey; but
it is very probable those pla-
ces were formerly Woods
or Woody. In a very an-
cient Charter of the Ab-
bey of *Garradon* in *Leicester-*
shire, I finde *Walda*, as Latin
for *Weald* or *Wold*. From this
word *Wald*, came *Waltham*
Forest, anciently called *Wald-*
ham Forest. And *Walde-*
grave, (an ancient name in
Norfolk) took denomination
U u 3 from

from the disposing and over-seeing the *Forrest*, for so much the name imports.

Wea-bit or *Way-bit*, is a word used in the North of England, where if you ask how far tis to such a place, they answer, a mile and a *Way-bit*, by which is understood a mile and vantage, or a mile and better. I find it witten *Wea-bit* in Mr. *Cleavelands Poems*, but I should rather think it *Way-bit*; *quasi*, a bit or part of a way.

Weapon Salbe, is that by which a wounded person is said to be cured, by applying it to the sword or weapon that made the wound; and was first found out by *Paracelsus*. Of this see Dr. *Charltons Paradoxes*, p. 1.

Wedding (*nuptia*) comes from the Germ. [*wed*] i. *pignus*, a pledge; and *wedde* in Scotland signifies so much at this day. *Skene*.

Weight, is a certain weight of Cheele or Wool, containing 256 pounds of *Avoyr de pou*. And in some parts of this land it signifies a certain quantity of corn (most commonly of Barly or Malt) containing six Quarters, or forty eight Strikes.

Weights (*pondera*) there are two sorts of them in use with us; the one called *Troy weight*, which has Twelve ounces in the pound, and by this, *Parls*, precious Stones, *Electuaries*, or Medicinal

things, gold, silver and bread are weighed; the other *Avoir du pois*, which contains sixteen ounces in the pound; by this all other things are weighed that pass between man and man by weight, saving onely those above named. Why the one should be called *Troy weight*, I have not learned, though I read it *libram & unciam Trojanam*, as if it came from *Troy*: The other seems to be so termed by reason of the more full weight; for *Avoir du pois* in French is as much as to say, to have good weight; but by these words *Avoir du pois* are sometimes signified such merchandize as are bought and sold by this kind of weight. *Fleta lib. 2. cap. 12.* saith, Fifteen ounces make the merchants pound; which 'tis like, though an ounce less, should be all one in signification with the pound *Avoir du pois*, and the other pound, called by *Fleta*, *Trone weight*, plainly appears to be all one with that, which we call *Troy weight*. And I find not *Troy weight* mentioned by any other thar ever I read upon this subject, but onely our own Countermen. See *Tronage*. One *Phidon* an *Argive* is said to have been the first finder out of Weights and Measures. See *Ounce* and *Sarplar*.

Welken or *Welkin* (*Sax.*) a cloud; but now commonly taken for the Sky, Element, or Air.

Welch

Welch, the people of *Wales*, which were the old Britains, and those a people of the *Gauls*; from whence the Saxons (according to their manner of speech) instead of *Gallish*, called them *Wallish*, and by abbreviation *Walch* or *Welch*. *Verst.* p. 120.

Were-wolf or *Were-wolf* (*more* in the old Sax. was sometimes used for *man*) this name remains still known in the Teutonick, and is as much as to say *Man-wolf*; which is a certain Sorcerer, who having annointed his body with an Ointment, made by iastinct of the Devil, and putting on a certain enchanted Girdle, does not onely to the view of others, seem as a *Wolf*, but to his own thinking, hath both the shape and nature of a *Wolf*, so long as he wears the said Girdle, and accordingly worries and kills humane creatures. Of these sondry have been taken in Germany, and the Neatherlands. One *Peter Stump*, for being a *Were-wolf* and having killed Thirteen Children, Two Women, and One man, was at *Bedbur*, not far from *Cullen*, in the year 1859, put to a very terrible death. *Verst.*

Westphalia Baron, so called from the Country *Westphalia*, a Province in Germany, from whence it comes; which Province is wonderfully stored with Acorns, that feed Swine of an exceeding plea-

sant taste and nourishment.

Wharf (from the Belg. *Wierf*, *idem*) is a broad plain place near a Creek or Hirthe of the water, to lay Wares upon, that are brought to or from the water. *New Book of Entries. fol. 3. col. 3.* Or it is a working place for Shipwrights.

Wharfage, is a Fee due for any thing that is landed at the *Wharf*, or brought upon the *Wharf* to be carried by water.

Wharfinger is the Keeper of a *Wharf*. *An 7. Ed. 6. ca 7.*

Whoribat. See *Whoribat*.

White hall in Henry the eighths time was called *Tork-house*, as being the Arch Bishop of *Torks* house, otherwise called *Cardinal Wolsey*; upon whose conviction in a *premunire* it fell to that King, who beautified and enlarged it, and called it *Whitehall*.

Whitsunday, *Pentecost*, *Whitsontide* (i. *albi sunt tempus*) is a solemn Feast in memory and honor of the coming of the Holy Ghost upon the heads of the Apostles, in tongues, as it were, of fire. (*Act. 2. 3.*) *Pentecost* in Greek signifies the fiftieth, it being the fiftieth day after the Resurrection. It is also called *Whitesunday*, from the *Catechumens*, who were clothed in white, and admitted on the Eve of this Feast to the Sacrament of Baptism.

Verstegan says it was anciently called **Wied Sunday**, i. *sacred Sunday*; for **Wied** or **Wied** signifies *sacred* in the old Saxon.

Whorlebat (*castus*) is a Weapon with Plummers of lead, used in Games for exercise by the ancient Romans.

Whole-chase Boots, are whole hunting, or large riding Boots; and **Demichase**, are, with the French, half hunting, or (as we call them) Summer riding Boots; though some of our Shoemakers do ignorantly apply the word **Demi-chase** to a certain colour of the leather.

Wicket (from the Fr. *Huisset*) a little door (commonly where great Gates are.)

Wildfire (what it is, is well enough known) was invented by the Grecians about the year of our Lord 717, when *Caliph Zalciman* besieged *Constantinople*, and therefore the Latines call it *Græcus ignis*. *Heil.*

William (*Teut.*) for sweeter sound, drawn from **Wilhelm**, which is interpreted by *Luther*, much defence to many; as **Wilwald**, Ruling many; **Wildred**, much reverend fear, or awful; **Wilfred**, much peace; **Willibert** much increase. *Cam.*

Wimple (*Belg. Wimpel*)

a Screamer or Flag; But it is most commonly taken for the linnen plaited cloth, which Nuns and Religious women wear about their necks.

Winefrid, if Saxon, signifies win or get peace; but some conceive it to be a British word, corrupted from **Wen Breta**. **Breta** was the Saints name at first, but had the addition **Wen** (which signifies white in the Feminine Gender) from the white circle that remained in her neck, after she was revived by *Benno*, the Priest, (as the story goes) by joyning her cut off head, to her dead body. For it is a Tradition among the Britans, that in the very place where her head was cut off by wicked *Cradacus*, there sprung the Well that has to this day continued under the name of *St. Winefrids Well* in *Flintshire*; by some esteemed to be the most plentiful and miraculous Spring in the word. *Cam.* in part.

Winefrid, i. e. An Obtainer of Concord, or a Win peace; for so it signifies in the old Saxon. An English man of that name, was by means of *Charls* the Great, made Arch-Bishop of *Magunce*, by Pope *Gregory* the Second, and was afterwards called *Boniface*; he is accounted an Apostle of Germany

Germany, for his preaching and converting much people to the Christian Faith in Saxony, and thereabouts. At Doecum in Friezland, hath been reserved unto our time, a Book of the four Gospels, all written with his own hand. *Verst.*

Wissard (perhaps from the Sax. *Witega*, i. a Prophet or Foreteller of things to come) or cunning man, the Hebrews describe him thus; he put in his mouth the bone of a Bird and burned Incense, and did other things, till he fell down with shame, and spake with his mouth, things that were to come to pass. We commonly take him for a kinde of Witch, or one that can tell where things are, that were lost, &c

Wisseacre (from the Belg. *Waerseggher*, ex *Waer*, i. *Versus* & *Sagen*, i. *Dicere*) one that knows or tells truth, but we commonly use it in *malam partem*, for a Fool.

Wissemen of Greece were seven. See *Solon*.

Witch, is derived from the Dutch *Witchelen* or *Witche-len*, which properly signifies *whinnying* or *neighing* like a Horse; also to foretel or prophecy; and *Witcheler* signifies a Southlayer; for that the Germans (from whom our Ancestors the Saxons usually descended) did principally (as *Tacitus* tells us) divine

and foretel things to come by the whinnying and neighing of their Horses; *hinitu* & *fremitu*, are his words. For the definition, Mr. Perkins (*cap. 1.*) saith, *Witchcraft* is an art serving for the working of wonders, by the assistance of the Divels, so far as God will permit. *Delrio* defines it to be, An art, which by the power of a contract, entred into with the Divel, some wonders are wrought, which pass the common understanding of men. *Lib. 1. cap. 2. de Mag. Disq.*

Wittal, is a Cuckold that wits all, or knows all; that is, knows himself to be a Cuckold, which commonly is the last man in the Parish, that wits or knows the same. *Min.*

Woden, among the old Saxons was honored for their God of Barrel; the word signifies Fire or Furious. Hence we say, when one is in great rage, that he is Wood; and hence we call *Wednesday* instead of *Wodnesday*, on which day he was chiefly honored. See *Verst. 59.*

Seven wonders of the World, are these. 1. The Pyramides. 2. Mausoleum. 3. The Temple of Ephesus. 4. The Walls of Babylon. 5. The Col'ssus of Rhodes. 6. The Statue of Jupiter Olympicus. And 7. The Pharos or Watch Tower built by Ptolomeus Philadelphus.

Wold. See *Weald*.

Woolbers (A. 2, 3 Ph. & Ma. cap. 13.) are those that buy Wool abroad in the Country of the Sheepmasters, and carry it on horse-back to the Clothiers, or Market Towns to sell again.

Woolstaple. See *Staple*.

Woolwinders, are such as winde up Fleeces of Wool, to be pack'd and sold by weight, into a kinde of bundle, after it is cleansed, in such manner as it ought to be by Statute. And to avoid such deceit, as the owners were wont to use, by thrusting in Locks of refuse Wool, and such other dross to gain weight, they are sworn to perform that Office truly between the owner and the Merchant. See the Statute of 8 Hen. 6. cap. 22. and 23 H. 8. cap. 17. And 18 Eliz. cap. 25.

Wranglands, seem to be misgrown Trees, that will never prove Timber. *Kitchin*, fol. 169. 6.

Wrath, a Boars-tail so called by Huntsmen; also in Heraldry, it is that which is placed between the Mant'e and the Crest, being most commonly made of two coloured silks, wreathed together; called also a *Torce*.

Wreck (from the Fr. *Varech*) is where a Ship perishes at Sea, and no man escapes alive out of it; the Civilians call it *Naufragium*. This Wreck being made, the goods

that were in any part of the Ship (being brought to Land by the waves) belong to the King by his Prerogative, or to him to whom the King has granted this privilege. *An. 17 Edw. 2. cap. 11.* But if any person in the Ship come to Land, it is no *Wreck*, no, if either Dog or Cat escape alive, the goods are the owners still, so he come within a year and a day to claim them. And for this the Statute is plain, *Westm. 1. cap. 4.* *An. 3 Edw. 1.* The Emperors of Rome made no advantage of this sad event, as appears *Titulo de Naufragis*, 11. Cod. And Richard the First had some remorse of poor Seamen's miseries in this case; for he *quietum clamavit Wreck suis subditis*. *Rog. Hoveden. Parte post. Annal. fol. 386.*

Wrath (from the Belg. *Wreedt*) angry, cruel, fierce, inhumane.

Wreke (from the Belg. *Wreken*) to avenge or revenge.

Wurt or **Wort** (Sax.) an Herb, and **Welewurt** (now called *Colewurt*) an Herb, much used for pottage in times of old. The City **Wurtsberg** in Germany (in Latin *Herbipolis*) had that name from the abundance of **Worts** or Herbs, which grew about the Hill sides by that Town. *Verst.*

X.

Xenodochy (*Xenodochium*) an Hospital.

Xrist, the name by which some Princes of Barbary are inslited.

Xerophagy (*xerophagia*) the eating dry meats.

Xerophthalmia (*xerophthalmia*) soariness or blearedness of the Eyes, when they neither swell, nor run, but onely look somewhat red, having little or no pain, but a kinde of itching.

Xilinous (*xilinus*) of or belonging to Corten.

Xylbalsamum (*Gr.*) a sweet and odoriferous wood, whereof Baulm naturally comes.

Xylopolist (*Xylopila*) a Woodmonger, or one that sells Wood or Timber.

Y.

Yardland (*virgata terra*) is a quantity of Land so called from the Sax. (*Byrd-lander*) but not so certain a quantity, as that it is the same in all places; for in some Countries it contains twenty acres, in some twenty four, in some thirty, according to Mr. Lambert, in his Explication of Saxon words, Verh.

Virgata terra: This Yardland Brañton calls *Virgatum Terræ* (*Lib. 2. cap. 10. & 27.*) but he expresseth no certainty what it contains.

Mr. Noy in his Compleat Lawyer, pag. 57. saith, That two Fardels of Land make a Nook of Land, and four Nooks make a Yardland, and four Yardlands make a Hyde of Land; and four (but some say eight) Hides make a Knights Fee, the relief wherof is five pound, and so ratably.

Year (*annus*) was divided by *Julus Cæsar* into twelve moneths, fifty two weeks, three hundred sixty and five days, and six hours, wanting eleven minures, which odde six hours, every Leap or Fourth year, make the odde day in February. The moneth is the twelfth part of the Solary year, the week is near the fourth part of the moneth; the natural week-day, a seventh part of the week, the Quadrant the fourth part of the day, the hour the sixth part of the Quadrant; the Point the fourth part of the hour; the Moment or Minure about the fifteenth part of the Point, &c.

The Greeks observed the Lunary year, that is twelve revolutions of the Moon, three hundred fifty and four days.

Yerman or **Y**erman, seems to be the word made.

made by contraction of two Danish words (*Young Men*) which I gather out of *Cannus* Charter of the Forest, Part 1. fol. 1. num 2. in these words, *Sunt sub quolibet horum quatuor ex mediocribus hominibus, quos Angli (Hegepend) nuncupant, Dani vero (Young Men) vocant, locati, qui curam & onus, tum viriditum veneris suscipiant.* These Mr. Cam. in his *Britan.* pag. 105. placeth next in order to Gentlemen, calling them (*ingenuos*) whose opinion the Statute affirms. Anno 16 R. 2. cap. 4. Whereunto adde the Statute An. 20. *eiusdem Regis*, cap. 2.

Sir Thomas Smith in his *Repub. Angl. lib. 1. cap. 23.* calls him a *Toman*, whom our Laws call *Legalem hominem*, which (says he) is in English a *Free-man born*, that may dispend of his own *Free-land*, in yearly revenue, to the value of forty shillings sterling; and writes a discourse touching their estate and use in this Commonwealth: The former Etymology of the name he likes not, making question, whether it comes of the Dutch (*Poncker*) or not, which in the Low-Countries signifies a mean Gentleman, or a Gay-fellow; but he that hath added the Marginal Notes to that Book, seems to draw it from the Saxon (*Geman*) which signifies a married man.

Verstegan (cap. 10.) saith, (*Gemen*) among the ancient Teutonicks, and (*Germein*) among the modern, signifies as much as Common, and that the first letter G. is in this word, as in many others, turned into Y, and so written *Yemen*, and that therefore *Temen* or *Yeomen* signifies *Commoner*.

Toman signifies an Officer in the Kings House, who is in the middle place, between the Serjeant and the Groom; As, *Toman of the Chaundry*, and *Toman of the Scullery*, An. 33 Hen. 8. cap. 12. *Toman of the Crown*. Anno 3 Edw. 4. cap 5. And 22 *eiusdem*, cap. 1. And 4 Hen. 7. c. 7. This word (*Tongmen*) is used for *Tomen* in the Statute of 33 Hen. 8. cap. 10.

To *Yex*, is that we do, when we have the Hicket or Hick up; some take it, to sob or sigh.

Poncker (Belg.) a lusty Lad, a gay-fellow.
Pule. See *Ule*.

Z.

Z Achary (Heb.) the memory of the Lord.

Zane (Ital.) the name of John in some parts of Lombardy, but commonly used for a Silly John, a simple fellow.

fellow, a servile drudge, or foolish Clown, in any Comedy or Interlude. *Flo.*

Zanni (Ital.) men, that with foul mouths, unseemly speeches, disfigured faces, mimique gestures and strange actions, profess to procure laughter; used also for cross biting, or cunning-catching knaves. *Charact. of a L. Diurnal.*

Zecchine (Ital.) a coyn of Gold currant in *Venice* worth about seven shillings and six pence sterling. But the Turkish *Zecchine* Sir *Hen. Blount* values at nine shillings sterling. *Voyage Levant.*

Zelots (*Zelotes*) they that fear lest the thing they love should be common to another, they that envy at one, or assay to follow another in living; but most commonly used, for those that are zealous, fervent or hot in matters of Religion.

Zelotypie (*zelotypia*) jealousy.

Zenith (Arab.) the point of the Firmament directly over ones head, wheresoever he be; called the vertical point. See *Nadir*.

Zephyrus (Gr.) the West wind.

Zereth, an Hebrew measure of nine inches.

Zero (Fr.) a Cyphre in Arithmatick, a thing that stands for nothing.

Zodiack (*zodiacus*) is an oblique imaginary circle in

the Firmament, dividing the Sphear athwart the Equinoctial into two points, viz: the beginning of *Aries* and *Libra*; in the midst whereof is the Eccliptick line; Its utmost limits are the two Tropicks, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*; its length Three hundred and sixty degrees, and breadth Sixteen. It is divided into Twelve Signs, Six Northernly and Six Southerly; the Northern are *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Cancer*, *Gemini*, *Léo*, *Virgo*; the Southern, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Pisces*; he turns upon his own Poles from West to East.

Zoilus, was a back-biting Poet, who wrot against *Homers* Works, from whence he was called *Homeromastix*, i. e. *Homers scourge*. Hence all envious persons, or such as back-bite or carp at other mens works are called *Zoilists*.

Zone (*zona*) a Girdle; In Cosmography it signifies a division made of the Heavens into five parts, whereof one is extream hot, two extream cold, and two temperate. The hot or torrid Zone, is all that part of the Heavens, which is contained between the two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in which Zone the Sun continually keeps his course. The two cold or frigid Zones are situate between the two Polar Circles, and the very Poles, continually wanting the neighborhood of the Sun.

Sun; The two temperate Zones are betwixt the Tropicks of Cancer and the Artick, and betwixt the Tropick of Capricorn, and the Antartick Circles, enjoying an indifferency between heat and cold; So

that the parts next the torrid Zone are the hotter, and the parts next the frigid Zone are the colder. These five Zones are disposed according to the order of the five Zones in Heaven.

Ovid.

*Utque duæ dextra Cælum, totidemque sinistra
Parte secant Zonæ, quinta est ardentior illis:
Sic onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem
Cura Dei, totidemque plagæ tellure premantur.
Quarum quæ media est, non est habitabilis æstu;
Nix tegit alta duas; totidem inter utramque locavit
Temperiemque dedit mixtâ cum frigore flamma.*

Zone also signifies a Souldiers Belt or Marriage-Girdle; the Souldiers Belt was lined in the inside, where, when they went to war, they put their money; Whence Horace saith, of a man that has lost his money; *Zonam perdidit.*

Young Maids when they were married, were wont to have a marriage Girdle, tied about their middle, which their Husband, the first night of their Marriage, did untie; whence *Zonam solvere* has been translated, to deflower a Virgin.

Zonarius (zonarius) of or belonging to a Girdle, Purse, or Zone.

Zonigrism (zonigrismus) an Instrument with a long and narrow neck, to convey portions into the stomach, with little taste of bitterness.

Zoography (zoographia) the painting or picturing of beasts.

Zoographer (zoographus) a Painter or one that draws the pictures of beasts. Dr.Br.

Zoophytes (zoophyta) that are in part living creatures, in part plants; as Oysters, Spunges, &c.

Zygostatical (Zygostaticus) belonging to the pound weight of Sixteen ounces, or to a Clark of a Market that looks to weights.

FINIS.

Ana, read a like quantity
Antevene, r. or prevent
Anthropomorphites, r. *Audius*
 and *Damajus*.
Aonian, r. from Aonia.
Arabe, r. Brazil.
Artery, **Axillar**, r. it descends
 r. **Asmatographers**.
Asmodens, r. Fiend
Aspect for **Septile**, r. **Sextile**,
 and — **Aspect** is the —
Aspirate, pronunciation
Assassinate, r. *Assassinare*
Attretaction, r. a soft and
Baccharach, r. *Bacchi Ara*.
Banguis, r. of drink in
Bellatrice, r. a Virago.
Beneplacit, r. good liking
Bezil, r. that part
Bonhomies, r. instituted by
Bolpbores, dele see Sir H. Wot.
 and r. Sea, so called —
 r. **Boureaux** and **Boza**
Burgeosie, r. *Burguer*
Brigade, r. *Passvolants*
Burnish, r. term among
Calcedon, r. a Ruby -- foul vein
Carous, r. *Caraus* twice.
Catechize, r. to inform
Censor, l. 5. r. the Censors
Chivalry, r. and Socage
Chorography, r. *Tentieri*
Cinnaber, r. *Pan Dias*
Climacter (climactera)
Comma, r. thus (,)
Concentration, r. in tune
Contignation, in Sollars
Convent, r. Whitehal, which
 heretofore belonged to the Do-
 minican Friars.
Crotchet, r. two Quavers
De bene esse, r. caute, examined
 r. **Dodecatemory**.
Dooms-day Book, r. in the
Exchequer — doom from it.
 r. **Dorkin** and **Eglomerate**
Emanipate, r. bought again
Epar, r. to which a de 11.
Epoch, dele Saint, and for, ab-
 intendo, r. a fistendo.
 r. **Fracid**, and **Frankaunofne**
Gambado, d. wi b
 r. **Grogicks**
Gule, r. cap. unico

In

Icartian, r. *Icariis*
Incommearable (*incommearable*)
Indiciduous (from *Judicium*)
 r. **Indigitate**
Inscription, r. **NAZARENS**
Inscrutable, r. founded
Insect, r. *Insecta* s
 r. **Instinct** and **Intelligible**
 r. **Intariffable** and *Intercalaris*
Knave, r. as a
 r. **Kyrie eleison**
Lammas, dele *Hlapmap*
Lestage, r. *lestagii*
 r. **Magnificent**, **Mellation**
Metaphor, r. *Luxuriantia*
Metonymie, r. subject for
Metopes, r. *Triglyphs*
Mimick, r. gestic
 r. **Minature**. r. **Digles**
Morbus Gal r. year 1494
Morary, r. but if they
Numerical, r. is to say the
Opinative (*opiniotus*)
Opposite, d. fourthly
Oracles, r. those kinde
Palpitation, r. beating often
Parity, r. equality.
 r. **Phalangeous**
Probational (*probaticus*)
 r. **Proscission** (*proscissio*)
Provost (*Fr. Prevost*)
Pseudo, r. Gr. *J&Ans*
Pustule (*pusula*)
 r. **Pyrrhonian** and **Qua-**
duplicate, r. **Quartil Aspect**
Regal, r. *Majestick*
Robozean, r. or suck like
Serpentine verses, r. So these
Sollevation (*Span. S. levar*)
 r. **Spontal**, **Spontane**
Strenie works, r. *Metallicorum*
Sumack, r. with black
Surculat, r. to prune Trees
Sultration, r. a sighing
Tallage, r. *Tailagiers*
Tantalize, dele the first some
 r. **Temperament** (*temperam-*)
Tenebris, d. the second and
Terminas, r. odde days
Terrisonant, r. sound terribly
Terrisary, r. *terrian*
 r. **Tistaceous** (*testaceus*)
Thera, r. *virio*.
 With some other literal faults.

In

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